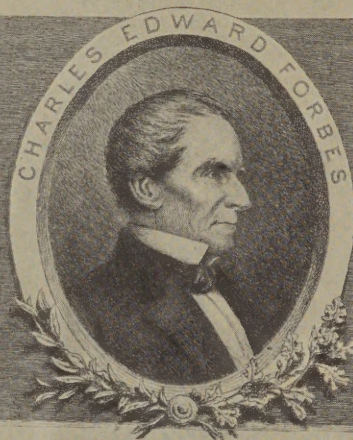




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Wm. B. Russell



Sylvester Judd, Aug. 1853.

FORSE LINDHOLM

FEB 18 1935 431

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

6 Post Master of Northampton (Misc. 11. 168
From the Department at Washington, Feb-1860,

- 1 John Breck commenced rendering accounts March 1. 1793
was probably appointed in the fall of 1792, and
the office then established.
- 2 Simon Butler commenced rendering accounts July 1. 1800.
Early Books burnt. Exact dates after Butler.
- 3 Daniel Wright appointed May 16. 1806.
- 4 Ferdinand H. Wright " Jan 19. 1825.
- 3rd) Thomas Shepherd " Feb 2. 1830. Aug 7. 1843. July 3. 1845⁹
- Thomas W. Shepherd " Sept 8. 1848.
- 3rd) Amos H. Bullen⁸ " June 15. 1844. March 2. 1847. April 27. 1853.¹⁰
- Augustus Clark¹¹ " Aug 27. 1850.
- Haynes H. Chilson¹³ " March 24. 1858¹²

The Department has omitted one P. Master.

Levi Hyman was appointed (Breck resigned) about
Mar. 11. 1798, and continued till April 1. 1800, or
p. 168) then abouts.

m. c. Letters were advertised Oct. 13. 1792, first time. Office established
p. 370 before.

Staten Island, 20 miles long & 4 or 5 broad, fully timbered. English & French live on it. After Kull puts in on N. side. West of this after Kull are two or three towns; and one east of it. Great marshes & meadows on both sides of the Kull. Black Walnut & Locust grow there & this is good land.

Hudsons River runs up to New Albany, a place of great trade with Indians. Good corn land between Albany & New York, not settled under the Dutch except at Sopers, but now peace with Indians is favorable to settlements.

New Jersey.

West of After Kull 18 or 20 miles runs in Raritan river, northward, some scores of miles, both sides of which have spacious meadows, enough to maintain thousands of cattle. The wood land is also good for corn, & stored with deer, elks, Frodoe, &c. This river might have towns & villages each side. There is winter & summer food for cattle, but there is no town on it except at the mouth. West of Raritan are two or three towns settled on the S. side, but none between that and the Delaware Bay, 60 miles, which is a rich country free from stones, full of deer, elks, weasels, & other creatures. You meet with no inhabitants but a few Indians; there are stately Oaks, & grass as high as a mans middle that serves only to maintain Elks & Deer, who never devour a hundredth part of it, then to be burnt every spring to make way for new.

Delaware Bay & river are pleasant & there is a good country settled by a few Swedes, Dutch & Pinos, but some New England people having come there since, the Dutch were reduced. — Grants are obtained of the N.Y. governor, for companies of settlers. They never divide their pasture land, which is common for the whole town.

The best things to carry to their new countries are English goods, tools of this kindery & building, nails, hammers, & such like. They have to dispose of corn &c. &c. They raise flax & make cloth; also a woolen cloth & hairy-wool. All tradesmen live happily there.

Centon's Long Island 1670

b 14,
p 33.34

Indians [M. 3. 395]

When one is sick, his friends use some means, & if then do not cure, they send for the pawaw, or priest; who comes & makes an inquiry about the distemper, but waits for a gift, & performs his work accordingly. He calls upon this & that God, raising his voice higher & higher, beating his breasts & sides, till the sweat runs down & his breath is almost gone; he evaporates what breath he has upon the sick person & then departs.

Marriages. It is no offence for a married woman to lie with another man, provided she acquaint her husband. If she does not acquaint him it is a capital offence. Any maid before she is married lies with whom she please for money without scandal. They are very kind & charitable one to another.

Their Dances. all come & it is a festival. Some war dances. They motion & dance play many antics.

Councils & Sachems. They never interrupt each other in speaking. - They put to death for murder or incest.

Their dress is 1st yard of broad cloth made for the Indian trade, which they hang upon their shoulders & half a yard of the same is put between their legs & brought up before & behind & tied with a girdle about the middle, with the ends hanging as a flap. They wear moccasins, but commonly wear about the head a snakeskin, or a belt of money, or a kind of ruff of deers hair colored scarlet.

They grease their hair & bodies often; and paint their faces several colors, as black, white, red yellow blue.

Pentons Long Island 1670

Indians.

9

They are serviceable to the English rather than hurtful. They have strangely decreased since the English settled those places. where there were 6 towns, are now only two villages, where the English come to settle, a divine hand makes way for them by removing or cutting off the Indians, by wars with one another or by some mortal disease.

Indians live principally by Hunting & Fowling & Fishing; their wives tilling the land & planting the corn. The meat they live most upon is Fish, Fowl & Venison; they eat likewise Pole-cats, Skunks, racoons, Possum, Turtle, and the like.

They live in moveable tents, which they remove 2 or 3 times a year, having their principal quarters where they plant their corn, & their hunting quarters and their fishing quarters. Their recreations are foot ball & cards at which they will play away all they have except a flap to cover or a pipe. They love strong drink, but do not care to drink unless they have enough to become drunk. They drink Brandy Rum & strong waters. They often kill one another at their Drunken matches. Their money is made of a Periwinkle Shell of which there are black & white, made like unto beads & put upon strings.

Their worship is diabolical; usually performed only once or twice a year; their usual time is about Michaelmas when their corn is ripe. They also get Venison. The priest or priestess receives an offering of money, in the name of their god & gets it. The priest brings in the devil among them in the shape of a fowl or beast or man, & this amazes the people & makes sure of the money, & then lays the devil.

Their Wars. They fight two pitched battles. It is agreed fight in which 7 or 8 are slain.

They bury the dead upright sitting, with his gun money, goods &c. that have a store in the other world which is westward. at the burial they paint their faces black; they make great lamentations at the grave. They keep the grass from the grave & fence their grave with a hedge.

They set names for themselves as Ratites neke, Skunk, Buckshorn & the like.

"A Brief Description of New York,
formerly called New Netherlands, with the places
therunto adjoining"; By Daniel De Witt. London 1670"

[Daniel Denton was son of Rev. Richard Denton of
Hempstead, & came from Stamford with his father, 1644
In 1664 he resided at Jamaica and 1665.

His work was republished by Wm Gowans, N.Y., 1845, with Note,
which are of little value.

"Manahatans Island" he so calls New York Island twice
and says it was so called by the Indians.

Gowans in his notes on Denton says the Indians
called the Island Monaton, dropping the local
inflexion uk. A Mohican chief 1827 pronounced
it Mon ah tun uk. Gowans strangely applies this to Hellgate
as mon or man, had i ah lun, a channel, and uk
denoting locality. He assumes that Monaton means
"people of the entire pool" and discards the tradition that
the name came from the intoxication of the Indians
on Hudson's visit 1609. His own derivation is no better
than Hecke welders. I reject both.

Gowans says Long Island was called Muttore, from
the tribe of Muttocahs, & is so called by Vanderdonck in 1656
and by subsequent maps. Staten Island, De Vries
says, was called Monochinong, which Gowans thinks denotes
haunted woods. His remarks on Indian names are
of little value.

Denton describes Hell-gate, (he so spells it). He says
it is built of brick & stone, & covered with red
and black tile. The inhabitants trade with the Indians
for beaver, otter, raccoon skins & other furs; and for
beaver, deer & elk skins. The Indians supply them
with venison, fowl & fish at an easy rate.

New York exports Furs & Skins; Tobacco raised
in the colony; horses, beef, pork, Oil, Peas, wheat
and the like.

Long Island. [See Hubbard, Musc. 3. 227

It is 300 miles long & 8 to 11 miles broad. Has 11 Dutch
towns on West end; the rest are English to number of 12.
M. 3. 227 Island is good for English grain & other fruits & herbs
as also Tobacco, hemp, flax, pumpkins, melons, &c.

M. 3. 227 Natural Fruit are Mulberries, Possumons,
Grapes, Huckleberries, Cranberries, plums,
Raspberries, Strawberries so abundant in June that
the fields & woods are clad red. Country people take
wine, cream & sugar & each man a female on his
horn behind him, & ride into the fields and denude
them of their red colors.

Long Island, continued.

Most of the Island is full of timber, as red & white Oak, Walnut trees, Chestnut trees, which yield store of mast for Sturgeon, and are often there with sufficiently fattened with ^{oat} corn; also Maple, Cedar, Sassafras, [Sassafras] Beech, Birch, Holly, Hare, & many more sorts.

Herbs that grow plentifully are Purslain, white Orage, Eghmony, Violets, Pennington, Alicampane, Saxifraga & many more. In many you shall see the woods & fields so curiously bedecked with roses and an innumerable multitude of delightful flowers not only pleasing the eye but smell, that you may behold nature contending with art, and striving to equal if not excel many gardens in England. Many believe, what the natives affirm, that all diseases common to the country may be cured by the plants growing here.

S. Side of L. Island has bars of sand & shoals, yet has brooks & rivulets, & many small streams. On N. side of island are navigable rivers & bays — Rivers are furnished with Bone, sheepheads, plaice, perch, trout, Eels, Tenches, &c.

L. Island is plentifully stored with English cattle & horses hogs, sheep, goats, &c. which they raise & maintain by reason of spacious meadows & marches. The island likewise produces excellent English grass, the seed of which was brought out of England, which they sometimes mow twice a year.

The Wild Beasts are Deer, Bear, Wolves, Foxes, Racoons, Otter, Musquash and Skunkes. The Wild Birds are Turkeys, Neath-hens, Quails, Partridges, Pigeons, Cranes, Geese of several sorts, Brants, Ducks, Widgeon, Teal & others. There is the red bird & divers sorts of Singing birds, whose chirping notes salute the ears of the traveller with an harmonious accord; and in every pond & brook green siltkin frogs, who warbling forth their untuned tunes, strive to bear a part in this musick.

Towards the middle of the Island is a plain 16 miles long & four broad upon which grows fine grass, which makes excellent hay, & is good pasture for sheep & other cattle; no stick or stone to hinder the heels of horses in their races;

1/50. In every year the best horses in the island are brought there to try their swiftness, & the two swiftest are rewarded with a silver cup, two cups being annually procured.

11.3.228. Store of W. & C. & Crampasses lie on the S. side of the island in the winter, and the inhabitants begin to make a trade carrying up the same to their small boats, also multitudes of Seals that give excellent oil, lie all winter upon marshes, beaches, or sand bars, and may be easily taken, if some skillful men would undertake it.

New Nethuland. (from Documentary History of N.Y.)

From a Dutch History of Europe. Amsterdam 1621 to 1632
(Warren's History van Europa)

Indian Bread. The women pound the Indian corn, make the meal into cakes & bake them in the ashes, after the olden fashion. The women are star gazers, and observe the seasons.

Indians live mostly on fish in the summer.

"Birds fill the woods so that men can scarcely go through them for the whistling, noise & chattering."

Turkey Beans are very common.

Bullfrogs make a ringing noise.

Among the Indians, few or none are cross-eyed, blind, crippled, lame, hunchbacked or limping. All are well shaped & strong. They have a remedy for almost all ailments.

p. 13.

They run before muskets, or did. [They had then no guns.]

m. 7. 225

The N. D. company sent over 30 families of Walloons in 1623.

p. 21.

In 1625, 103 head of cattle were sent out - horses & cows, besides hogs & sheep, & 6 families. He speaks as if there were the first animals sent.

They call their chief Sacjama (Sachem).

p. 21.

In 1625, Colony had 200 souls (or 1626).

The cattle carried over 1625 were placed at Manhat-tes. They thrive well but afterwards 20 died. They had eaten something pernicious.

p. 21.

He speaks of a Colony first planted at Manhat-tes in 1626. & a fort staked out, i.e. farmers first settled there. There were 30 houses there then.

The Maguas in 1626 defeated the Mahicans and Dutch near fort Orange, & cooked & eat one of the slain Dutchmen.

p. 13.

The Sickenames dwell between the Brownists or Puritans & the Dutch, "about the North". The puritans seek after purity in religion. They desire not wealth but merely necessities & frugality. [He refers to Plymouth]. The whole north coast is tributary to the Sickenames & Pequots.

Population of N. Y. 1626, 2700 souls. Fort built. The 270 at Manhat-tes. Only 26 at Albany. None between. Farming begun. Grain raised. Cattle do well.

6.15.34 Arms &c
p. 12.

Champlain ascended Lake Champlain in July 1609. He describes the lake & borders as pleasant, much game, fine trees, Chestnuts, &c. High mountains. Near the upper end of the lake he & his French and Canadian Indians, had a fight with the Iroquois on a cape. The Iroquois had only bows & arrows. Champlain had an arquebus as had some of his ^{French} companions, which killed several Iroquois & frightened the rest, & they fled. The Iroquois arrows wounded several of those with Champlain. The Iroquois there had no guns.

In September 1615 he crossed Lake Ontario with many Canada Indians to attack the Senecas. Went 25 or 30 leagues, in a fine country from the lake, & came to the Indian fort. The arquebus soon drove them inside the fort. Champlain had several arquebussiers (French doubtless). The palisades of the fort were of large timber & 30 feet high (so he says) & he could not manage his Indians, & was forced to retreat. The Iroquois wounded him & many of his Indians with their arrows & stones. but had no guns: they fell back when in pursuit & close on, whereon the arquebussiers were fired at them. Every meeting Bay on Champlain's map, 1632, is called Lac de Quinlequei apparently.

The Algonquians or Alachians, whom the Algonquians defeated in 1626 (see opposite) fled & settled "towards the north, by the Fieph river, so called, where they began again to cultivate the soil." E. Zucry. Waranokis?

p. 12 The Brownists or Puritans. (see preceding page.) The Dutch writer of the History of Europe, says the Brownists (Plymouth Puritans) "maintain themselves well & require considerable strength, supporting their reputation bravely with the natives, whom they do not fear."

"New Netherland"

Written in 1641. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46.

Translated from Holland Document, and published in
"Documentary History of New York" 1857, by Morgan & O'Callaghan

Weather. Winter colder & Summer warmer than
the Netherlands. N.W. wind prevails in winter & S.W. in summer
Other winds not common. N.W. like our N.E. in Europe & S.W.
like our S.E. The N.E. is cold & wet like our S.W. in Europe.

Rivers - Three. Fresh (Connecticut), Mauritius (Hudson),
and South (Delaware); Long Island 40 miles long (Dutch miles)

Trees generally cover the land, except some valleys & some
large flats of 5 or 8 miles, and less. Trees as in Europe, Oak, Hickory,
chestnut, Vines.

Carnivals of the same species as in Europe; as Bears
Wolves, Elks, Deer, Foxes, Beavers, Otters, minks, & such like

Birds are Turkeys like ours, Swans, Geese, 3 sorts, Ducks
Gulls, Cranes, Herons, Bitterns, 2 sort of Heath fowl or pheasants.

Fish like that of Europe, as Carps, Sturgeon, Salmon,
pike, perch, Roach, &c. in rivers; and in salt water, Codfish,
Herring, Shellfish, &c. with Oysters & mussels.

p. 8. Indians are of ordinary stature, strong & broad
shouldered, olive color, nimble of foot, subtle, treacherous,
vindictive. Wear a cap in point, & a deer skin or a mantle
of woven Turkey feathers, or both on the shoulder; they now
use Saffels & Red & Blue Cloths. They make shoes of deer skins.
The wife plants maize, cuts the wood & does all the work,
Mephit & fish; their weapons are bow & arrow.

Four Forts - at New Amsterdam, at Orange,
at Nassau on South River & the Good Hope on Fresh river.

3 Sawmills erected in the beginning - were of no profit
to company. They did not apply themselves to Agriculture;
at first. Afterwards the lords Directors gave some preparation
from Holland; & English came in from Virginia & New England.
First, servants whose time was out, came to plant tobacco
in N.Y. after families & colonies from N.E. to enjoy freedom
of conscience & escape the insupportable government of New England;
& because commodities were more easily procured here. So in
place of 7 boqueries & two or three plantations which were here,
we had 30 boqueries, & 100 plantations which would soon
become boqueries. 5 English Colonies settled under us. [Long Island]

New Netherlands - cont.

Indian War - its causes.

1. Treating the Indians with too much familiarity - admitting them to the table & laying napkins before them & giving wine.
2. The Cattle roamed through the woods without keeping and frequently did great damage in the immense corn fields of the Indians; Indians revenge on cattle & even horses.
3. Indians worked in our houses as servants, knew our circumstances, &c. & then ran away & stole.
4. Inhabitants of Rensselaerwick "who were as many traders as persons", finding that the Allohawks craved guns, "which some had received from the English" ^{who had} sold guns to the Indians at 20 beavers or more for a gun; and powder at 10 to 12 guilders (\$4.00 to \$4.80) per pound. These inhabitants sold them at a fair price & made a good profit. Traders from Holland soon brought over large quantities, & the Allohawks in a short time "were seen with firelocks, powder & lead in proportion". 1,000 armed men used their advantage over the Indians. Other Indians (River Indians &c) solicited guns & powder, four men could not sell to them, & they were provoked, & conspired.

War in 1642. Peace in May 1643. War again 1643.

Account of the destruction of the Indians N.W. of Green-
wich by Underhill & Van Dyck Ensign. They marched
over stony hills, & had to cross 2 rivers, one 200 feet wide
and 3 feet deep. It was cold & snow on the ground.
The houses were in three rows, 80 paces long, street
fashion, in a recess of the mountain sheltered from
N.W. wind. The full moon at night threw a strong
light against the mountain, & it was almost as bright
as a winter day. Unskilled 180 persons, outside
the houses, & lost one dead & 12 wounded. The others
kept in the houses & shot arrows through holes. Our
men then set fire to the huts, & the Indians, all
perished in the flames. Not a man, woman
or child was heard to cry or scream. According to the
report of the Indians, they lost more than 800.
Some say 700 were destroyed, including 25 Wappingers.
Only 8 in all escaped. They remained there through
the night, around fires, & buried the wounded who were
15. & the next morning set out for Stamford &
arrived there in the evening. They marched over
a wearysome mountain as in going up. They
were gone 2 days & one night. The English received
them kindly, in 2 days more they reached N. Amsterdam,
& a thanksgiving was proclaimed.

[* English not mentioned in O. Callaghan M. 231.

Ruysaer Jogues, a French Jesuit, was captured by the Mohawks 1642, suffered every torture but the stake, & had to witness the cruel deaths of many of his companions. July 31, 1643, he escaped to Fort Orange, & thence was sent to Gov. Kieft, who furnished him a passage to France. He was slain by the Mohawks in 1646.

He wrote something about New Netherlands in 1644.

He notices the River, Forts, Church in the fort of stone &c. Only Calvinists are tolerated by law, but orders are not observed, & in the Colony are Catholics, English Puritans, Lutherans, Anabaptists, &c.

The first corners found lands fit for use formerly cleared by the Savages. Those who came later have cleared in the woods, which are mostly oak. Deer hunting is abundant in the fall. Some houses are built of stone. Lime is made of oyster shells, great heaps of which are found. Climate is mild. Apples, peaches, cherries grow well there. I found peaches in October.

Orange has a fort built of logs & 15 pieces of cannon & some servants. There is a colony of about 100 persons, who live in houses near the river. The houses are built of boards & thatched. No mason work except in the chimneys. They make boards from the large pines in the forests by means of their mills. The land is not good in general, being crowded with hills of bad soil.

There are many nations of Indians between the two Dutch Settlements, on the river.

p. 15

He says the Indians killed by Underhill, &c. (near Greenwich) were 1600, women & children included.

He says in this war the Hollanders killed 150 Indians, men, women & children; & the Indians killed 40 Dutchmen & committed ravages to amount of 200,000 livres. (He does not here include the destruction near Greenwich.) He represents this destruction as in the winter of 1643-44 - says troops were raised in New England for this expedition; & that it consisted of 600 men.

1650." Information relative to Land in New Netherlands.
 by Cornelis van Tienhoven, Secretary of the Province
 1650." Translated from the Dutch. In Documentary History of N.Y.

Long Island. East corner or point is covered with trees, & is somewhat hilly & stony; very ~~un~~convenient for Codfishing which is followed by the natives. [Ellmontank Point.] A boat this point & the inland sea [Gardiner's Bay] & the islands there lie the cockles of which Wampum is made.

Oyster Bay. A fine Bay, with delicate Oysters, runs westward and divides into two rivers on which lie fine maize lands cultivated some by the Indians. Some fine hay valleys also.

Martin Gerritsen's Bay or Martinehouck is wider than Oyster Bay; runs westward & divides into 3 rivers. Good lands, on the rivers, valleys of sweet & salt meadows. About 30 families of Indians.

Schout's Bay is on East River, very open & navigable - has one river, with fine maize lands, & beautiful valleys.

Land between Greenwich & Manhattan Island is mostly covered with trees, with good soil for grain & fresh hay & meadow lands.

Wicquaskeck on the North River is 5 miles above New Amsterdam [Hesays Dutch miles are 3 of Eng. that is, the translation] & has good land, & is some cultivated by Indians. Between E. & N. rivers & between Sintinck and Armonck streams [Westchester Co. translation says.

Bay on N. River 2 miles from Sandy Hook - Good land at Keywesinck on S. shore of sand bay - good for keeping cattle.

Raritans; the Indians on a fresh river in a low country, very pleasant, & the Indians raised there maize, beans, pumpkins & other fruits. Indians have forsaken it, because attacked by Southern Indians & because it was flooded every spring which spoiled their maize in holes under ground. They have gone inland.

Boats from Holland should come early in spring as in March, or latest in April, so as to be able to plant garden vegetables & maize beans, & be able to employ the summer in clearing land & building cottages, & if possible plant some winter grain.

Clearing Lands.

Jan. 10. 290

The Trees are usually felled, cut up & burnt in the field, except such as are suitable for building, for palisades, posts & rails. These for fences are prepared in the winter set up on the new made land in the Spring, which is intended to be sown, to keep off the cattle. In most lands is found an certain root called Red Wortel, which must be exterminated by the hoe before ploughing. This being done, in the winter, some plough right round the stumps, if there is not time & circumstance which allow of their removal; others plant tobacco, maize &c. at first. The soil becomes mellow in this way & they sow winter grain next fall. The farmer must clear as much land as he can every year. He cannot have much stock at first, but must have a pair of draft horses or a yoke of oxen "to ride the plough or palisades or rails, from the land to the place where they are to be set. He can get cattle of all sorts the summer when he can build barns, houses & bring home hay.

p. 44.

Jan. 12. 136

Same

Jan. 19

p. 76

"First Houses of those in New Netherlands and especially in New England who have no means to build farmhouses at first according to their wishes".

"They dig a square pit in the ground, cellar fashion, 6 or 7 feet deep, as long and broad as they think proper, & line the inside with wood all round the wall & line the wood with bark of trees or something else to prevent the caving in of the earth; floor this cellar with plank & wainscot it over head for a ceiling, raise a roof with spars clear up & cover the spars with bark or green sods, so that they can live by & warm in their houses with their entire families, for two, three or four years, it being understood that partitions are run through these cellars, which are adapted to the size of the family. The wealthy and principal men in New England, in the beginning of the Colonies, commenced their first dwelling houses in this fashion for two reasons; firstly in order not to waste time in building & not to want food the next season; secondly in order not to discourage poorer laboring people whom they brought over in numbers from the fatherland. In 30 or 40 years, when the country became adapted to agriculture, they built handsome houses, spending on them several thousands."

nl. 19. 176

After their houses are built in the above described manner or otherwise, gardens are made & planted with pot herbs, principally with parsnips, carrots, & cabbages. [He here seems to refer to the Dutch] The maize can serve as bread for man & food for cattle.

p. 32

nl. 3. 390

nl. 19. 176.

Hogs, after picking up their food some months in the woods, are crammed with corn in the fall, when fat are killed & furnish a very hard & clean pork. The husbandman begins to purchase cows & horses with produce of his grain & the increase of his hogs, and instead of the cellar aforesaid, builds good farm houses & c.

Cattle

A Colonie or private Bouwerie must have 2 mares & stallions; yoke oxen for the plough, as oxen are better than horses on new land; horses step, start & break the harness; milch cows, bullocks, sheep, swine, &c. "Hawks are well adapted to Bouweries". "These Cattle are abundant in New Netherland, and especially in New England, & to be had at reasonable prices, except sheep which the English do not sell, & they are rare in New Netherland."

Prices of Cattle

In New Netherland.	Florins	Dollars	In New England	Florins	Dollars
Young mare & foal	150 to 160.	(60.	Good mare	100 to 120.	40 to 48.
4 to 5 year old Stallion	130	(52	A Stallion	100.	40
Milch cow & 2 or 3 calf	100	(40	Milch Cow	60 to 70.	24 to 28
year old sow	20 to 24	(8 to 10	yearling Sow	12 to 14.	5 to 5½
An ewe & sheep	20 to 24	(8 to 10	Sheep not sold.		

All farming implements must be procured, except wagon & plough which can be made there.

Each farmer in a Colonie or Bouwerie is provided with a yoke of oxen, or 2 mares, 2 cows & one or two sows for support of the family & for increase, by the Landlord. In New Netherland farmers can with difficulty obtain victuals & support from the soil for some time; & those who plant Colonies must supply their farmers & families with necessary food for at least two or three years, in whole or in part.

The farmer can get skins of the Indians annually; not 10 to 15 skins a skapel. He needs Meat, Pork, Butter or oil instead, Vinegar, Peas & Beans. Salad Oil & Vinegar are sold at high prices by Dutch traders.

Bourgeois.

For agriculture in New Netherland, are required industrious country people; some from Arnheim, Gulick, Cleef, & Berg whom he calls "highland boors" would be profitable. ~~They~~ used to cutting down trees & clearing land are needed; Northerners are accustomed to this. [Who is meant by Northerners?]. Then are necessary, "Carpenters who can lay brick"; Smiths who can cure cattle; Surgeons with Medicines; Coopers; "A clergyman or comforter of the sick, or preacher who could also act as a school master." A Wheelwright. All other tradesmen in time.

Passage of Emigrants.

"As poor people have no means to defray the cost of passage & other expenses, it were desirable that wealthy individuals would expend some capital to people this country; or at their own expense, remove themselves like the English of New England, with funds & a large body of working men, & provide those without means with land, dwellings, cattle, tools, & necessary support until they can be maintained from the soil & increase of cattle, & pay a quit rent to their lords & masters."

Those who thus disburse funds to remove and support the laboring classes, would in some years receive a revenue in grain, meat, pork, butter, & tobacco which form the earliest returns; & in time might be added, the making of pot & pearl ashes, clapboards, knees for ship building, staves, pine & oak plank, gall sort, masts for large ships, square timber, & ash & hickory planks. [This plank, seem to include or mean boards.]

The English in New England first brought their lands into a proper condition & then established trade; they sell provisions to the Caribbean Islands; Staves at alladeira & the Canaries; masts & fish in Spain & Portugal; & bring in return all sorts of commodities, so much as they do not consume, they distribute to the Islands in N. part of America.

First Planting of Bouweria.

The Company conveyed at their own cost several boats to N. N. & gave them the following terms, after transporting them & families free:—

To have a borrowery 6 years, which was partly cleared & fit for the plough; the company furnished this farmer with a house, barn, implements, four horses, four cows, sheep & pigs in proportion; He to have an fall for 6 years & then return the number of cattle received, & retain all increase. The farmer to pay yearly 100 guilders (400 dollars) and 80 pounds of butter rent for the cleared land & borrowery. (he means apparently, that he is to pay this for each of the 6 years. evidently so. After the 6 years there were other arrangements, which are not given. Some cattle were granted to poor people, & the stock at some time was divided half & half.

New Netherlands

Second Esopus War, by Capt Martin Kregier. 1663. Translated.

The Indians attacked Esopus, June 7, 1663 having entered the place as friends, & killed many people, but were at length driven out. They also destroyed the "new Village". On the 16th June, they attacked a party conveying ammunition from the "Redoubt" to Esopus, in 3 Wagons, & killed one & wounded six, but they did not capture the 3 Wagons.

[He calls Esopus, Wildewick - nowhere calls it Esopus in regard to the above attacks. Wildewick said by translator to be now Kingston.

9 men & 3 soldiers were killed at Wildewick; 14 women killed & 3 of them burnt in the houses; 2 children killed. 5 women & 4 children taken. In New Village, 3 men killed, & one taken & 8 women & 2 children taken. } at a Bouwerie
12 houses burnt in Wildewick; all at New Village.
8 wounded at Wildewick.

The Stream was called Esopus Kill, & the Redoubt was on it. Wildewick was some distance above. Supplies were sent up to Esopus Kill, & they were conveyed in Wagons to Wildewick; the wagons came from Wildewick. 9 came down & went up loaded July 4; 9 more July 5; 10 wagons July 6. This took all. 12 wagons went after grass, July 6. Wagons always escorted by harenen & soldiers. Went after grass again July 7. Scouts after Indians. They killed some & took some captives. Found pits with blankets, Kettles, Selvan, 4 muskets. One soldier bit by a rattlesnake in the leg.

Esopus Indians seem to have done the mischief aided by some others. They had a fort surrounded with three rows of palisades, standing on the brow of a hill with table land around. Said to be 80 warriors. They continued to scout, but did not go to the Esopus fort. Sent three Mohawks there to see how the captives can be obtained July 16. Reaping barley July 18, guarded by soldiers.

July 19. The 3 Mohawks returned, with 2 women and children. Esopus Indians had left the fort & gone to the mountains. — Some cutting Barclay July 20. Sloop with provisions came up from the Dutch settlement. Continued scouting parties. Cutting grain July 21, 23. all supplies were brought up to Wildwyck from the Redoubt at Esopus river in wagons. They carted with horses — some Dutchmen refused to cart (that is, wagon elsewhere) said their horses were poor, backs sore, &c. July 25 still reaping, with guards. 9 wagons to convey goods.

Expedition against Esopus Indians sent out July 26 from Wildwyck — 121 Dutchmen, 47 Indians, Volunteer Dutchmen ^{from Below} 41 men, and 7 of the company's negroes; 2 pieces cannon & 12 wagons — each with 10 powder, 10 ball, 200 lead balls, 1/2 soft bread, 200 pork and 1/2 Dutch cheese. Left at Wildwyck 36 soldiers and 25 freemen. Set out at 4 P.M. Could not get along in the night with cannon & wagons in the woods. Bivouached till day break July 27. Then continued Pandover stony land & hills; had to cut trees to pan over hills; draw cannon & wagons up & down mountains with ropes. Came to Indian fort at 6 P.M. They had left it two days before. Part of the Dutch went to the mountains in pursuit of the Indians July 28, without success.

Indians had last year's maize in pits about their fort, & much maize growing in their cornfields. 50 men went out & cut down fields of maize & threw into the fire pits full of maize and beans. This was 28th. Again July 29, four parties went out & cut down corn & burnt the old maize. July 30. Again 160 men cut down all the corn & burnt the old maize that remained in the pits. [We cut down near 100 mowens of about 25 acres of maize & burnt above 100 pits full of corn & beans. [This means in the 3 days.] July 31, we set fire to the fort & houses & marched off. While they were in a flare in the morning. Arrived at our fort at Wildwyck at 9 in the evening, with our cannon & wagons. The course is about S.W. from Wildwyck to the Indian Fort & distance about 10 miles. [These are Dutch miles.]

Aug 1. All Day of Fasting & Prayer.

Aug 3. People Reaping, protected by soldiers, and some Aug 6. Also Scouts sent out. People forbid to leave Wildwyck without leave, Aug 4.

August 1663.

On the 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 13th, soldiers went out with the reapers & others to lie in ambush for Indians.

Aug. 13. Order against selling strong drink to the military on "Sabbath Day or Lords Rest" & against selling it on credit to them, or taking their necessities for it. The sellers of strong drink did these things, & men got drunk, & there were disorders & mischief. They were not to sell "before or after sermon" on the Sabbath. The Sabbath sermon is alluded to elsewhere, seems only one.

Aug. 14. 50 reapers at work at the Newa Bunt Village, with 30 wagons & a company of 80 men. They remained or part of them all night, all but 40 men & some wagons with grain. Reaping & casting grain continued 15th. On the 16th & 17th continued. 18th 19th Reaping Aug. 22. Rain hurt the grain, much not harvested.

The Council of war at Wiltwyck, Aug. 21. gave a Lieut. Cowenhoven orders "to seize as many Esopus Indians as possible, either on land, or by inducing them with fair words to go on board" his vessel. If Esopus Indians come with captives & refuse to give them up, Lieut. C. "shall endeavor to obtain them on shore, whether by ^{means of} intoxicating liquors, or by any other means he shall judge most expedient." with from the Council.

Reaping continued Aug. 23, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28, 29. Soldiers to guard & escort, & others to ambush elsewhere. Farmers say their horses are fatigued from the harvest, and not fit to go on an expedition. Reaping continued Sept. 1.

Sept. 3. An Expedition against the Esopus Indians, who were building a new fort four hours from the old ones. 53 men & 2 negroes & 8 horses. Heavy Rain. Slow progress. Streams high. Came in sight of their fort Sept. 5, at 2 P.M. on a lofty plain. Attacked them suddenly & drove them into a kill. Killed their chief, 14 warriors, 14 women & 3 children, "whom we saw lying on this & the other side of the creek," more wounded. 3 found killed & 6 wounded. We recovered 23 Christian prisoners, & took 13 Indian prisoners, men & women. Did not stay to cut down the maize, but

plundered the houses of bearskins, Deer skins, Moccasins, Blankets, Elk hides, & other articles. Could not carry all away. We broke the kettles, got up or 25 guns, half of which we must burn. Threw the lead into the stream. Found 20 lb powder in horns & bags; got 31 belts & some strings of wampum. [This fort supposed to be about present Umanakating]. This fort was a square, with one row of palisades, 8 feet endug round & 15 feet above. They had two angles of stout palisades, nearly as thick as a mans body with 2 rows of port holes. They were at work at the third angle. This fort not so large as the old one.

The party of soldiers reached Wildwyck Sept. 7.
Doubtless continued Sept. 8. 19.

Reaping continued Sept. 8. 10.

Pulling Hemp Sept. 1. Reapers out Sept 18. 19

Cutting oats & ploughing Sept 20. Draw home oats &c.

Sept 23 Party went to Sage's Kill or Sage's Kill Lake (present
Saugerties, 3 Dutch or Eng. miles N.E. of Wildwyck.
Found some ~~over~~ ^{over} ~~ice~~, much injured by wild beasts.
Fine maize lands - Buckwheat at outlet Sept. 24.

Sept 25. Sent some horses & wagons to Fort Orange, which
were required by the owners."

Strong Liquor - made much difficulty. The
Sellers would sell to Christians & Indians and to
habitual drunkards. Some drank so much
they could not tell the slave a house; & would strike
friendly Indians.

Ploughing continued - All labours had soldiers to guard them. Ploughing in Oct. also, through the month.

Sat. Monday. Another Expedition started from
Waldwyck - 108 soldiers, 66 Marseping Indians from
Long Island, 14 horses. Each man 3 lbs biscuit, 1 lb powder 10 balls

Oct 2. at 2 P.M. Came to fort that was destroyed Sept. 5. Found
9 pits where the Indians had cast their dead. The wolves had
rooted up & devoured some. Some not buried were almost
devoured by ravenous wolves. Found no Indians for
4 miles S.W. None found Oct 3. Pulled up the snare
& threw it in the hills. Oct 4. Burnt up the fort & palisades,
and wigwags. Destroyed maize by casting it into creek.
Retreated to Wadwyck. Oct 5. Course from Wadwyck to
this fort S.S.W. 12 miles (Dutch.) Lunatic Hills between,
& hills.

26 New Nethulands Esopus War 1663.

Soldiers seemed to have 8 florins (\$3.20) a month.
Cutting wood & palisades in November - always
with escort & guards.

New palisades ordered about Widowych, to be two
feet in circumference (about 8 inches diameter) at least;
"but the thicker the better" & 13 feet in length.

Nov 7 Wednesday Day of Prayer (Bededag)
Heard two Dutchmen killed ^{by Indians} ~~at~~ Gemonapack
the Maize land. [This said to be Commune paw.

Dec 29. The custom of firing guns on the
morning of New Years & throughout the day is
forbidden in pouty hours, &c. They often wounded
one another, rice & steaming grain were in danger, &c.

Martin Kreeger who kept this journal,
was an officer at Widowych - came up from
"the Mannhattans" with soldiers July 14. 1663 and
returned to "the Mannhattans" Jan. 3. 1664. [He
is a man of judgment and a good manager.

Oct 12. 1663 - Rumor of the meeting of five
Indian Tribes near Claverack - viz
Mohicans, Catskills, Wappingers, Esopus,
and a tribe halfway between Fort Orange & Hartford.
500 men - Oct 15. Reports that 7000 Indians
had a meeting at Claverack - to what intent is
not known. Kreeger did not believe the story.

Breeden Raedt.

1649 Delegates were sent from New Nethulands
to Holland to obtain redress of grievances of which
the Colonists complained. The "Breeden Raedt" is
another publication printed 1649, against the conduct
of Kieft & Stuyvesant. Kieft is accused of cruelty
to the Indians. of murdering 80 at Pavonia, Feb 25. 1643
& 40 more at Garden Hook. ~~Before~~ 1600 Indians were killed
in 1643 & 1644 most of whom had done no harm to Dutchmen

27

Slaves in New York City. & Capt. Kidd
From Valentines History, 1853.

Slaves had been held in New York City from the earliest period of the Dutch settlements. The Dutch had settlements on the Coast of *Guinea*, or possessions, and easily procured slaves from African kings. The trade was carried on by transient traders, & not by the N.Y. Residents, in time of Dutch Government. But Slave ships often came, & the inhabitants were provided with domestic servants & farm laborers in this way many of the negroes from Guinea died, after they came to their new homes.

In after years the Slave trade became a prominent branch of the shipping trade out of New York. It was a legitimate, regular branch of foreign trade for many years. The slave traders were much troubled by pirates who robbed them of their stores & money used to purchase negroes. Col. Robert Livingston sought this to be the English Government & introduced Capt. Wm. Kidd as a fit commander against the pirates. The King, Lord Somers, Earl of Romney, Duke of Shrewsbury, Earl of Oxford & Lord Bellamont joined in the expense for a vessel, Col. Livingston contributing his share. The profits were to be divided among the owners of the ship allowing Kidd a liberal share. A commission under great Seal of E. was dated Dec. 16. 1695 to Capt. W. K. Com. of Adventure Galley. He sailed from Plymouth in April 1696, & was some time on the American Coast, occasionally visiting his family in N.Y. Annally sold him 250 £

Massacre at Schenectada, Feb 9. 1689-90

From "Documentary History of New York," Vol. 7.

The Dutch records give the names of 60 persons killed and 27 taken & carried to Canada. — Of these three belonged to Capt Jonathan Bull's company, Lieut. Eros Talmadge, Sergeant. Church, Robert Alexander, "Daniel Andries and George" (probably Daniel Andrews & George Andrews — both are called soldiers.) these five slain. Also John Webb David Burt & Joseph Clark taken & carried to Canada of the same Company under Capt Bull.

Palatines

250 Palatines died about New York, apparently in the summer of 1710, & many more on the passage. Governor Hunter says July 24, 1710, "we lost above 470 of our number," after they left England - referring to the Palatine ships. Possibly some English included. One man brought in his bill for 250 coffins - (he says to have charged 76 £. 6s.) Perhaps others made some coffins for the Palatines.

In the winter of 1710, 82 families making 257 individuals were on the west side of the Hudson River, [apparently] no. about Newburgh, & many more remained in or about New York, besides those East of River.

In 1711 there were 356 men, women & children, E. side in Newburgh, & 38 men volunteered for the expedition against Canada.

In 1711, Haysbury had 243 men, women & children E. side Palatines, and 19 volunteered for Canada.

Brunsbury had 250 men, women & children E. side Palatines & 32 seem to have volunteered.

Can there have been so many Palatines, viz 850? yes more. E. side Hunter says in 1711, 336 m. w. & ch. & 25 Volunteers. 300 Palatines were in the expedition 1711. Nicholas says - had only keeping - no pay.

The 6000 Acres purchased for the Palatines was bought by Robert Livingston & Alida his wife Sept 29. 1710, by Gov. Robert Hunter, for 400 £ N.Y. Cur.

It was a part of Livingston's Manor, on East side of Hudsons river, South of the river called Roeloff Jansens Kill, and beginning at a point on the River Hudson about two miles S. of Livingston's manor house. Indeed to Hunter also conveyed the right to cut down & use all pine trees growing on the whole manor, now or hereafter, excepting those fit for sawing into boards, plank & slit work within 6 English miles of Livingston's Sawmills; these pines (except as aforesaid) may be carried away, or burnt near where they grew, to make pitch & tar in Kilns; & the pitch & tar may be carried away.

Livingston's Sawmills were on Roeloff Jansens Kill. [Kinderhook Creek / prob.]

Robert Livingston Nov. 13. 1710 agreed with Gov. Hunter to furnish the Palatines on both sides the river with bread & beer for 6 months delivered at the manor house, viz 1/3 of a loaf of bread to each person daily, of such a loaf as is commonly 4 1/2 pence per loaf in the city of New York [so a penny half penny loaf to each man, woman & child] and one quart of beer daily, such as is called Ship beer & sells at 60¢ per town to be paid for in silver N.Y. & 1/2 in foreign merchandise. L. to furnish 300 new beer barrels - to deliver beer at his brewhouse &c. Some person was to furnish meat, 1d beef a day, or equivalent in pork & peas.

It seems there was some agreement in England that the Palatines were to be employed chiefly in making pitch & tar for the government, & be supported by the government. There was a dispute about this agreement, & great uneasiness among the Palatines at the Manor. It was a kind of serfdom which they disliked, & they talked and threatened so much, that they were disarmed. They wished to be farmers, & not employed in tar making without lands.

Bill for keeping Palatines.

Quarter Comm^d to Oct 1710. - 1764 ^{over 10} adults at 6^d a day, and 445 under 10 years of age @ 4^d a day; 2209 Persons. £4700. 17. 11.

British Gov^t. complained of this bill of Hunters - said it included all that landed in June 1710, many of whom were dead - Lord Clarendon said every man & woman in New York, 15 years of age, could earn 1/6 sterling or 2/3 My money a day; & handicraftsmen 5/4 My. a day.

The Palatines went up the river in October 1710. to their new lands.

Bill for keeping them at the Manor & opposite from their arrival in Oct. to March 25 1711. - June 1437 persons to 1764 each month after Oct. 1710, including only 2/3 of those under 10 - so all called 6^d a day. - £5783. 13. 6

Return of Palatines May 1. 1711.

East side of River		West of River.		Persons
Hunterstown	334 persons	Elizabeth Town		1118
Queensbury	350 "	Georgetown		111
Annabury	252 "	New Village		324
Haysbury	242 "			583
	1178			1178

Both sides - 1761

In June 1711. W. side 114. E side 1189. Both sides 1803.

Bill for keeping 1874 persons from March 26 to June 24. £3837. 7. 0

Mr Livingston continued to furnish them down to 1712 & later, viz then over 10 years @ 6 a day & those under at 4. In December 1711 there were 378 under 10 & 1170 over. In Oct. 1711, 348 young, 1343 others.

The part on West side of Hudson, was a part Province land, & Gov. Hunter purchased 800 acres adjoining.

July 4. 1711. Commrs. ordered the Palatine Corps to make Tar barrels (16 coopers) & others to make Tar. They being back, they had gathered knots & leaved trees, & made some Tar. Some Kilns were in preparation. It was difficult to find knots, the grass was so high.

Some years later some Palatines removed to the Mohawk some to Pennsylvania, & some remained on Livingston's Manor. New Palatines arrived 1722. [63 head of families, 1724 were to have the 6000 acres.

"Description of New Netherland."
 printed at Amsterdam 1671. Doc. Hist. N.Y.

Hudsons River he calls "Manhattans or Great River".
 Long Island is the "mighty Island of Matowack".
 Staten Island. "The Manhattans" he calls New York, &
 says it was so called from the people who lived on the East
 side of the river, enemies of the Dutch. The Sachetans
 were on West side. The Indians on the two sides of the river
 were at war frequently.

The fort at New Amsterdam has a church,
 "which rises with a double roof, between which a
 square tower forms a loft" a windmill on the
 eastern of the fort. Gallows & whipping post stand by
 the river. [He has a map of New Amsterdam.]

Water wholesome, of rivulets & spring - "smoke in winter
 & are right cold in summer". Not much damage by floods

All. Oaks grow 60 or 70 feet high. Hickory furnishes
 a hot and lasting fire. — Apples, pears, quinces,
 cherries, plums, currants, apricots, buckthorn,
 medlar, peach & onion, sent from Holland
 thrive better than in Holland. Vines abundant. There
 had been a vinepress.

- m. 3.384 Walnuts are abundant & delicious.
 m. 3.387 Gourds, cleaned out, serve as water vessels.
 m. 3.384 Tobacco produces leaves 3 quarters long.
 m. 3.386 Pumpkins grow luxuriant & agreeable.
 m. 3.389 Corn in hills 6 feet apart is prosperous if weeded.
 m. 3.387 Turkish beans, planted beside corn, wind around the stalks.
 m. 3.387 Grey Peas prosper well, & produce two crops yearly.
 m. 3.388 Medicinal plants are abundant.
 m. 3.389 Barley can be tied above ones head or "the head".
 m. 3.388 Flowers have a pleasant odor & appearance.
 Hills contain clay for dishes, pots, & pipes; minerals.
 m. 3.390 Paints from plants obtained by Indians.
 m. 3.390 Horses are from England or Utrecht, the latter the best.
 m. 3.390 Hogs fattens in woods; but fed on corn give the best pork.
 m. 3.390 Sheep not numerous. Wolves too plenty.
 m. 3.391 Venison is abundant & sheep are less needed for meat.
 m. 3.391 Fowls, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Pigeons &c. are plenty.

Description of Ark 1671

M. 3. 391 "Wild Animals

Lions whose skins the Indians bring to market
 are caught on a high mountain 15 days journey
 to S. West. [Panther Doubtless Ed.]

M. 3. 391 Bears black. Sleep in winter & suck their paws
 Animal with one horn on borders of Canada. (Fiction)
 Elks.

M. 3. 391 Deer browse every where in large herds & are most
 numerous. When pursued take to waters.

Muskats in marshy ground (He means muskrats).
 Beavers. He refers to Vanderdonck. Castor.

In Land. Birds numerous.

Eagles - along description.

Woodpeckers - peck large holes in trees

Pigeons fly in immense flocks.

M. 3. 395. Humming bird, "scarcely an inch long", & sucks
 flowers like the bee

Turkeys abound. They are in flocks of 30 or 40
 "Some weigh 30 pounds or more"

In Water M. 3. 395 Waters in Spring & fall swarm with swans,
 geese, wild ducks, teal, wild geons
 spoonbills, pelicans,
 Fishes plenty - in fresh & salt water.

Rattle Snake, described. Indians carry an
 antidote that cures its poison - a plant.

p. 8. 9. Indians described - well shaped & strong.

M. 3. 395. Jet black hair "as coarse as a horse tail"
 broad shoulders, small waist, brown eyes & snow
 white teeth; a sallow color; abstemious in food & drink
 High & low drink water, eat Ind. corn & beans.
 flesh & fish, prepared alike for all. "Crushed corn
 is daily boiled to a papp called by them Sappaen."
 Live or roasted corn when hunting carried in a bag.

M. 3. 395 They go naked till 13th year, except the lower
 part of the girls bodies are covered. "A belt wear around
 the waist a girdle made of the hair of the whale
 or of seaweed" (wampum). They wear between
 the legs a lap of duffels cloth or leather 1/2 ell broad
 & 9 quarters long - a piece hangs behind over buttocks
 & before over the belly. The women wear a petticoat
 down midway the leg, ornamented with seaweed;
 sometimes cost 300 guilders. An upper garment also
 of seaweed on neck & arms. Sashes & trappings
 were of elk; now they use Dutch ones

24 Description of N. N. 1671

m. 3. 396 **Indian Houses** — They set hickory poles in the ground, the tops are bent together above in form of a gallery, & laths are fastened to these bent poles. The walls & roof are then covered with bark of elm, ash & chestnut; the barks are lapped over each other to protect from the weather & the mouth side is turned inward. Some houses lodge 15 families.

m. 3. 397 **Their Forts** are on steep mountains besides a stream of water. Entrance on one side. They set heavy timbers in the ground with oak palisades on both sides, plants crosswise one with another. They timber again between the crossbars to strengthen the work. Within are 20 or 30 houses, some 180 feet long. In summer they have huts along rivers when they fish. In winter in the woods where they hunt & firewood is plenty.

m. 3. 397 Women as long as they are pregnant or suckle admit no connection. The catamenia do not appear.

m. 3. 397 Wives paint the face pitch black when husbands die. Conjurors act a wonderful part.

m. 3. 398 Languages vary — 4 principal are Mahatans, Wappanoo, Siavanoo & Illingwales.

m. 3. 398 Money is Zeawant (wampum) or little pillars of conch shells which the sea casts up. They polish these little pillars, drill a hole through centre & reduce it to a certain size, & string the pieces on three cords. These answer instead of coins.

They are slovenly, slothful, thievish, headstrong, greedy, vindictive. They have virtues. are grave in speech.

Their sweating baths; & then plunging in cold water.

War They seek to overreach by ambuscades; undertake most expeditions in the night, do not maintain their position long against an attack. Their weapons were bows & arrows & war club. They now use the snaphaunce at which they are expert. They have a square shield.

p. 13. [It is evident, I think, that the Indians always used firelocks, & never had nests, match, &c much of above description taken from Vanderdonck.

Decription of N. Walden.

35

Burgomasters of Amsterdam, in 1656, sent
over 70 families [Dutch] and also 300
Walden who had been driven from Piedmont.
They came ashore Dec. 15. 1656—

Witchcraft. from Doc. Hist. of N.Y.

1612.221 Trial of Ralph Hall & many his wife
upon suspicion of Witchcraft, at the Court
of Albany in N York Oct. 2. 1665.

12 Jurors from various towns; 6 from New York, of
the 12. Thomas Bakney East Hampton freeman
"also, Nicolls of Stamford" one. Some were Dutchmen.
Thomas Searle was from N.Y. also Jacob Leisler.

They were complained of by the constable
and overseers of Seabrook, Long Island.
Accused by the indictment as follows:
"Ralph Hall, thou standest here indicted
for that not having the fear of God before
thine eyes, thou didst, upon the 25 day of
December, being Christmas day last was
12 months, & at several other times, since
as is suspected by some wicked & detestable
arts, commonly called witchcraft & sorcery,
maliciously & feloniously practice and
exercise upon the bodies of George Wood
and one infant child of Ann Rogers,
by which said arts, the said George Wood
and the infant child, as is suspected, most
dangerously & mortally fell sick & languished
unto death. Ralph Hall, what dost thou
say for thyself, art thou guilty or not guilty?
Hall was called upon in like manner.
Both pleaded not guilty. Depositions were
read but no witnesses appeared in Court. The case
was referred to the jury. Their verdict was that there
were some suspicions against the woman by the evidence
but not of value to take away her life. In reference
to the man, they found nothing considerable to charge him
with. The Court ordered the man to be bound for his wife's
appearance from sessions to sessions, & they were released.
They were freed from this recognition by R. Nicolls Aug. 21. 1665.
They then resided on Great Neck Island.

M. 12.221

Con. 6. 36.

Witchcraft

The inhabitants of Westchester complained against Katherine Harrison, late of Wethersfield Conn. widow; that she being a person lying under the suspicion of witchcraft would settle in Westchester "contrary to the consent & good liking of the town" and hath given some cause of apprehension to the inhabitants there. To remove their jealousies & fears, the Governor or Judge of assize at Port James ordered the constable & overseers of Westchester to ~~order~~ her to depart out of that place in a short time. Port James N.Y. July 7. 1670.

Aug. 20. 1670. She had not gone from Westchester. The Governor ordered the constable to give notice to her & to Capt. Richard Panton with whom she resided, to appear before him at Port James the 24 of August. Those of the town who held anything to object might appear also.

Aug 25. 1670. Governor ordered the Constable to take an account of the goods lately brought from Connecticut to Katherine Harrison

Governor's order Aug. 25. 1670. — that there be a full hearing of the matter at the next General Court of Assizes. In the meantime, the said Katherine with her children may remain in Westchester without molestation.

M. 12.221. At the Gen. Court of Assizes for New York the first Wednesday of October 1670; Katherine Harrison was bound to appear upon the complaint of some inhabitant of Westchester upon suspicion of witchcraft. Nothing appearing against her ~~denying~~ her bond, she is freed from it may remain in Westchester where she now resides or any where else in the government during her pleasure.

Assessment Rolls of 5 Dutch Towns on L.I.
Kings County, 1675, Aug.

They include the polls, cows, ^{1 year up,} horses, oxen,
one, ~~2~~ 3 years old cattle, sheep, Hogs - all
valued & carried out, & the mergains of
land & valley (tillage & mowing probably).
Polls were 18[£] Cows 5[£] Oxen 6[£] ea, hogs 1[£] ea
horses 12[£] ea; 2 years old creatures 2.10[£]s. 1 year
old 1[£] 10[£]s. 3 years old 4[£]; horses 3 years old 8[£]
Horses 2 years, 5[£], Horses 1 year, 3[£]. Sheep 10/^{or 6/ or 8/}

The 5 Dutch Towns - 1675 £
Boswyck valuation 3.174.10^s.
Breuckelen do - 5.254.
Middelwout do 5.079.10
Amersfort do 4.008.10
New Utrecht do 2.852.10.
£20,319.0

The land & valley is estimated at 40^{sq} an acre.
Sheep were not plenty. Most ^{scarcely} had more.
a few had 15 or 16 - others 3 to 6.

Oxen were not plenty - work was probably
much of it done with horses. Not ¹/₄ had oxen.

Cows were plenty - Horses also. Most had hogs.

The names in the 5 towns are all Dutch

1698. The 5 Towns in Kings County are

Brookland (Brooklyn)	509 inhabitants, including 65 slaves
Boswick (Bushwick)	301 " " 52 "
New Utrecht ()	259 " " 48 "
Flatlands (old Amersfort)	256 " " 40 "
Gravesend ()	210 " " 17 "
Flatbush (old Midwout)	476 " " 71 "
Total	2011 " " 293.

In all, 307 men; 331 women; 1032 children 48 apprentices
and 293 slaves. Names of men all given. Mostly Dutch.
but some French & English. Most of the French at Boswick,
and of the English at Gravesend.

Easthampton N.J. had in 1687, 223 males, 219 females
 26 male & 9 female servants, 11 male & 14 female slaves
 all 502 — 98 able to bear arms. 2 Merchants.
 marriages in 7 years 28 & births 116, of which 108 were baptised.
 Burials in 7 years 57

Capt Mulford & others complain of the
 money spent at Albany (before 1720). Commis-
 sioners Indian affairs have 300£ annually & others are
 paid; but it is not known what good they do, except
 to draw trade to themselves & profits upon the country.
 They procure presents for the Indians, in time
 of peace; & it is intimated that a present of 400£
 at New York becomes 600£ at Albany. & the Albany
 traders & others pocket the 200£ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.
 Only Albany plead for presents to Indians.
 It is reported, says a memorial, that some of the
 5 nations went to S. Carolina when the war was there,
 & brought back beaver hats bound with silver lace,
 wigs, broad cloth coats, & shirts & sold them at Schenectada
 "It was commonly reported that the Albany
 people made a trade with the French of Canada
 & had a trade with them all the time of the war;"
 yet they were calling for aid, & the country kept
 a garrison there, & all the officers must be of Albany
 & mostly the money for that service is expended among
 them, "which was thought to be the greatest reason
 for that service." Doc. Hist. N.Y. Vol. III. 363p.
 [Heard: "Capt Mulford's Representations against the
 government of New York" No date. Date of 1716 used in it.]

New York Island had in 1738, 8945 whites & 1719 blacks.
 Albany County had in 1705 9051 " & 1630 do.
 Dutchess 3156 W. 262 B. Ulster 4398 W. 872 B. Orange 2830 W. 283 B.
 Kings 1784 W. 564 B. Queens 3388 W. 1311 B. Suffolk 6833 W. 1090 B.
 Richmond 15410 W. 349 B. Westchester

Queries of Lords of Trade - & Answers of Cadwallader Golden, Surveyor General, 1738 - Some Abstracts.

Timber on Hudson River to within 20 miles of Albany, is Oak of several sorts, Walnut, Chestnut & many other sorts. The Larix tree is plenty in some places, that produces Venice Turpentine; About Albany & up the Hudson beyond the land is covered with pines. The land on the Mohawk is covered with beech, maple & Elm.

Settlements extend 40 miles N. of Albany, & about 80 miles up the Mohawk, W. N.W. of Albany.

Salt Springs are in the Onondaga Country.

Soil is proper for wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize and buckwheat. Wheat is heavier than that farther South.

(12.22.38) "The soil runs naturally, as soon as it is cleared of woods, into clover & other good grass" & there is good pasturage & meadows. The best soil is on the Mohawk nearest to Cayuga & Senecas.

Colder than Europe in same latitude. Great attractions in the Thermometer [He kept a spirit Thermometer.] Cold kills peach & quince trees sometimes; does not hurt pear & apple. Greatest cold in Jan'y; & greatest heat in July & August.

(11.16.38) "Since the country has been settled & cleared, the seasons are become more moderate." Spring is late & short - not sensible commonly till April. Heavy dews in summer. Wheat harvest in the beginning of July E.O.S. "The fall of the leaf is the most pleasant season" Boundary of Mass. & N.Y. is every where disputed.

M. 11. 98.

Answers by Mr. Clarke, 1738.

Fort, an old one on N.Y. & Battery, Stonefort in Albany, Fort at Schenectady. Old Stockaded fort up the Mohawk. Expences of Government, ordinary, 4000 £ a year.

Other Answers 1737-8.

The Country people supply themselves with home-span from their wool & flax. Since about 1715, have raised linseed & made it into oil, hats of beaver, and lampblack. Since 1730, Sugar refining. Lately distilling of rum - only 2 houses for distilling, grain & provisions & tobacco.

Imports - From Great Britain, European & India Goods and silks; Ireland, linen & canvas. From the Colonies 99 B. rum, limejuice, Snuff, pimento, sulphur, Strewplat, hides, deer skins, cerise shells, negroes, mahogany, & Ebony. Salt from Europe & Eng. settlements. From Africa, negroes. From Madeira & Canary, Wines, flax, bricks, seal skins, some wrought tin & brassery. From W. Indies, rum, molasses, sugar, snuff, Spanish tobacco, liquor vitæ, Indigo, logwood & other dying woods, cocoa nuts, cotton, wool, &c.

Exports - Some things to England. Flax seed & staves to Ireland. To other parts of Europe, grain, hides, elk & deer skins, oxhorns, Sps. snuff, logwood, indigo, cocoa nuts, & other foreign productions & lumber. To Madeira & Azores, grain, beerwax, staves. To other colonies & W. I. Col. provisions, chocolate, lumber, European goods; horses &c to Curacao, St. Thomas, and Surinam.

Robert Livingston

He petitioned Gov. Andross for liberty to purchase of the Indians a tract of land lying on Roeloff Jansen's Kill or Creek, E. of Hudson. Calls himself of Albany. Granted Nov 12. 1680. [He came to Albany 1674]

Indian Deed to Robert Livingston, Albany July 12. 1683.
 viz. Mohegan Indians, Ottonowaw, a Cripple, Pataenshaet, Oothoot, Manetpoo, & two Indian women named Tamaranackqua & Wawanitsawaw;
 also Auxhys, Newameen, Maguame representing
 Mamaranacktak, & Takanitto, son of Tamaranackqua;
 also Attoquassowae brother for Kachkanawaw, and
 Sausgas — sold the land on both sides the Kill, all
 they owned, called Sankhenak, consisting of 3 Platts and
 some small Platts, with woodland, Kills, Creeks, & all right
 along the River (Hudson) Northwards from Roeloff Jansen's Kill
 to a small stream opposite Catts Kill, named Wacham-
 chassick, & Southward down the river opposite Sagerties
 Kill to a place called by Indians Saaskahampka;
 and eastward the same width as on the river to a
 Cripple Bush called by Indians Mahaskakook —
 Consideration — 300 guilders in Jewant, 8 blankets
 and 2 child's blankets, 25 ells Duffels, 4 garments
 stronds, 10 large shirts, 10 small shirts, 10 pairs
 large & 10 pairs small stockings, 6 guns, 50 lb powder,
 50 staves of lead, 4 caps, 10 kettles, 10 axes, 10 adzes,
 2 pounds paint, 20 little scissors, 20 little looking glasses,
 100 fishhooks, 100 awls, 100 nails, 4 rolls tobacco,
 100 pipes, 10 bottles, 3 kegs Rum, 1 barrel strong beer,
 20 knives, 4 strond coats, 2 Duffel coats, 4 Tin Kettles;
 Indians reserve right to fish in the Kill & hunt deer in
 the said limits. Only 4 signed their marks, viz Nottoriowaw,
 Pataenshaet, Tamaranackqua & Wawanitsawaw.
 12 Acknowledged the deed, July 18. 1683, & 6 of them signed
 it, viz Ottonowaw, Pataenshaet, Tamaranackqua, ^{Sagard}
 Wawanitsawaw, Newamee daughter of Tamaranackqua,
 & Auxys daughter of Ottonowaw's son. Also the
 Cripple Indian woman Siakanockqui gave up her right.

111
Robert Livingston.

Gov. Thomas Dongan gave R. Livingston a patent of 2000 acres Nov. 4. 1684 viz 3 Plains called Nickasskooke, Kichpa, Wichquaskaha, & and 2 or 3 small flats a Plains; then plains or flats containing 100 morgen or 200 acres; and with this 1800 acres of woodland & N. & S. bounds as in Indian Deed) Calls 200 acres along the river & the rest early this. He to pay a quitrent yearly of 20^s. money of N. Y.

In 1685 R. Livingston petitioned again; says the land in the patent of 1684 is "very little fit to be improved" asks for agreement on the same Kill, ^(land) called by Indians Taghkanick behind Patkook, about 2 or 3000 acres. Granted June 3. 1685.

Indian Deed to Robert Livingston of Taghkanick, Aug. 10. 1685—by Patamshatt, Michaelhis brother, Wagnassamo for Ameset, Tawihae, Nighatowaw, Minasee, Nanamaw, Patamshatt, Tantarpenowe, wife of Metopa, Mamattittawawpe, Mohowacghqua, & Guttatamo. [Consideration about as many kinds of goods, &c. as in first deed] The land is behind Patkook on a Kill or creek called R. J. (as before) Runs Eastward from Minnisicktanock at the Kill, & over a small creek, Quisichkook, to a high place west of a high mountain, place called Kachkawoyick, thence to a creek Skerankook & along east side of said creek which lower is called Pawastawekak—this creek is the West bounds. The South bound runs along the flat or plain over against Minnisicktanock & along the foot of the high mountains, to the path that goes to Wawyaektowack to a hill called Mananosick; thence west to a creek called Kachawawachkano, which comes into the creek Pawastawekak which is west bounds, the place where the creeks meet is Mawichmak.

Trace marked
for bounds

Patent of Taghkanick from Gov. Dongan Aug. 27. 1685 Described as in Indian Deed—Including all Tiers, Timber, woods, Undenwoods, Swamps, moors, marshes, Meadows, Rivulets, Streams, Creeks, Waters, Lakes, Pools, Ponds, Fishing, Hawking, Hunting, Fowling & whatever else, "belong to said tract. He to pay yearly 8^s. N. Y. money.

Robert Livingston

Gov. Dongan gave a Patent of both parcels, July 22, 1686, to Robert Livingston. Each described as before & then - the whole bounded, over North line to bedroom from a creek or Kill over against the S. side of Natrix Island in Hudsons river, called Wachanpasigh to a place called Wawana-quassick where heaps of stones ^{lie}, near the head of a creek called Naslapenahetkan (the Indians throw stones upon the heaps of stones as they pass by from an ancient custom); thence to N. end of hills that are N. of Tacahkanick, called Ashashwaghtuck; thence on the east along said hills to their S. end called Wickojapakkhet; thence by a straight line to S. E. end of land called Sakahqua and Nakaovewich; and on South by a straight line from thence to the Southernmost bounds of Roeloffe Johnsons Kill; thence by a straight line to a place on Hudson River called Sanskahanpka, over against Sawyers Creek; & west by the river.

Dongan also erected these lands into an Manor called the Manor of Livingston. ("or Lordship or manor of Livingston") & gave R. L. power to hold a Court Leet & Court Baron, & his heirs, when they please; also the advowson & right of patronage of the church or churches erected or to be established in said manor. 28/ payable yearly

Earl Bellamont wrote to England 1701. 2. Jan. 20. that the Livingstons grant was 24 miles long and 4 miles broad, & had but 4 or 5 cottages on it, occupied by poor men who live in vassalage. ^{It was about 100 or 116 by 25 miles}

Robert Livingston was accused of great frauds in the management of Excise at Albany, & Earl of Bellomont removed him Jan. 1701 from being Collector of Excise

Robert Livingston says in a petition Jan. 20 1708. 4. that he had been employed as Secretary for Indian affairs in all Treaties & Negotiations with the Indians for 20 years before 1695, without any salary or allowance: King Wm. Jan. 27. 1695-6. granted him an annual salary of 100 £ sterling out of N.Y. Revenue. He was suspended by Gov. Fletcher but continued to act

Robert Livingston, but ~~as it is to be~~

as before. His suspension was taken off by the Queen Jan. 11. 1704 & a salary of 100£ ordered, but he did not get it, or all of it, many papers about it.

Lord Clarendon to Lord Dartmouth, March 8. 1710-11 says of Robert Livingston: - "He has been known for many years in that province for a very ill man; he formerly victualled the forces at Albany in which he was guilty of most notorious frauds by which he greatly improved his estate; he has a mill & new house upon his land, & if he can get the victuals of those Palatines, he will make a very good addition to his estate, &c."

Gov. Hunter says Oct 22. 1711: - "I know other Livingston to be the most selfish man alive!" "I have suffered by giving him too much countenance. If any man has any advantage from the Palatines it is he."

His "cupidity" is mentioned by others.

Robert Hunter. Oct. 1. 1715. Confirmed all of Congress's grants to Livingston & all the rights & privileges given; and gave the freeholders of the manor the right to choose a representative to the Assembly, Constables, &c.

The boundaries have courses & distances - the North bound runs from Wabankamick on the Hudson E by S. $30^{\circ}45'$ southerly, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the heap of stones called Mawantiquasuck; then E. by S. $70^{\circ}45'$ southerly, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles & 30 rods to a hill called Akashewagh-Kameek by N. end of Taghkanick hills or mountains; then S. $2^{\circ}W$. above said hills $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles to a place called Wishquapuckat; then E. $2^{\circ}50'N$. 3 miles & 156 rods to a flat called Sakackqua; then S. by E. $8^{\circ}30'$ Easterly, 140 rods to 5 lime trees marked with St. Andrews Cross; then West S.W. $6^{\circ}30'$ southerly (i.e. W. $6^{\circ}30'S$) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile & 12 rods to a rock on a flat called Nakaowasick; then West N.W. $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the southernmost bend or elbow of Roeloffe Johnsons Kill; then N.W. 11° southerly southerly $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles to a dry gully on Hudsons River, called Sasahampka, opposite Sawyers Creek; thence up Hudsons River to first Station. - Land of Col Peter Schuyler and Col Augustus Graham S. Land of Capt Hendrick Van Rensselaer and patents of Westenhook N. & E. River W. On Map 160, 240 acres.

N. York

44 Sleighs. Robert Livingston, April 2, 1712
had lost his milldam, & could not grind
for the Palatines - "I got 30 sleighs ('slees')
sent them laden to A. Coymans 28 miles
off & got 7 or 800 shepel ground presently!"
This was in February. We carried off the dam Feb. 8.
Toll. He says he has to pay 10 in a 100 for
grinding, or 10 per cent.

p. 18. Rieling. This word is used for conveying or carrying.
The Comrs of the Palatines July 5th 1711, mention
"gathering knots, & rieling them to the place
where the kiln is to be made".

Livingston April 2, 1712, mentions his having
"Cherres daily rieling the timber out of the woods"
to renew his dam.

Richard Sacket was a Commissioner to
manage the affairs of the Palatines with Robt
Livingston & others 1711, &c. was active.

Robert Livingston was born in Scotland 1654(?) came
to America & settled in Albany 1674 - was Town Clerk &
Secretary of Indian affairs 1675. Was a Jacobite in the
revolution of 1688. Died about 1728. Was a man of
"large acquisitiveness." Gave the lower part of his
manor, Clermont, to son Robert, & the rest to son Philip.
He married 1683, Alida Schuyler, widow of Rev. Nicolaus
Van Rensselaer.

Melians 1739. 8. Comrs of Indian Affairs say the Nations
including River & Schachkook Indians, have about 1500
fighting men; 1/8 are inclined to French interest.
Indians under French about Montreal, & Quebec, about 1000, &
vast numbers elsewhere. French have 16 fortifications among them.
French have about 10,000 fighting men(?) including 32 companies of
regular forces. Strong forts at Quebec, Montreal, Chamblée,
West of Crown Point a fort built 1736, at Cadaraqui, Niagara &
above.

Long & numerous papers about New Hampshire Grants.

Enoch Field was about Windsor or lower down, 1770. Riots
& disorders - Contest between N. H. & N. Y.
Charles Phelps to Gov Clinton - Had been on a mission to
Congress for N. Y. Asked for pay for this (to the service) 1.50 per day
where he was. Had had pocket expenses. Assembly refused to allow
more. Bthn letters from C. Phelps. was at Philadelphia Sept 1779

U. 12. 93

Turpentine, Rosin, Pitch, &c.

Capt. Hunter had proposed to have 3000 Palatines settled at New York, to be employed in the production of naval stores. — The Board of Trade examined this subject, & reported to the Queen Dec. 5. 1709. —

that the Palatines would give strength & security against the French & Indians, if settled in N.Y. — propose to place them on Mohawk or Hudson's river, where are great numbers of pines. They not to manufacture woollens. They to be subsisted for a time, men & women at 6^s sterling a head per day, & children at 4^s. a day, if under 10 years. They to be employed in making Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, and Pitch, & this will be beneficial to them & the Kingdom.

The report states, that one man by his labor can make 6 Tuns of these naval stores in a year, and even double that quantity when a number assist each other — so 600 men may produce 7000 tuns in a year. They had been so informed — and that Tar might be afforded in New England under 5^s per tun. so Commissioners formerly sent over to N.E. had informed them. The freight in time of peace, from N.E. would be under 4^s per tun, & premium of 4^s per tun would more than pay freight. They thought it might be sold as cheap as that from Northern Countries, which is paid in money.

There were some objections to American Tar as having a burning quality, but they were answered that "as good then came from New England and as fit for a ship and all other uses, as that of Stockholm." In Dec 1709, there had been 4704 barrels of tar imported from the plantations certified to be good, in order to receive the premium. They had heard no objections to the quality of Turpentine, Rosin or pitch from the plantations.

M^r Bridges, Surveyor General of Woods in America, was sent to New England 4 or 5 years ago to instruct the people there to manufacture naval stores. He came to New York ~~with 1000 Palatines~~, & other skillful persons, to instruct the Palatines. There must be Super visors also, to keep them at work, viz. the Palatines, with a salary of 100^s sterling a year. A Store Keeper at N.Y. 200^s per annum, to receive all the naval stores made, & ship them to London. To be entitled to a premium. It was expected that great quantities would be made by the Palatines. — They to be naturalized & enjoy same privileges as others — Signed by C. Hunter, 7. 1710.

Religion in N. Netherlands & New York.

(to Classis of Amsterdam)
It seems by a letter to Holland from Joh. Megapolensis and Samuel Drisius, Aug. 5. 1657, that the Dutch had a law, or as they express it, had "Placards of the Province enacted against private conventicles". A Lutheran minister came out in 1657, and the authorities required him "to abstain from all church service or from holding any meeting". M. & D. call him "a snake in our bosom". There were some Lutherans in N. Netherlands. M. & D. demanded that the Lutheran minister should be sent back, but had not succeeded. He had letters from the Lutheran consistory in Amsterdam to the Lutheran congregation in New Amsterdam.

At fort Casimir, South River, one was appointed to read every Sunday out of the Apostles to the people. The Dutch found two Lutheran ministers among the Swedes, which were sent away, but one was retained for the Swedes, "a man of a godless and scandalous life, a rolling rollicking unseemly carl" "who would rather drink a kan of brandy for two hours than preach one," & "fish in liquor, is inclined to fight all his meets."

The Dutch have 7 villages on Long Island belonging to their province. Mr. Polhemus preaches to the Dutch settlements of Breuckelen, Middelwout & Amerfort. The four other villages, Middelbrough, Vlissingen, Gravesend & Heemstedt are settled by English. Those of Gravesend are reported Mennonists - mostly reject infant baptism, the Sabbath, the office of preacher, &c. When they meet, one or the other reads something for them. At Flushing, they had a Presbyterian preacher who conformed to our church, but they imbibed various opinions and would not pay the preacher nor hear him. He went to Virginia. They have no minister for some years. A cobbler from R.I. came last year & began to preach & clipped the people in the river. The Fiscal proceeded to Flushing & brought him away & banished him from the province, after his clipping the people was known.

At Middletown alias Newtown, they are mostly Independents, & have Johannes Moor, who preaches well, but administers no sacraments, because not authorized in New England. Has been there many years. Some Presbyterians in same village.

At Heerstedt e. 7 Dutch miles from here, there are some Independents & many of our persuasion & Presbyterians. Richard Denton, an honest, pious, learned man is their Presbyterian preacher. "He hath in all things conformed to our church. The Independents attend his preaching, but when he began to baptize the children of parents not members of the church they sometimes burst out of the church."

Opposite Flushing, on the W. side of E. river is an English village, begun over 2 years ago, named Post Dorps. The people are Puritans alias Independents. They have no preacher. "They hold Sunday meetings, reading from an English book a sermon & making a prayer."

About 18 miles up N. River [Dutch miles] is a place called by Dutch Esopus or Sopons; by Indians Atkarkarton. Very beautiful land. The Dutch settled there "hold Sunday meetings and one among them reads something out of a postille".

Not one of all these places, Dutch or English, has a schoolmaster, except the Manhattan, Beverwyck (or Rensselaer), & now Fort Casimir. People are poor & few are qualified to teach.

Domine Gideon Schaals was somewhere; apparently at Beverwyck & Rensselaer - the congregation there at B. & R. is almost as strong as here at Manhattan, & they built a preaching house last year.

Megapolensis & Drisius seemed to be ministers at the Manhattan - They say the heathen are not likely to be converted, "till they are subdued & brought under policy, & our people show them a better example." They had taught one Indian to read & write, & in the grounds of religion he repeated prayers in the church, & they gave him a Bible. He took to drinking brandy, pawned his bible, & became a real beast. These men were much concerned about the encroachments of the perditional spirits!

Religion in N. A.

Dominic Selyns came over about 1660 - preached at the Mannhattans, Esopus & Fort Orange. Oct 4 1660 he was preaching in Breuckelen & Dr. Polhemus was dismissed. Preached in a barn. Men attend from Middelwout, Amersfort, Gravesande, "but most from Mannhattans". To Breuckelen belong the Ferry, the Walebocht & Gijssens. The Ferry is about 2000 paces, but the river or Mannhattans is 4000 paces from the Breuckelen Ferry. There are at B. 134 persons. There will be no Catechising till winter. Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide & September will be most suitable for the Lords Supper, as Thanksgiving is observed on these Festivals. There was preaching in the morning at Breuckelen; and at the Bouwery in the evening, when people come from the Mannhattans. (also preaching at the Mannhattans apparently). There are over 40 negroes in the negro quarter (apparently at the Bouwery). In New Netherland, besides me, are D. Dr. Joannes Ulagapoleusius, Samuel Drisius in New Amsterdam; D. Gideon Schaet at Fort Orange; D. Joannes Polemius at Middelwout, & Amersfort, & Hermannus Blom at the Esopus. *Also from D. Selyns. Oct 4, 1660.*

[Various intimations look as if the Dutch preached only one sermon on the Sabbath, in one place. The Bouwery seems to have been a place of recreation in those days, for those in the city.

The Government under Dongan & others used every means to bring over the Dutch, English & French Dissenters to the Church of England, & not without success. Their worldly interests were to be promoted by conformity. Yet many resisted & held out.

In 1704, there was Trinity Church in New York, of which "the sector was maintained by a tax levied on all the inhabitants of the city". 1606.

In Jamaica & Newtown were churches built by taxes levied on all. "Lord Cornbury has been the great promoter of the Church in this Province! The parsonage, land & house, at Jamaica formerly in possession of the Independent minister, is now by Lord Cornbury, in possession of the Episcopalians. So the Church in Newtown formerly patronized by a dissenting minister, was in possession of the Episcopal minister by favor of Lord Cornbury.

[These violent & peaceful methods to transform men into Episcopalians are spoken of with favor & approbation by the ministers & laymen of the Church of Eng. land.]

Suffolk County is said to be generally, 1704, possessed by Independents; "being upheld in their separation by New England Ensignaries?"

Then was Church preaching in West Chester Co. & Episcopal salaries seemed to be levied on all. An Independent Congregation at East Chester - minister will leave & they join the Church. The same at Bedford, as representative so they hope to bring the Dutch to conformity in most places. — Then accounts from Rev. Wm Vesey of N.Y. 1704 — Quakers were now troublesome.

Col Heathcote was a zealous promoter of the Church, & unceasing in his efforts — It seemed to be no matter how men conducted if they would only conform & pay the clergy. He had undertaken to bring over a portion of Connecticut.

In his letter dated Manor of Scarsdale Nov. 9. 1705, he says "There is not much greater necessity of having the Christian Religion preached in this true light anywhere than in Connecticut. Many of not the greatest number of them, being little better than in a state of heathenism; having never been baptised nor admitted to the Communion"

[His idea of Christianity as distinguished from heathenism did not refer to conduct but to outward rites. If a man was baptised & partook of the Sacrament, he was a Christian.]

Religion in N.Y. &c. (from Doc. Hist.
m.2.222 episcopalians all Tories in the revolution

Charles Inglis D.D. was a school master in Pa. 1755 & 58
ordained by Bp of London 1759, settled first in Pa; ^{became} assistant
to Rev Dr Achromity, Trinity Church, 1765, and succeeded Rev Dr
Achromity as rector of Trinity Church 1777. was bps. of
Nova Scotia after the peace. — Extract from his
letter to Rev Dr. Hind, dated New York Oct 31. 1776.

"I have the pleasure to assure you that all the
Society's Missionaries, without excepting one
in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and so far
as I can learn, in the other New England Colonies,
have proved themselves faithful, loyal subjects
in these trying times, and have to the utmost
of their power opposed the spirit of disaffection and
rebellion which has involved this continent in the
greatest calamities. I must add that all the other
clergy of our Church, in the above colonies, though
not in the Society's service, have observed the same
line of conduct; and although their joint endeavors
could not wholly prevent the rebellion, yet they
checked it considerably for some time & prevented
many thousands from plunging into it. who
otherwise would certainly have done so."

"It is now past all doubt that an abolition of the
Church of England was one of the principal springs of
the dissenting leaders' conduct, & hence the unanimity
of dissenters in this business." — "I have not been able to
hear of any presbyterian preacher, who did not by preaching
severely effort in their power promote all the measures of
Congress, however extravagant." [He here mentions the man-
ner in which the Episcopal clergy were abused by the "flaming
patriots." He thought their superiority in many respects, not inferior
to those of English clergy "in the great rebellion of the last century."

"The present rebellion is certainly one of the most causeless,
unprovoked & unnatural that ever disgraced any country —
a rebellion marked with peculiarly aggravated circumstances
of guilt & ingratitude." "Very few of the laity who were
respectable or men of property have joined in the rebellion"
[He here refers to the laity "in the provinces I have specified" above,
where the episcopal clergy were all faithful to England, but
perhaps only means episcopal laity.]

After the declaration of Independence, the clergy could
not pray for the King & royal family according to the liturgy
without drawing destruction on them; & rather than omit
this, they suspended the exercise of their functions & shut
up their churches, in all the provinces I have mentioned,
except Mr. Beach of Connecticut, who officiated as

usual, & declared "that he would do his duty, preach & pray for the king, till the rebels cut out his tongue." [He went to England & was ordained 1732 & was appointed to the mission at Newtown, Conn. and Reading, where he continued until his death in 1782. He was a strong & decided opponent of American independence &c; and "scarcely a single person of his congregations at Newtown & Reading but persevered steadfastly in his duty & loyalty." He prayed for the king to the last - was roughly handled by the Whigs. Note.

Mr Inglis says that all the episcopal churches in Conn. in N.Y. & N.Jersey, except where his majesty's arms have penetrated in N.Y. were shut up when he wrote. Beaulieu's also excepted. Those in Philadelphia open &c; others in Penna. shut except one or two. In Virginia the clergy had omitted to attend the collect for the king; the "commonwealth" being substituted for the king. Inglis censures these Virginia clergy, & says he never expected much good of them, because they opposed the American episcopate. "There are however several worthy clergymen in those provinces" - i.e. true to England, meaning Maryland, Virginia, &c. - He says New York was the most loyal & peaceable province on the continent, but had become the scene of war, & suffered most. He speaks of "Mr. Washington, commander in chief of the rebel forces" & attributes to him the harrassing of the loyal inhabitants; that is the encouragement "the rebel committee" to do this. Many of the "Catch Church" opposed the rebellion.

Inglis wrote an answer to "Common Sense" in Feb 1776, & against independence.

Trinity Church & other buildings burnt Sept 1776. Ascribed to the rebels. "Our houses are all covered with cedar shingles" M. 16. 156.

"The church of England has lost some of its members by the rebellion - none I mean whose departure from it can be deemed a loss." - "I have no doubt but with the blessing of Providence, his majesty's arms will be successful & finally crush this unnatural rebellion. In that case, if the steps are taken which reason, prudence & common sense dictate, the Church will undoubtedly increase & there confusion will terminate in a large accession to its members."

c. 1. Mr. Rev. T. B. Chandler, D.D. rector of Elizabethtown, wrote against the Americans & in favor of parliament - wrote New to England in 1775. - Samuel Seabury, D.D. wrote & did every thing against the rebels & in favor of England. Was rector of St Peter's Church, Westchester, withdrawn within the British lines, and aided Gen. Clinton with plans & maps of roads, & rivers in Westchester county. Was chaplain in the king's American Regiment. Was consecrated Bp. of Connecticut in Scotland 1784 - the first protest. in those states. Died 1796.

32
11.12.180. Whales.

Samuel Mutford says in 1716. that it had been the custom for above 60 years, even before the English subjected New York (several years before,) for the people in the Eastern of Long Island to go out upon the Seas adjacent to their land & take & kill whales & other fish, & the Captains to have all they killed. This continued over 50 years before they heard of any duty for so doing. Gov. Hunter imposed on the people a duty & seized whales, oil & Bone, & subpoenaed the Captains to N.Y. to compel them to pay duty for the fishery. An action was commenced against Mutford in 1712, in the Supreme Court at N.York: he fought bravely & it was carried on from Court to Court to the number of 15 or 16 Courts; he near 70 years of age in 1713. He appealed to England, & seems to have been heard favorably, after he had suffered much.

p. 57. Negro Plots so called. 1712

11.4.186 Negroes of N.York rose April 7. 1712. burnt a house & killed some whites; Soldiers opposed them & they fled to woods & swamps, killing some by the way. They were taken - some had killed themselves, 19 were tried & executed, & others transported. Journal of the Conspiracy & Proceedings of 1741

p. 58. 59. Plot of 1741

11.2.2945 The Recorder of N.Y. published this account of the Conspiracy & Trials of the negroes in 1744, to justify what had been done. He says "a wrong headed persons among us have arraigned the justice of the proceedings", &c.

20 Whites were taken into custody & 4 executed. Two confessed, of whom one was pardoned & one enlisted for W. India. 154 Negroes were committed, of whom 13 were burnt viz 2 May 30, 4 June 9, 3 June 12, 2 June 16, 1 July 4. 1 July 18 — 18 were hanged, one in chains; and 70 transported. — The recorder in an address to the jury Aug. 3. 1741. said — "Great pains & industry have been taken to bring the notion of a plot into contempt & ridicule by some people assuming us of phlegmatic temper, who have endeavored to make light of it, &c." — 75 confessed & then were banished or discharged with 4 exceptions, & then transported at the State Court. on page 57

The Negro plot of 1741.

53.

no. 9. 404. Historians doubt whether any such plot existed; but in the panic 154 negroes were imprisoned, of whom 14 were burnt at the stake, 18 hanged & 1 transported. Yet New Yorkers sometimes reproach New England with putting witches to death!
American Mag. of Useful Knowledge, 1835

Quakers. Gov. Andros ordered Richard Gidders to prevent the Quaker meetings at Hempstead. R. G. reports May 26. 1679, that he had sent two men to warn Capt John Seaman not to have any Quaker meeting at his house. Yet he had a great meeting the last Sabbath.

2 Quakers were fined 10^{each} £ by Court of Sessions 1680. for solemnizing marriages according to their rite, & their property was seized. They petitioned Gov & Council for relief. They were Henry Willis & John Bourne. Town not given.

Quakers had their property restrained for not training. They petitioned. Council decided that they must train or undergo the penalty. Feb 24. 1686. (prob 1687) Their fines for not training & some taxes for priests, all distrained, amounted to over 50 £.

They had other troubles later - their votes refused, &c

2. 2746. Moravians in Dutchess County. There were 4 Moravians, priests, with the Indians at Shocornico in 1744. They were suspected to be back friendly to England; They denied this; said their business was to convert the heathen. They refused to take oaths. The sheriff was sent after them. He found three Moravian priests & families at Shacornico in the remotest part of the county, in a block house; & 16 Indian wigwams around them. Found no appearance of disorder or mischief. They went to New York & were examined by Gov & Council. One was English, & 2 Germans. A fourth had gone. They work. are connected with church at Bethlehem somewhat. They raise corn, wheat, &c. Built their own house. Prayed for King George, but would not take oaths - Gov & Council decided Nov 1744 to direct the sheriffs of Albany, Ulster & Dutchess counties to give notice to the Moravian teachers "to desist from further teaching or preaching & to depart this province". Justices also to see to this.

They disliked the Moravians because they were not of the Church of England, were not learned, could not take an oath, &c. The Board of Trade asked them for reasons & they gave them - said they were blacksmiths, had been bricklayers, carpenters, woodcutters, tailors, & such like, were enthusiasts, &c. This in 1746. Their reasons for banishing the Moravians were absurd. They disliked Zinzendorf &c.

Massachusetts & Livingston's Manor.

Some of Livingston's tenants, he says, & some of Dutchess County, petitioned Massachusetts for grants of the land they lived on, which he supposed to belong to N.Y. The two men whom Livingston sued seemed to have been Michael Halenbeck & Josiah Loomis. Oliver Partridge wrote to Livingston March 24, 1752, that he had by order of Genl Court begun to lay out land on the east (?) side of Tackinick Carrick & had laid out a large farm that included the dwellings of M. H. & J. L. & said "the province of Mass. will assert her rights to said land"; which Liv. claimed. Livingston Petitioned N.Y. April 16, 1752.

N.Y. Attorney Genl. Wm Smith, reported in favor of Livingston & so did Cadwallader Golden Surveyor Genl. Report of N.Y. Council - that the manor was in New York, &c. Feb. 28, 1753. They seemed to claim 20 miles East of the Hudson.

Livingston petitioned again May 31, 1753 (Robert L. Jr. says Wm Bull & 57 others ^{some of them his tenants} as he had been informed, in November 1752, petitioned Mass. C. Court for a tract of land west of the ^{great} mountain west of Sheffield to be 9 or 10 miles long N. & S. & 6 miles E. & W. Genl. Court appointed a Committee to examine & report. Also app. Comrs to meet others from N.Y. in regard to bounds.

Conference between Livingston & Mass Committee of which Joseph Dwight was chairman, May 8, 1753. Livingston claimed for his manor 19 miles & 30 rods E. of Hudson river to the great Taconic mountain. He charged David Ingersol with stirring up his tenants against him, & then hurried for Boston government. On the 18th of May 1753, 7 New England men & 4 of Livingston's tenants soon, run out a tract 10 miles long & 4 miles broad in the manor, & they have since begun to cut a tree fence around it. It is some of the best land on the manor & some of it has been settled 60 or 70 years. Mass. ordered Joseph Dwight to defend one of the trespassers at Albany.

Proclamation of Gov. Clinton, July 28, 1753. He says some persons from Mass. came into the manor of L. July 19, pretending to be officers & were aided by Josiah Loomis, Wm Webb, John Hallenbeck, Joseph Arcout, Jonathan Younglove, David Pickshy, & others, & in a riotous manner, took & carried away Robert Vandueren & his son John Loomis on pretence that they had committed a trespass on lands of Mass. but in this manner. N.Y. Officers ordered to arrest these men. Letter to Mass. Governor.

Mass. Legislature report Sept 14, 1753 that Mr Livingston with 30 men armed, entered the lands of Josiah Loomis, in July last cut & carried away his wheat, destroyed 5 acres of Indian corn. Two of the rioters were afterwards arrested. Reply of Gov Clinton. There was one and a furnace on Livingston's manor.

Massachusetts + Livingston's Manor.

Proceedings Continue. Mr Livingston imprisoned one man Paine, for cutting trees on his manor. Letter from Gov. Shirley in regard to Paine. April 12. 1754. Proceedings get by.

Joseph Pixley was under New York, & declared he was in danger of ^{being} ~~being~~ ^{agreed to} ~~being~~ ^{by} Robert Noble or some other from Massachusetts. At Claverack, Feb 8. 1755. — Some testified that on the 7th February, Robert Noble & others took Clark Pixley & John Moores & carried them to Springfield goal.

The New Yorkers took Thomas Whitney Feb 18. 1755, and Robert Noble & others rescued him. — the Albany Sheriff & carried the Sheriff to Sheffield. — Robert Noble was a tenant of John Van Rensselaer, & had been 60 or 70 years in the colony of Rensselaerwick; 10 of V.R. servd.

After this, in Feb. the Yorkers took 3 Massachusetts men, & Mass. took one New Yorker — Noble's house said to be fortified. — N.Y. Lieut Gov issued a proclamation to arrest Robert Noble. April 2. 1755, & other notes. If were taken

John Van Rensselaer & a party went to take Noble but he fled to Sheffield. They then attempted to take Wm Roes he resisted & was slain by Matthew Harding. April.

Letter from Lieut Gov. Phips to Lieut Gov. DeLancey about this murder. April 28. 1755. He calls the man Wm Roes. Issued a proclamation for a party of murderers. Gives a new version to the murder, different from the Mystery. Gotten taken at Anchorage by Mass. people, or Ancram at the Iron works, by about 103 men under Robert Noble. & May 1755 — Letter to & from N.Y. & Mass. Governors. The 8 men sent home from Springfield.

May 16. Smith & Livingston met Dwight, Choate & Hawley at Sheffield. — went on to Springfield saw Williams, Worthington, Partridge, &c. Mass. people had sent out two towns 5 miles by 7, chiefly in Rensselaerwick, recently.

Massachusetts men & N.Y. men in conflict. Oct & Nov. Livingston had a long head, Iron works at Ancram, &c. DeLancey's Proclamation, June 8. 1757. Says robbers assembled at house of Jonathan Daxbie, at Tackhanick May 7. about 18 miles from Hudson river. & would not disperse. They fired out of the house & others fired into it; several were wounded; one died in an hour & another not long after. (it is ^{not} said to which side they belonged).

Oct 7. 1758. Nathaniel Robinson, Richard Treat and Jacob Hamlin, say they have him in Albany jail 18 months.

No more paper till 1762, in relation to these matters. Proclamation against Robert Miller & Josiah Loomis March 31. 1762. — Proclamation July 3. 1766. The Sheriff & posse went to arrest Robert Noble & others June 26. 1766. There was firing on both sides. One of the posse, & some Whiting of the rioting were killed on the spot. Others wounded. 100th offered for Robert Noble. After 1757 Massachusetts seems not to have aided the claimants; which she had formerly encouraged.

Manassahussetts & Livingston's behavior, & Ranselaer's.

One account that John Van Ranselaer's & his party attacked the Manassahussetts men - killed one of their own & one of the opposite party; assaulted some in a house and both shot at each other. One in the house was killed, and of the assailants some were wounded. — *Warren's account.*

The Yorkers say one of their militia was killed & 7 wounded and three of the rioters (dism) killed & several wounded; Capt. Noble was wounded. Boston Post Boy July. 14. 1766

These things took place June 26. 1766. one account says there were 200 families settled at Noble Town and Spencer Town, under Manassahussetts.

David T. Valentine, in his History of New York City, 1853, Vol. 1, p. 400, evidently has no belief that there was a negro plot, or a general one, and that "some at least of those executed were innocent."

p. 52. After the outbreak & executions of 1712, stringent laws had been passed, to restrain them, to prevent assemblies, &c. There were some bad negroes, who were thieves, &c. some white connects with them, & probably some acts of incendiarism were committed. There were several fires, but nearly all could be accounted for without supposing they were purposely set. But a general suspicion was excited against the negroes, many were imprisoned — and in their terror, they accused others hoping thereby to get their own release. Two white women, inmates of a low grocery, where negroes resorted, swore against some of the negroes as conspirators; but one denied all she had said when brought to the gallows. — The negroes began to accuse each other, each hoping to save himself. A pardon had been offered to those who would discover incendiaries; perhaps not to conspirators so called.

1. Caesar & Prince were hanged May 11, upon a gibbet, in the College; carrying all knowledge of a conspiracy.
 3. Hughson, wife, & Peggy Cary, all white, of the low grocery, were hanged June 12, for conspiring to burn the town, without much evidence to be relied on.
 2. Quack & Cuffee, who were accused of conspiring to burn the town, to kill the men & take their wives, &c. were burnt at the Stake, May 3, surrounded by numerous spectators. They accused Hughson & implicated Quack.
 6. Jack, Cook, Robin, Caesar, Cuffee, Cuffee, ^{of Jamaica} were convicted June 6 and all but Jack hung June 7. Jack implicated 14 others, & was pardoned.
 3. Francis, Mcany, & Curacao Dick were ^{sentenced to be} burnt at the stake June 11. [Paper of Execution sent to Governor, May 12th.]
 5. Ben & Quack were condemned to be burnt June 15, & three others to be hanged. [The two were burnt June 16.]
 5. Five Spanish negroes were convicted. They were sailors in a captured Spanish ship, & the New Yorkers sold them as slaves, among the inhabitants.
 1. Ury, a Catholic priest, who had been teaching school, was hanged August 7. Not much evidence.
- Valentine says ^{154 were implicated} 14 were burnt & 18 hanged, ^{including 4 whites} & 71 transported. "real or pretended participants in this conspiracy." Sept 24 was kept as a day of thanksgiving for the escape of the citizens from destruction.
- p. 53. Some of the executions are not given above — Col. i from Tribune which did publish all in the work. Some errors above. The Stake where they were burnt were in the vicinity of the present five Points.

58 Wampum. { coin. 2. 15. 2/3; m. 3. 431.
" 12. 176.

This was the first money in New Netherlands & New England, called Seawant, Wampum, or Peague. There were two kinds - wampum, which signifies white; & suckanhook, sucke, sig- nifying black. Wampumpeague was also used for wampum. Wampum was made originally from the suctanhook or periwinkle; suckanhook from the inside of the shell of quahang (*Unus Mercenaria*) commonly called hard clam, a round thick shell fish. Among the English for a time 3 beads of black or 6 of white were equal to a penny; among the Dutch to a stiver. The Dutch varied from 30 6 to 4 and 8, & so did the English. Wampum was not used in N. England till 1627, when it was introduced into Plymouth by De Razies, the Secretary of N. Netherlands. Hubbard says, the Wampum enabled the Indians to purchase fire arms of English, Dutch and French, & thus led to wars. [Cartilney in Hubbard's words] New England had black, blue & white seawant; and that of the five nations was purple. A string a fathom long varied from 5 s. in N. E. to 4 guilders, among the Dutch. The Dutch & English sold interior Indians, knives, combs, scissors, needles, awls, looking glasses, hatchets, guns, black cloth & other articles, & received pay in seawant, & with the seawant bought furs, furs, & venison of the seaboard Indians. Seawant was the circulating medium. There was bad, rough seawant, and "good Manhattan seawant."

Wampum was manufactured in New York Province down to 1760 and after by the whites. It was made on Staten Island 1760, purple & white. It was chipped to a proper size from the shells, then drilled & then ground & polished. The purple was then most valuable.

For 120 years after the settlement of New York & New England the business of the country was carried on without metallic currency. Wampum & almost all kinds of produce formed the legalised medium of trade. Beaver skins much used in N. York.

Tobacco was exported from New York for 100 years & was a measure of value. It was raised in the colony. Damages recovered in N. Y. courts were often stated in tobacco or beaver skins.

Wm. Gowans Notes to Dentons N. York.

[See Wampum m. 12. 176

m. g. 144 Bees.

Denton says, "you shall scarce see a house, but the south side is begirt with Hives of bees which increase after an incredible manner."

New York

39

17.15.307 *The Law of New York for issuing 52,000⁺ in Bills of Credit, April 1, 1756, enacted that whoever counterfeits any of the bills, or alters them so as to appear of greater value than they are by this act, or knowingly passes any of the bills so counterfeited or altered, shall suffer the pains of death without benefit of clergy*

Cutting off Well Ropes & breaking Pump Handles, were so common in N.Y. city that a law was passed 1753.

Deer not to be killed in Jan'y, Feb. March, April and May & June - 6 months. Penalty 3⁺ for each killed Law of Dec. 1758

Con. 9.349 *Waggons &c*

17.12.119 *Oenton says, 1670, "A waggon or cart gives as good content as a coach", referring to N.York. It seems waggons were known among them then - probably on Long Island. He mentions their "homemade cloth", "their low roofed houses", their charity & kindness, their freedom from pride & oppression, their great store of cattle grain, &c*

Horse Racing.

17.11.225 *Hempstead Plains were considered a great natural curiosity in early or in later days. Horse races were run upon these plains before 1670; and continued without interruption down to the revolution. Were held twice a year for a silver cup. Were held during the revolution and long after. - The plains are now estimated at about 17,000 acres of unenclosed land, owned in common by the town of Hempstead. The village is on the S. margin of the plains.*

Distillation. [See indexed 12, pages 330, 376 Memo. 5. p. 91-92]

This is the manufacture of intoxicating spirits, which includes 4 processes, viz. mashing the vegetable materials; cooling the wort; exciting the vinous fermentation; separating by a still the alcohol combined with macerless water. "This art, evoking the fiery demon of drunkenness from his attempted state in wine & beer, was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans. It seems to have been invented by the Barbarians of the North of Europe, & was first made known to the Southern nations in the writings of Arnoldus de Villa Nova, his pupil, Raymond Lully of Majorca, who declares it an emanation from the Divinity, a water of life, (he called it aqua vitae) &c. To civilized & savage nations, it has revealed greater ills, than were threatened in the fabled box of Pandora."

Whiskey from the Irish word Uisquelbaugh, is the British name of the spirituous liquor manufactured by our distillers & corresponds to the caude vie of the French & the brandwein of the Germans.

Wine, cider, beer & fermented wash of every kind, when distilled, yield an intoxicating spirit that is identical, differing only in flavor. — British distillers draw off a pure watery extract from the grain & ferment & distill that. Those of Holland, Germany & N. of Europe ferment & distill the infused mass of grains.

Cane juice contains from 12 to 16 percent of raw sugar and affords the spirit called Rum.

Mixture in Jamaica, &c. 50 gallons of spent wash or lees, 6 gallons molasses, 30 gallons of sugar, pans skimmings & 8 gallons of water (60 gal. in all). This contains 112 of solid saccharum; but yields only 9½ gallons of proof spirit; much is lost in the process.

200 wheels sugar on an estate, has an accompaniment of 16,666 gallons of molasses, or of sweets, which should yield 14,412 gallons of Rum, but does not (about 8 gal. molasses to 7 of Rum). Dr. Ure got from 150 lbs of molasses (say 44 gal.) 11⅓ gal. proof spirit.

Juices of Palmetrees, Cocconuts, of the maple, ash, birch &c. afford ardent spirits; 100 dr of solid saccharine extract yielding 50 lbs of alcohol. Whey yields 4 percent spirit of wine.

Juices of Apples, Pears, Currants & such fruit, yield alcohol. Cherries in Germany & elsewhere are crushed with the kernels, fermented, & the liquid is drawn off & distilled into Kirsch-wasser. The kernels yield mucic acid under the liquor injurious.

Distillation

500

M. 2. 244]

Whiskey. 1000^{Dr} wheat yield of proof spirit 40 to 45;
Rye 36 to 42^{Dr}; Barley 40 lbs; Oats 36^{Dr}; Indian
Corn 40^{Dr}; Buckwheat 40 lbs - or 40^{Dr} on an
average. Barley & Rye are principally used for
whiskey in Europe; Barley is partly malted, other
grains only ground, only $\frac{1}{6}$ of the barley is malted
when all barley is used; $\frac{5}{6}$ is merely ground.
When other grain is used only $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ of barley malt is used.
Malt is not ground, but crushed between rollers.
The Distiller of all malt, calculates to get 2 gallons
of pure spirit from a bushel of malt. Distilling
the grain with $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ malt mixed with it, produces
at the most 22 gallons per quarter (say 18 to 22.)

Common Alcohol or Proof spirit contains, about half its
weight of water. It may be redistilled till it contains
only 10 per cent. of water; & by a mixture of other substances
in the still may be still more free from water; indeed nearly
free, & thus become absolute alcohol. Dr. Ure

Glass was made by the Phenicians, & known to the Romans as *Herculaneum* proves. The Crusaders transferred the art to Venice in 13th century, & it was long confined to that place. Window glass was first made in England in 1557 in London, & articles of flint glass were soon after made there. Blown glass for looking glasses was first made in England at Lambeth 1673 by Venetians. Mirror plates were cast in France 1688, before they were in England. Good glass is made from 72 parts of silica, 13 parts of potash & 10 parts of lime, 95 parts in all; and from other proportions. Soda is used instead of Potash, often.

Species of Glass

- 1st. Bottle Glass, the coarsest & simplest glass, for Wine bottles, &c.
2. Broad or spread window Glass, or inferior window glass, coarse & wavy in England; better on the Continent.
3. Crown Glass, or Window Glass formed in large circular plates. Peculiar to Great Britain.
4. Flint Glass, Crystal Glass or glass of lead. So named because originally made with calcine. Hints for silica. Now made of calcined Lym sand, oxide of lead, & pearl ash, and a little nitre. Sometimes a tincture of arsenic & manganese also considerable broken crystal or Flint glass is mixed. The materials are Sand 50.5; Red lead or Litharge 27.2; Pearl ash 17.5; Nitre 4.8 = equal to 100 parts. Proportions vary.
- 5 Plate Glass. This has a soda flux & not potash like Flint Glass. Mirrors are silvered, so called, by applying a layer of tin foil alloyed with Mercury to the posterior surface.

The most ancient glass houses were at Tyre. Glass not made at Rome, as is supposed, until time of Tiberius. Glass utensils found at Herculaneum were no doubt imported from the east. No glass windows mentioned until the 3d century after Christ. Window glass was used in England 674, in a church; but for private houses was not in use until near 1200, & then rarely. Manufacturing glass began in England about 1550. (What sort of glass? Beckmann)

Diamond Glass & Sash Glass.

Bailey & Underlozege. "In Heraldry, a lozenge is in the form or shape of a pane of window glass, before this square came so much in fashion, & has 2 obtuse angles & two acute ones". Its figure is longest up & down, & upper & lower angles are acute.

P. 180 of this. A large house in Newport is advertised 1756, as being "Sash windowed" Some evidence that many if not most of good houses in N. had as yet Diamond windows; -

Casements that open on hinges in Europe are still noticed in novels and other works. These antique casements are some of them represented as long, "a door-like sash" which opens like a door & has window drapery. One at Bruges noted. "Moans like the wind through ill shut casements" Mr. Browning, 1856.

- p. 172. Window Glass adv. in Boston 1751, 6 by 4; 7 by 5; 8 by 6;
9 by 7; 10 by 8. Also Diamond Glass and Sheet Glass.
Aug. 98. These sizes all advertised in Boston as early as 1744. & also 1737.

In Paris "the windows of houses open like doors."

Europe described, 1853.

- u. 6. 366. Glass Windows p. 77. 1707. (frame & glass of a diamond window.
p. 334. Early windows in Philadelphia all set in leaden frames
none hoisted up. They opened inward, as doors.
Clumny wooden frames succeeded with 6 by 8 & 8 by 10 panes.

u. 13. 271. 1662. Glass & Lead. 15. Sheet of Glass, 70f.

u. 13. 299. 1709. Casement Door, £5.

m. 14. 152. 1708. 6 glass windows & frames 35f. (as did the last then)

m. 14. 155. 1714. 14 Chests Glass 3420 feet, diamond cut, at 30f. per 100 feet.
2 do do 600 feet, Squares at 35f. per 100 feet.
2nd Sargent's

m. 14. 156. 1718. Diamond cut, and square cut window panes

u. 14. 165. 1717. 5 window glasses 30f. per 6 ea) probably a casement. or

m. 14. 161. 1722. 10 glass windows in shop & door and window shutters 10£

m. 14. 184. 1745. 8 by 10 Newcastle Crown Glass, 18£ box.

m. 14. 189. 1760. A Boston Clarier had Glass in Old Tenor, viz

6 by 4 glass 1/6 a foot; 7 by 5, 3/4 a foot; 6 by 8, 2/6 a foot.

10 by 8 glass 6/3 a square; 5 clars 11 by 9 glass 6 4/5 square

[What is the meaning of square here?] 9 by 7, 1/6 square.

32 feet diamond glass @ 1/6.

m. 2. 152. 1748. Crown Glass 6x8, 7x9 & 8x10 adv.

p. 172. 1751. Window Glass 6 by 4, 7 by 5, 6 by 8, 9 by 7, 8 by 10; also diamond & sheet glass

370 by this 1725 50 sash squares at 1/2

u. 14. 208. 1767. 6 by 4, 7 by 5 & others, sizes up to 14 by 12 adv. in New York

u. 15. 219. Foreigners established (or endeavored to) a manufac-
tory of Glass at Germantown in Braintree before
1757.

u. 13. 375. 1732. 72 panes 8 by 10 glass @ 1/6; box 6 by 4 glass 12£

m. 13. 182. 1756. Weights of iron for windows.

1735

u. 18. 18. Newton had built a meeting house 1721, and voted
to have it "glazed with diamond glass"

u. 18. 48. He now voted 8 by 10 glass for a new meeting house 1749.

m. 17. 144 Panes of Glass

1652. Ynchou often used this term in his account books.

1654. Sold panes of glass at 2/5 to 3/3 each. The panes contained
from 2 1/4 to 3 1/2 square feet of glass, & the glazier cut
the panes into diamonds, squares or squares.

1661. Square feet of glass were called 10 a foot, 1655.

1677. Panes of glass were 1/6 & quarries 3d each. Feet 1/6 a

1664 to glaziers bought chests of glass at 75f. (made up of panes) and

1678 and pigs of lead & 1/2 of lead at 36f. cut.

[Cont. on page 91.

Leather, Hides, Skins + Tanning m. 2. 210 c. Dr Use

"Leather is the skin of animals, so modified by Chemical means, as to have become unalterable by the external agents which tend to decompose it in its natural state." The preparation in a rude manner has been known from the most ancient times.

Of the astringent substances containing tannin, catechu contains the most. 1 pound of catechu is equivalent to 7 or 8 pounds of oak bark, 2 lbs of galls, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of Leicester willow, 11 lbs of bark of Spanish Chestnut, 18 lbs of bark of common elm, 21 lbs of common willow, & 3 pounds Sumac.

See H. Davy made the extractive matter + tannin in several substances as follows - in 480 pounds -

Catechu 231 to 261; nutgalls 127; Sumach 78; Souchong Tea 48; Green Tea 41; Leicester Willow 33; oak bark 29; Spanish Chestnut 24; Elm 13; common willow 11. [Catechu gives green tea more extract + tannin than black tea]

Leather ~~made~~ from beils, buffaloes, oxen + cows is made into ^{strong} sold leather in England & called Hides. Leather from calves, seals, &c. is called Skins, and is the thinner & more flexible upper leather.

Hides are from recently slaughtered animals at home; or dried hides from Buenos Ayres; & dried + salted hides from Bahia + Buenos Ayres. (Hides are tanned as they are in U.S. states. Put in lime to take off or loosen the hair.

Skins are soaked in lime pits, washed, & immersed in a lixivium of pigeons' dung, & scraped + worked while in the granier of pigeons' dung. Then put into bark, for three months. The currier then takes them & dresses + blacks them for the upper leather of boots + shoes, for harness & other purposes. The thin sort of cow + horse hides are often treated like calf skins.

m. 9. 2. 62 Curing or Dressing Skins for gloves. They are washed; made pliant, rough parts removed, the flesh side rubbed with "cream of lime", in a few days the wool plucked. Then steeped in a lime pit & drained several times; then rubbed, & put in brack water for 3 weeks, (40 or 50 brack to 20 gallons water) & often turned; they are then ready for the white stuff, which is a bath of alum & sea salt, mostly alum. 14 pounds of alum + 22 lbs salt for 100 skins. The skins are then worked in a paste of wheat flour & and yolks of eggs. Then dried, then softened & worked on the board, & length increased. Dried, worked again, polished with pumice stone, & smoothed with a hot iron. Then ready for gloves.

Sheepskins are tanned for "Housings" - little different.
Some are dressed with the wool on; & calf with hair on.

M. 9. 262 **Chamois or Shamoy leather** - made from skins of goats, does (female Deer) & Chamois. The skins are washed, lined, fleeced & branned. Next efflowered, or deprived of their epidermis by a knife. Then steeped in bran, wrung at the peg, and pulled in a fulling mill, being first oiled. They are stretched on a table to be oiled; the oil is sprinkled over them on the outside or grain. They are then rolled together, 4 in a ball, & these balls thrown into the trough of a fulling mill, 12 dozen at once & are beaten 3 or 4 hours. Then taken out, oiled again, pulled, & then things are repeated several times. Any cheap animal oil is used. They are then subjected to a fermenting process, the remainder of the epidermis is removed. They are scoured in potash ley & lastly wrung at the peg. Then dried & finished on the stretching frame.

M. 9. 263 **Morocco leather**. The true Morocco is goat skin tanned & then dyed on the grain side. Sheep skins are treated in the same way. They are branned, worked upon the horse beam, steeped, lined, stripped of hair, rubbed, pulled in a cask full of pegs which revolves. Sewed together & mordants applied & cochineal liquor used to color red. Then tanned with Sicilian Sumac, 2 pounds to a skin, in a large tub, where they float like bladders. They are afterwards unstitched, pulled with beater, rubbed, & dried. Black color is given by applying the red acetate of iron to the grain; blue by Indigo vat; green by Saxony green & yellow dye from roots of pearberry; then roots also color yellow; olive, puce color, &c are given. They are finally carried to bring out the luster & restore suppleness. Done differently for different purposes - as for pocket books, portfolios & case making; for Shoemaking, saddles, bookbinders, &c.

Russia leather - goes through various processes. Willow bark is used. The leather owes its peculiarities to the empyreumatic oil of the bark of the birch tree. This is obtained from the whitish membranous epidermis of the birch, without the woody part of the bark, by distillation. This oil is worked into the flesh side. It is now obtained in France.

Tanning in N Hampton. M. 12. 308.

See M. 9. 262, 263.
See M. 9. 135, 136.
See M. 12. 58, 70.
see next page. M. 15. 62

Leather Hides, Skins, Tanning, &c.

67

Hides in N.Y.

1755 Jan. 1. Hides, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, Monte Video 19 to 20
 Angostura 17 to 18; Porto Cabello 15. Matamoros 16.
 San Juan & Savanilla 14 to 14½; Maracaibo salted 13 to 16
 Southern 12 to 13. Maraham 13 to 13½. Barcelona 14½ to 15
 Calcutta Buffalo 10 to 10½.

Leather in N.Y. Oak tanned 25 to 30. some 20 to 23; Hemlock 18 to 20
 Upper Leather 21 to 22 per lb. hemlock.

Imports of Hides into N.Y. in 1853, 1,262,500 hides; in 1854, 1,668,489 hides

Buenos Ayres Hides Jan. 1. 1852, were 11½ to 13; 1853 Jan. 1. 15 to 16
 " " do Jan. 1. 1854 " 23

Leather Jan. 1. 1852. 13 to 14½; 1853, 16 to 17½; 1854, 22 to 23
 Hemlock

Penny Magazine, In English Tanning, Oak bark is used; the outside rough-
 London. Mch. 26. 1836 ness, taken off with a drawing knife, is called the
 Crut; the bark is then dried in a kiln & ground in a mill.
 The ground bark mixed with water in the pits forms the woozes.
 Stout parts of hides make guts or backs, for thick sole leather;
 Ox and cow hides are called reys or hides, & are used for sole leather.
 Hides remain in the woozes from 6 to 12 months according
 to thick ness. When brewed, they are maulled, rubbed & rolled.
 The wooze pits are 7 or 8 feet long by 4 broad & 5 feet deep.
 Hides & skins are put into lime water to remove the hair;
 & skins are steeped in solution of excrements of pigeons
 to get out the lime & make them soft. Skins remain in the
 wooze 3 months, or more or less. They are sold to the currier
 who dresses and blacks them for upper leather for shoes, boots, &c.
 Basils are sheepskins for book-binding, pocket book
 covers, &c. They are worked in bran or water, &c. instead of pigeon
 dung.

The exhausted bark, dried, and the crut are sold for fuel.
 Imported into Boston in 1854 (besides Rail Road freight) 254,047 Hides,
 over one third of all from Buenos Ayres; 1/5 from New Orleans,
 Valparaiso, No 3. Rio Grande No 4. Mexico No 5. Cape of
 Good Hope No 6. Montevideo No 7. Georgia No 8. Texas No 9.
 St Domingo No 10. Central America No 11. Rio Hatto No 12.
 All these over 3,000 hides in cypress. Others under 3000.
 some from Singapore, Batavia, Para, Guayaco, &c.

Horse Hides imported same year 18,635.

Calcutta Cow & Buffalo Hides 7,449 Cales.

1855 May, Hides in New York

Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande 23 to 23½ per lb. Orinoco 20.

Other kinds 12 to 15 to 18.

Leather in N.Y. Oak 22 to 25 and 24 to 30. Hemlock 17 to 20 & 23
 Upper leather in rough, 22 to 23 per lb.

[Tanning Cont. M. 16. 192 & Leather, Hides, &c]

Dr Ure says "Nails are objects of prodigious consumption in building their blockhouses [meaning wooden houses] in the United States"; he attributes to us the invention of various nail machines (for making cut nails). He quotes the Secretary of Massachusetts as saying in a report in 1810, that "twenty years ago some obscure men began by cutting slices out of old hoops, and by a common vice gripping these pieces, heeled them with several strokes of the hammer." By degrees, slitting mills were built, & the sheers and heading tools were perfected, yet much labor & expense were required. In a little time, Jacob Perkins, Jonathan Ellis & others thought of cutting & heading new by water power, & put the thought in execution, but failed for want of means. Others tried improvements & failed. But at length these efforts (says the Secretary) are crowned with success, we can now manufacture nails at about one third of the expense that wrought nails can be made for, & they are superior to wrought nails for three fourths of the purposes to which nails are applied, and as good for most other purposes, except clinching. It is now unnecessary to bore a hole to drive these nails; & they hold better in the wood than wrought nails. "The manufacture of cut nails was born in our country, & has advanced from infancy to manhood." There were in 1810, 12 rolling & slitting mills in the state; this principal business was rolling nail plates; they also made nail rods, hoops, tires, sheet iron, &c.

Dr Ure admits that cut nails originated in the United States, & that most of their machines in England are of American origin.

Jacob Perkins was born 1766; invented a machine to cut & head nails at one operation when 24 years old (or in 1790.) He failed as to property.
Boston Magazine of Useful Knowledge, 183.

Concise? I. 250 } A pamphlet 1761 says Massachusetts had long had iron works (or New England had) which furnished some iron, but not $\frac{1}{20}$ that was used — Massachusetts had a Slitting mill, & the indenters made Nails.
(Does this go back to 1719?)

Holy Reg. VII. 6. 256 } A slitting mill was built on Neponset river (probably Milton) and burnt before 1760. Mr J. S. Baies rebuilt it a little before the revolution. Some time previous to the revolution, the British Government prohibited any other slitting mills being erected except two in operation, one at Norton and one at Milton. [When was this prohibition? apparently before the one on Neponset river was burnt. Slitting mills were erected to aid in the manufacture of wrought nails.]

Joseph Hawley purchased Nails in Boston July 5. 1733. viz
 15 m. Hobnails @ 6/7 m.
 1 Cask 6 Nails 35 m. @ 13/
 1 Cask 10 do. 24 m @ 11/.

[morley about 2 1/4 for 1. silver
 @ 2 1/2.

1734 } - 10 m Hob Nails @ 6/6 m
 July 3 } 1 Cask 6d Nails 32 m. @ 14/
 1 Cask 8d do 32 m @ 21/
 1 Cask 10d do 25 m @ 23/.

1728. p. 374 of this. 37 3/4 m Shingle Nails @ 7/4 to 14. Thos. Fitch.

m. 14. 180. 181. } Batters were some kind of Nail or fastening screw
 Sarah Dolbeare } by the groce. They were 1". 2". 3". 4". 5". 6".
 1745. } 3". 5" + 6" Batters cost 1/3, 2/4, & 2/8. gro. sledging.
 Perhaps a kind of Screw. - an with screws, & with nails also.

m. 14. 181. Mrs Dolbeare - "Round Heads" seem to be a species of nail
 { 14. 18. 181. do. 1745. "Jobcents" seem to be Nails. Sold by Mr.
 { Bailey, Dr. Vol. II. says, Jobcent Nails are a smaller sort, used to nail thin plating iron to wood.
 Hobnail. *Davus rusticorum impactus calcis* } young Latin
 ie a nail put into the shoes of rustics } Diction. any.
 a hob, is a rustic.

Hobnail. clou à grosse tête. Dufieff. a nail with a large head.
 Shoe nail. clou à soulier. Gaboche.

Gaboche, a short nail with a broad head. } Dufieff

Dufieff in 3^d Volume says. *Gloves de cheval* (horse nails) are Hobnails.

Webster & Walker say Hobnails are for shoeing horses.

They were certainly used for men's shoes; - probably for horse shoes later.

1682. m. 14. 136. England exported "Horsenail Stubs" 25 (wt. what?
 " " Ex. Nails 4/5 Cut & 8 Cut.

Nails at Wholesale. New York (cut nails) are only 3 1/4 to 4 1/4 cents lb.

1855. One price current says, 3 1/4 to 4. Another says 3 1/2 to 4 for
 Nails from 4 to 6. - Yet Russia & Sweden from are 85 to 95 for

m. 1878

American bar iron 80 to 90 English com. from 54 to 57 1/2 lb
 (what kind of iron are nails made of? Mr Washburn, a
 Northampton nail seller, says the nail makers buy pig
 iron & make their own iron for nails out of the pigs.
 It seems that good iron for other purposes is not required
 for nails. People would not be willing to pay for nails
 made of Russia & Sweden iron.

Wrought Iron nails are still made and old. are

quoted in N York, 6 penny to 20 penny, at 8 to 11 cents per lb.

m. 13. 161. 1746-1753 "All sorts of Nails" are frequent tall wrought. July 1855.
 13. 156 1746 London Nails all sizes. Tacks & Batters. Round Tacks
 " " " Brads & Tacks

Ward, the Cobler of Agawam, calls some of his verses in Charles F
 "driving in half a dozen plain, honest Country Hobnails
 such as the martyrs were wont to wear." He a cobbler refers
 to driving nails into shoes.

[Cont. in Misc 18. p. 78

70. Dyeing. [Conform M.G. 212. M. 11. 92. M. 12. 60.

List of Dyes or coloring substances In use

Red. Cochineal (insect.) Kermes (insect). Lac. [the produce of an insect.] Madder, archil (prepared from lichen). Carthamus or safflower, Brazil wood, & Nicaragua wood, which is inferior Brazil wood (just as Caesalpinia crista, rather Caesalpinia echinata. Sapan wood is also a species of Caesalpinia.) Sandal a Red Sandalwood (Pterocarpus santalinus) Periodide of sulfuric acid, Alkanet (the root of Anchusa tinctoria). Logwood. Gamwood (dyeing powers similar to Brazil wood or Nicaragua). Gudgeon (from lichen [Fast scarlet dye House in England was 1643, of a German, Kermes then used. Beckman].

Yellow. Quercitron, Weld, Fustic, Annatto, Sawwort, Dyer's Broom, Turmeric, Fustet (wood of Rhus cotinus), Persian & Elognon berries (Rhamnus infectoria), Willow, Iron oxide of iron; chromate of lead, Sulphur of Arsenic, Hydrosulphuric acid of antimony, Nitric acid. (Weld is Reseda luteola, a plant.

Blue, Indigo, Wood or Pastel, Prussian blue, Turnsole or Litmus, Logwood with salt of copper. Litmus is from lichens. — Wood is the old blue dye, but is almost superseded by Indigo.

M. 12. 60.
M. 16. 382 Indigo in modern times was first used in Italy; the Dutch imported & employed it about 1550 or middle of 16th century. Laws of England & France restrained its use. "It was denounced as a dangerous drug & forbidden to be used by our Parliament in the reign of Elizabeth. An act was passed to burn it and logwood, in every dye house where they could be found. This act remained in full force till the time of Charles II, or for the greater part of a century." One reason of the law was, that they came in competition with the native wood of England, probably.

Is this true? Indigo is imported from Bengal, Coromandel, Madras, the Mauritius, Manilla, & Java. — & from Orizaba, Caraccas, Guatemala, Brazil — formerly from S. Carolina, Louisiana & W. Indies, or St Domingo. Price in 1830. India 2/6 to 7/6 sterling; Guatemala 3/2 to 5/4. Caraccas 6/6.

Black. Galls, Sumach, Logwood, Walnut Peels, & other vegetables containing tannin & gallic acid. Euphoras, next page.

Green. These dyes are produced by a mixture of blue & yellow dyes, except chrome green. (Blue Vitriol (Sulphate of Copper) is used for green pigments.)

Orange. Produced by Annatto, & mixtures of red & yellow dyes

Brown. Produced by mixtures of red, yellow & blue, or of yellow or red with black, or by catechu, iron oxide of manganese alone, or decoction of oak bark, also other barks, walnut peels, &c.

Hairs, Dye a Root color. Walnut Peels, sumach, Birch tree, Kerma, Sandal wood.

Dyeing & more

71

Mordants give fixity to dyes; rendering coloring particles insoluble in soapy & alkaline solutions. Mordants are not numerous.

Alumina, Piss & Oxide of Iron are the best Mordants.

Alum was the great mordant; now the acetate of alumina is generally substituted for alum.

Piss dissolved in muriatic acid, or nitric acid forms mordants for dyeing scarlet, &c.

Sulphate of Iron or Copperas is extensively used in dyeing black, especially hat, making ink, & in other preparations. Is a dye, not a mordant.

The astringent principle of tannin, especially in nutgalls, fixes the coloring substance like mordants, & is ranked by some among mordants.

Good Ink is made of 3 things; others added may alter the shade or diminish the cost, but are not truly proper.

For a Gallon of Ink:-

1 lb nutgalls; $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb Copperas; $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb Gum Senegal, and 1 gallon water. Sumac & logwood are used instead of nutgalls because cheaper, but do not make so good ink.

India Ink said to have been used by Romans. Beckmann says black made by Romans condensed pine smoke, &c. Ivory Black " " from burnt bones. do

M. 12. 00
M. 13. 70

Indigo of America said to be indigenous, not derived from India. Beckmann is this opinion. First sent to Europe from Guatemala, was first cultivated in Hispaniola, again in Carolina 1797, & again. After some years Indigo took the place of cotton & after it became plenty in Europe, but not without much objection from the raisers and sellers of cotton. [Jamaica formerly produced much Indigo. See Gutterick's Jamaica, &c. also. see M. 13. p. 111]

"French Indigo" was not raised in France.

Wool is the most susceptible of taking & retaining colors.

Silk, hair & skin are next to wool.

Cotton is next to animal matters; then flax the next last. (See some exceptions.)

M. 4. 168 Capt. Francois Indigo adv. at 28/ lb. 1737. [Perhaps called French Indigo.]

From 1832 to 1849, Oil of Vitriol fell from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ + 2 cents per pound Copperas from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 cents. Alum from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents; nuchitral 10 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cts. Report to Congress in 1849, as to Philadelphia

Ex. Doc. 17. 124 Scotland Islands, color red, reddish brown, orange, brownish purple, & other hues from various species of lichens.

Ex. p. 11. Faroe Islands, color red, brown & orange from lichens - and yellow with Polygonum or arsmast.

Eaglestones or Petites, a variety of brown oxide of iron, or iron ore, are considered by French Shepherds as amulets or Talismans, and are suspended in small bags to the necks of their rams; these balls or stones are in such general use that a large quantity is annually imported into France from the frontiers of Germany for this superstitious purpose. Dr. Wre.

Black Cats.

11.12.22 In Asia minor, (near Angora) "black cats were originally considered as witches, & the sight of them was considered exceedingly dangerous." The daughter of a Turk was almost deranged in consequence of having seen a black cat in the evening.
C.T. de Belgiojoso, June 1853.

m.2.212c / Wafers to seal.

Wafers made of flour were not employed for seals, more than about two centuries ago [about 1600]. The oldest letter found with a wafer is dated in 1624.

Recently, cement, paste, beeswax, sealing wax and sealing earth were used to seal letters & other writings.

Beeswax was used in Europe from time immemorial, & was sometimes colored red, green & black. A silk or thread was used which went round the letter, & was drawn through the wax. The seal or signet was impressed on the wax.

Sealing Wax was not invented in Europe before 1550. The old sealing wax was only common beeswax, was termed *stannum*, wax. The sealing wax now in use was an improvement of a Frenchman in 1640, & made chiefly of *gum lac*. That now in use is mostly *gum lac*. That used before 1640, & still used by some was made of melted resin & cinnamon, or purified turpentine & cinnamon. Beckmann,

1700. m.14.147. 5000 wafers 10/

M. 2. 2920 Mischievous Birds, &c.

Faintly M. 8. 158.

In France, the farmers sprinkle a weak solution of blue Vitriol (Sulphate of Copper) upon their grains & seeds before sowing them, to prevent their being attacked by birds & insects.

M. 11. 116 Phalarope Birds in England

11. 212 do do in India

8. 303 do do in England.

9. 774 do do in England; in America M. 8. 158.

13 324 Blackbirds in Pennsylvania. 3 dor. 1700. 119 killed at a shot.

13 355 Mr. Markham's account of mischievous birds in England, & scarce crows & other remedies

7. 285. In Staffordshire, grain is soaked in lime & soot before sowing to keep birds from it.

White Owls - Four of these have been killed in Connecticut in November 1853, one at Hartford, E. one at New London & a young one at Guilford. The latter measured 5 feet from tip to tip of wings.

Quinn's Geology page 167. About the northern lakes in Wisconsin, are "Northern divers (Colymbus glacialis) whose shrill & peculiar cry rings through the solitude, at one time resembling the screaming of children in the distance, at others imitating the sound of loud convulsive laughter."

Pigeons are cherished & fed in Venice & have been for centuries; they frequent St. Mark's place. The stork is protected in Holland & in the Rook in England, (though the latter is mischievous).

M. 15. 329. Crows & blackbirds at Eastham. Cape Cod, 1667-1695. Six months in Italy.

Hadley 3. 361. Crows & blackbirds in Hadley, County, 1727 to 1798.

End. 2. Review 3. 332. Bounties of 1775. The Tomtit in song parishes of England is classed among vermin, & a bounty reward given for killing it & its young.

Ibid p. 423. The Reviewer affirms that the Rook is not a grain eating bird, & does not deserve its bad character. Yet it is hung up in the new sown fields as a wren or crow. It seeks in these fields grubs, worms, &c. not grain. This writer differs from most other writers as to the rook.

1854. Kingbirds. Men are disputing in the N. Y. Tribune whether these birds eat bees. Some affirm that they do not; others admit that they eat bees, but only the stingless ones, and not the stinging ones. This is still a point, that they eat bees with stings, which by some is considered impossible.

M. 16. 372. Text of 1522 To destroy birds in England - crows, rooks & choughs.

M. 12. 123. Luteal rewards in England.

see above. The Loon, on the Adirondack waters makes a hideous mocking scream, which you think at first some hollow or shout, then a scream echoes among the hills.

Letter from Adirondack woods.

Coast in M. 8. 166

74.
M. 2. 294
M. 4. 298. **Lace**

Pillow made above lace formerly gave occupation to multitudes of women in their own houses. This has been nearly superseded by Bobinet lace, manufactured at first by hand machines, but recently by the power of water or steam. It is far superior to the old point-net and warp lace that preceded it. The complex ingenuity of the Bobbin-net machinery surpasses ~~all~~ other. The threads in bobbin-net lace form by intertwisting & decussation, regular hexagonal holes or meshes. The number of warp threads in a yard in breadth is from 600 to 900, or 20 to 30 in an inch. Bobbin-net varies in width from edgings 1/4 inch wide, to webbs 3 yards & even 5 yards wide. What was once sold for 17 £ is now sold for 7/. [See M. 14. 292 Dr. V. 212]

M. 4. 290. **Gauze or linen**

The ~~gauze~~ is turned or twisted like a rope during the operation of weaving, & it thus bears an analogy to lace. Is open, flimsy and transparent, but possesses considerable strength.

It is another species of twisted cloth, being more twisted in weaving than Gauze.

Whipnet is the most simple kind of ornamental net work produced in a loom.

Mail net is a combination of Gauze & Whipnet.

Thread lace is not properly woven, has neither warp nor woof, but is knit somewhat in the manner of stockings; but many threads are employed instead of one. A pattern is drawn & fastened with pins; an end of a thread is fastened to each pin, the rest of the thread being on a bobbin. The process is tedious, some of the lace is very expensive.

Knit lace, then it is worked with a needle or embroidered, is termed Point, & is of excessive price.

Knit lace forms & silk & worked with the needle is Blonde.

Lace made wholly with the needle is much older than that made by knitting, & the process was much more slow.

Knit lace was invented in Saxony 1551 - carried to France 1666. Established in England much later.

Ed. Enc 3 } Lace making in Buckinghamshire, very general. Mott houses
H. 774 } have a lace pillow, parchment, bobbins, gimps, pins, thread and other requisites for manufacture.

IV. 792 In Bucks. ham city lace making is general. Women make or did make 1/6 to 2/4 a day. Principally fine black & white thread lace, an. made.
H. 774 In and about Newport Pagnell more lace is made than in all the rest of England.

(Continued M. 14. 292

This is coarse thick tweeled cotton, generally dyed olive, leaden or other dark color. Common fustian is called pillow (probably pilaw) fustian; to this same fabric belong other cotton stuffs, as corduroy, velveret, velvet & thicksett, used for men's apparel. The common kind is a tweel of 4 or sometimes 5 leaves, stout, & 17 or 18 inches wide. It is cut into ends or half pieces, of 35 yards. The use of

- Common ~~and~~ other Fustians:—
- | | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1, 2 | Pillow Fustian. Plain Velveret | } These have 4 leaves
7 heddles, to work them
some 4 & others 5
heddles. |
| 3, 4 | Double Jean. Plain Thicksett | |
| 5, 6 | Best Thicksett. Velvet Tuft | |
| 7, 8 | Cord & Velveret. Thicksett cord | |
| 9, 10 | Double Corduroy. Genoa Thickset | } Wrought with 6 leaves.
some 8 & some 5 heddles |
| 11, 12 | Queen's Velveteen. Plain Velveteen | |
| 13 | Genoa Velveteen | } 6 leaves.
The preceding are
most common
with just 3 here,
4 last less in use,
or more expensive. |
| 14 | Cutch Cord or Corduroy. Genoa Velvet | |
| 15, 16 | Plain Velvet. | |
| 17 | | |

These fustians are carried from the loom to the cutter, who rips up the surface threads of weft, & makes hairy looking stuffs. After this, they are steeped, dried, brushed, teased and made shaggy, singed on a red hot cylinder, brushed and singed 3 or 4 times; washed, bleached, dyed, padded, stiffened. Some are called Mole skins & some Beaver skins. All are tweeled. Caratwoon is a fustian; sold at 1/6 yard, stout. Some plain fustian is odd at 7/4 yard. Mole skin 1/8 yard. 90 yards of narrow velveteen, undressed, weighs 24 lb (3 1/4 yds to lb). Trousers Velveteens are 19 inches wide. Beaver skin 30 inches.

Properly only silk is called Velvet; Cotton velvet is Velveret. Com. Silk Thweled Cloth is called Satin; Cotton tweeled cloth is called fustian or Jean; if of woollen, is called Plaiding, Serge or Kersieymer.

Wash has a velvet nap or shag, on one side. has woollen wool & a two fold warp, one of wool, the other of goat's or camel's hair. Much of plush is made entirely of worsted in a loom with 3 heddles, it is made like Velvet. The hair warp is cut like fustian. It is made also of cotton & silk.

Dimity has been described as a kind of Fustian. But Dimity is not so thick as fustian, though a stout cotton; is ornamented in the loom with raised stripes or fancy figures, is usually worn white, as for bed & bed room furniture. Striped are the most common & much the cheapest.

76. Weaving. [Musc. 12.262]

ms. 2.214

ms. 12.263

The Reed is made of parallel slips of metal or reeds, called dents, placed between two parallel pieces of wood, & as of different lengths, as a yard, a yard & a quarter, &c. 20 splits of reed or cane are called a porter in Scotland. In Lancashire & Cheshire, the dents or splits are calculated by hares or bears, each containing 20 dents, or the same as the Scotch porter. The adaptation of yarn of a proper degree of fineness to any given measure of Reed, is an important art, & is called sleying - also called examining, or setting, which means the same as sleying. Dr. H. "Stale or Reed" is used by a writer 20 years ago. Allen's Practical Textile

ms. 12.265

Warping is to pass all the threads in the warp, along side of each other in one parallel plane; such as numbers of bobbins filled with yarn must be taken, as will furnish enough for the piece of cloth. (See his figure) the bobbins are horizontal, placed in a square or oblong frame.

As the threads are unwound from the bobbins, they are wound, all together, round what he calls a reel spirally from one end to the other. His reel is 7 feet high and 6 in diameter. It has several sides like a swift, & turns like a swift, but is all the way of the same diameter & is fastened to a frame at the top & is turned by a wheel. He calls this Reel &c. a warping mill.

Ed. Enc. of In ancient times weaving was performed standing, the warp being suspended perpendicularly. The Egyptians changed this posture.
Ibid Women alone originally spun, wove, & dyed wool & cloth

Or ware includes under this head, Earthenware, Stoneware, Flintware, Fayence, Delftware, Iron-stone China, &c. — They seem to be all considered as stone-ware. — I judge from what he says, that the coarse earthen ware made in England in 17th century & improved by Dutchmen in 1690, was not red earthen ware, but something better, though inferior.

The Pottery of England is made of clay from Dorsetshire or Devonshire, mingled with ground flints. The clay would contract & crack; but the flints prevent this. The flint nodules are heated red-hot, & thrown into water by which they become brittle, & then reduced to powder in a stamping mill, like that for stamping ores. The proportion of flint powder is one to 5 or 6 of dry clay.

- 1 Glaze of Common ware, called cream colored or pipe clay ware; — 53 parts white lead, 16 of Cornish stone (or feldspar) 36 of ground flints & 4 of flint glass; or 40 white lead, 36 feldspar, 12 of flints, 4 of flint glass.
- 2 Glaze of finer pipe ^{clay} ware, to receive impressions, called printing body. 26 parts white feldspar with 6 parts of soda, 2 of nitre and 1 of borax; take 20 parts of this, 26 of feldspar, 20 of white lead, 6 of ground flints, 4 of chalk, 1 of oxyde of tin, & a little colcoatt.
- 3 Glaze for ware that is to be ornamented by painting with the pencil. 13 parts of the preceding frit or glaze; 50 parts red lead, 40 of white lead, & 12 of flints.

These compositions make a hard glaze which cannot be scratched with a knife; is not acted on by acids; & does no harm to eatables & drinkables kept in vessels so glazed. It does not crack & exfoliate like most of the continental stoneware. These glazes are enamels.

Printing of Stoneware — is done under the glaze. There are also ornaments & coloring, metallic lustres, &c.

The blueish clay from Dorsetshire costs but little over 1/7, 1000^d, in Staffordshire. It is composed of 76 parts of silica & 24 of alumina. For cream colored ware, clay is 100 parts, ground flints 20, feldspar 2.

For ware to be printed under glaze — liquid, 40 measures clay cream; 13 measures flint liquor, 12 measures Cornish clay ^{Devonshire} liquor, & 1 of Cornish ~~Stafford~~ feldspar liquor.

Con. 10. p. 47. 48 } Pottery of Various kinds, noticed.

49. 50. 51. 52 }

P. 384 of this. Potts account of clay & Pottery in Staffordshire about 1685 (printed 1686). They then made red, black, mottay and yellow ware, but no white. 1686.

Con. 10. 47. Red Pottery, made of fine brick clay, is used for red pans, pipkins, baking dishes & other things. Does not stand fire well.

M. 11. 43 - B. H. Tetcher mentions in a potter's shop, potts, pipkins, pudding pans, cream-bowls. These must have been red ware.

D. 111 of this. Leigh's Pottery in Leam near line 1706. They had clay blue, yellowish, & above color. They colored ware yellow, black and green - no white ware.

80. Potashes.

[Cont from Merc. g. 285.]

^{Mc. 2. 296.}
^{221. 9. 184.}
p. 194 This substance was so called because the liscivium of wood ashes was evaporated in iron pots. In America, where timber is an incumbrance, it is felled, piled up in pyramids, & burned solely for the ashes. The ashes is put in wooden cisterns, having a plug at the bottom under a false bottom; water is poured in, & some quicklime is stirred in, and in a few hours the clear liquor is drawn off, evaporated to dryness [by boiling] in iron pots, & finally fused at a red heat into compact masses, gray outside, pink colored within.

Pearlash is prepared by calcining potashes till the carbonaceous matter & most of the sulphur are dissipated. Then lixiviating the mass in a cistern, & evaporating the clean ley to dryness in iron pans, & stirring it into white lumpy granulations.

Mass. Law of Feb. 1755. [See M. 14. 31. Same or similar law]

M. 14. p. 31 Laws say, potash & pearlash are imported into Gt. Britain from Russia & other foreign parts, & used in great quantities; see below "It has been found by experience that these commodities can be made in this province", not inferior to the best of the foreign. — All potash & pearlash for exportation shall be Assayed. Assay masters to be chosen by G. Court. to inspect and assay all that is brought to be shipped. Assay master to have 2/- a cask for assaying. Act to continue till 1760

P. 161 of Thos. About 1749 — English & Flemish Potash are advertised in Boston. There was no American potash made; & the English & Flemish probably came from Russia, &c.

M. 14. 140. 1682. England imported Potashes, — also imported & reexported Barilla, a powerful Alkali — exported 1184 cwt.

M. 1. 155. 1736. There were some propositions about manufacturing potashes.

Ed. Enc. 9 The English Colonies exported in 1770 1173 tons Potashes valued at Custom house at 30£ sterling a ton (40£. 10s. 6d.). Also 737 tons pearlash, valued at 40£ sterling a ton (53£. 10s. 6d.).

From Worcester Magazine II. 264 (Jos. Milnor, Esq.)

See above In 1755, Jos. Wilder, Jr. Healed Wilder of Lancaster sent a petition to Gen. Court, stating that they "have acquired the art of making pot and pearlash, and that they cannot ship them because no assaymaster has been appointed."

Did not this petition lead to the act above in 1755 for the appointment of assay-master? I think so. Col. Caleb Wilder sometimes sold in a year 150 tons pearlash and 800 tons potash. Others were engaged in it.

Potash & ashes.

81

1765. M. 4. 206. Potash was in good demand to send to England, and the highest prices for potash were offered in papers. Potash Kettles advertised for sale. 1765. M. 4. 207.

1770 M. 4. 210. Cash for Potash & Pearlash.

Diary. Jona. Gould Jr. set up a potash in Southampton June 1790 or before. Began to make potash in June. Sold it in Hartford.

Hadley

Hadley 3. 31 & E. Porter & Eleakim Smith built a Potash in Hadley 1766, or began then. Never did much business - perhaps none.

4. 3. 95. Eleakim Smith has 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels Ashes at 4.0.8. or 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. 1763. There must have been a potash in the vicinity.

4. 3. 143. 1765. J. Pierce sold his ashes at Amherst. Josiah Chauncy seemed to be concerned in the purchase. He sold a from June 12. 1765 to March 1766 24 bushels Ashes (some from Schoolhouse) at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 8d.

Mar. 5. 290. There were 2 potashes in Amherst in 1771, but Josiah Chauncy was not concerned in them.

Prices 336. Eleakim Smith of Bel. 1771 had 16 bushels Ashes 8/6. (about 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

do 212. Robert Webster 1767 brought in potash 6 bbls. to T. Dwight.

Potash by Shepherd & Hunt.

Prices 124. They first sent 18 barrels Potash to London ^{sold for 78. 16. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per barrel - year end 1770} 114. They bought of Eleakim Phelps 9 barrels 1770, and 19

Sold in 1770 6 barrels of Deac. Daniel Moody of South Hadley 7 casks of Israel Clark of S. H. & 2 casks of Israel Towne about 116 Cwts of 112 lbs. - most at £34 per ton ^{net 176. 11. 1} in 37 casks or some over 3 cwt. each, some less than 300 lbs.

Pr 119. Had of Gideon Clark 1771. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwts Potash at 40s. Cwt.

" 125. Sold for them in London March & April 1772

114 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels potash, 190 Cwts of 112 lbs. at 33s and 34s. sterling per Cwt. came to £318. 6. 3. Sterling. Charges of freight &c. deducted £31. 6. 4. leaving 286 £ 19. 11

1772 sold 10 barrels & 1 hhd Pearlash, 31 Cwt. 2 qrs 5 lbs 42s. 6. 4. 10 Charges out £5. 13. 7. leaving 60. 12. 3 Sterling. Charges were 3/4 (wt or near it, & more on Pearlash) 3/8 - net £347. 11. 2

P. 125. Meek & Hunt also bought Potash, Pearlash &c.

136. They sent some to Hartford. It had fallen to 25s. Cwt. 1774

ES. 117 19 barrels Potash 62 Cwts were sold (at 27s. and 28s. Cwt Aug. 1769 at 29s. Cwt £89. 18. 7. Charges out £11. 1. 5. = 78. 17. 2

Prices 5. Potash manufacturers in the town, around of whom Levi Shepard purchased 1788 to 1790.

m. g. 369. *Flags. or Colors.*

Timothy Pickering, in an "Easy Plan for the Militia" published in 1775, censures the enormous waste of silk used for colors. It seems that they were all of silk, & he says, "three or four square yards of silk are taken to make one color". He says they give the Ensigns much trouble when the wind blows, or they are in the ranks, & they have to gather them in folds in their hands. He would reduce them to about a yard long - says what is doubled up in the hands of the Ensign is useless.

Coffin Newbury } Colors for Newbury Troop cost 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ - and for
1684 - p. 142 } the two foot companies, £ 6. 6. 7. These
must have been rich colors of silk.

Same p. 141. The Newbury foot Captains, 1684 were required by the major general, to provide colors, having the ground field green, with a red cross, & a white field in the corner "according to the ancient custom of England and the English Plantations in America, and our own practice in our ships & other vessels".

It seems that the cross in the colors had been laid aside many years, by the militia. [ever since 1634 when it was cut out? or not so long?] Some still had scruples, & Judge Samuel Sewall being a captain in Boston, 1686, resigned his commission, when ordered to put a cross in his colors.

Flag of Charlestown. (Frothingham p. 177.

The town purchased 1672, "a sarsnet flag for the battery being the Kings colors", & for it paid Benjamin Allen from town rate for 5 years at the price of it. Probably 40 to 60/

Flag of Revolution

Frothingham says Bunkerhill battle was fought under the pine tree flag.

Springfield & Northampton

Nov. 1660. Pyncheon sold to David Wetton, "an Ensign or pair of colors, staff, tassel and top £ 5. 0. 0." m. 17. 126. [must have been of rich silk & highly ornamented.]

Dec. 1660 } John Pyncheon sold to Hadley, colors, staff, tassel and top for £ 5. 0. 0.

Tomato. [Cont from Miscel. p. 143.]

The Boston "American Magazine of Useful Knowledge" Vol. II. Sept. 1835, says this plant is cultivated in Europe and North America, "but chiefly in the Southern & Middle States" — are more used in warm than in northern climates. Much used by Italians, & becoming more common in England. He does not allude to its cultivation in New England in 1835, yet it was eaten here before that time.

J. 332. Tomatoes, Ochras, &c. first cultivated at or about Philadelphia by French emigrants. From France or St. Domingo?

Beckmann with additions, 1823, says "We have only lately brought from Portugal the Tomato or love apple". [This misapprehension seems to be to 1823, but possibly to time when Beckmann wrote 1787.]

An old account of the Bay road at St. Bonaparte mentions his love of "tomato sauce" for his fish. This was about 1780. Tomatoes seem to have been then used as food in Corsica.

Kitchener's Cook's Oracle, 1817-1829, has "Tomato or Love-apple Sauce" — not as an eatable of itself, but mixed with other things, it made a sauce for other food.

It is perhaps considered as a sauce only by almost all now.

Mar 3, 35 Tomatoes were used by one or two families in Hadley about 1821. Very common now.

84
m. 2. 212. c. 1
m. 9. 251.] Vinegar - [Cont. from Misc. 9. 251.

Dr. Ure names "vinegar from Apples," but gives no account of it, and it seems not made for sale to any extent in England. He treats of 4 varieties of Vinegar.

- 1st. Wine Vinegar, made in France & elsewhere, from Wine
- 2^d Malt Vinegar, made in England, &c. Most of British V. is made from Malt.
- 3^d Sugar Vinegar, from dissolved sugar.

Fermentation is the source of the acid in these 3 kinds of Vinegar. Alcohol is first generated, & next converted into vinegar by the influence of the air.

The slimy particles which appear when vinegar is forming, rise to the top, & afterwards sink to the bottom, are called mother by the Germans, because it excites acetification in fresh liquors. The French fermenting vessels are called Mothus.

- 4th. Wood Vinegar or Pyroligneous acid - used in the arts. Birch & beech afford most pyroligneous acid; pine the least.

In 1840, upwards of 3 millions gallons of Vinegar paid the duty of 2 pence a gallon in Eng. & about 70,000 gallons in Scotland & Ireland - most of it, or all, Malt Vinegar. It was worth in those days, wholesale, about 1/8 sterling a gallon. The materials & fuel for a gallon cost 8 3/4 sterling

Maine & Water, Whiskey & Molasses or Sugar, ^{mixed} make Vinegar.
Dec. 1853 } Cider & the juice of grapes, currants, elder berries, pears, peaches, &c. make Vinegar. [Sap makes Vinegar - from the maple.]
Tartaric acid dissolved in water is not vinegar, but is sold in the shops for white wine vinegar.

13. 282. 1680. 8 Gallons Vinegar 29. 6/ 1702. Vinegar 40/

13. 286. 1676. a butt. of Vinegar 90/

14. 151 1707. 3 barrels Vinegar. 14. 1739 Vinegar 1/6. Gal

14. 201. 1785 1 barrel Vinegar 15/

17. 5 Vinegar. 3d gallon. E. Smith, twice in Hadley. O. Smith 8^d earlier # 3. 2/2

1787 Wm Clark sold Vinegar at 8^d per gallon -

1778. He sold 8 gallons Vinegar & 8^d gallon

Before 1775. Omond Smith, Hadley, sold at 8^d gal. & 57 O.T. which is 8^d. Had 3. 232

p. 161. 1760. Vinegar in Boston 1/ for Pickles, per gal

m. 14. 173. 1736. "Cider Vinegar" sold

Barrow Smith. Hadley sold Vinegar 2/4. 1784

Arnon Hall sold Vinegar, usually at 1/ per gallon, from 1698 to some years after 1800. 8 or 10 gallons sometimes sold at 9^d gal.

Apple Vinegar is mentioned by Barnaby Rudge, page 405, of this. made from whole apples & water, not from cider. 1577.

Part. Folio } Vinegar is made cheaply & easily in every country. It is
Jan. 1813. p. 48 } used by the physician, cook, perfumer, confectioner. That made from wine is preferred.

Cider 1800 M 9. 248. 249. M. 12. 360

In France, cider making is scientifically practiced. The apples are crushed in a mill with revolving ~~large~~ stones, turned in a circular stone cistern by one or two horses. While mashing, 15 of the weight of the apples is added in water. To all water cider.

In some places [in France or E.?] the mill is composed of two cast iron fluted cylinders, the flutings working into each other, under the bottom of a hopper. One cylinder is turned by a wheel & moves the other. The fruit must be passed thrice through this roller mill to be sufficiently mashed. Water added as in the stone mill. (Must be in France)

The mashed fruit is carried to the press [in E.?] put on a square wicker frame or into a hair bag, sometimes between layers of straw, & exposed to strong pressure till a cheese or cake is formed. Mass to drain before pressure, & pressure to be gradual. Juice is put into cask or it is called must. Over this sweet cider — this cake is mashed anew adding half the weight in water, & pressed again. This is water cider (in England). Sometimes mashed, strained & pressed again.

Dr. Wre says these processes have been long practiced "have the stamp of ancestral wisdom," but are very defective.

Of the 3 classes of apples, sweet, bitter & sour, the bitter are the best for cider — make a denser, richer cider. Sour apples make bad cider; sweet apple cider is difficult to clarify — average cider should yield 6 per cent of Alcohol. (or about 12 percent of proof spirit. Dr. Wre.

Cider in the dollar

11. 13. 274. 16634. Barrel of cider 16/ (just bbl. noted in Med. Rewards
13. 281. 1689. 15 barrels cider @ 15/.
13. 1680. Cider 8/ barrel. 13 1681 28 bbls. cider & barrels.
13. 286. 1676. 2 barrels cider — 1683. 4 bbls. cider 40/ 5 cider bbls. 02/.
13. 295. 1694 7 barrels cider 6/.
13. 296. 1695. Cider mill [297. 1700. 10 bbls. but cider at 10/ and
13. 1701 11 bbls. cider & cider barrel 15/ 15 bbls. water cider @ 5/4
13. 1702 Building cider mill & Press 60/ - 1707. 3 bbls. Cider @ 8/
13. 1707 Cider mill & Press 1711. 3 bbls. Cider at 6/8
13. 1712 Cider mill & Press 20/ - 1716. 50 bbls. Cider @ 4/.
13. 1716 Cider mill & Press 85.
Sep. m. 14. 157. 1708. 8 bbls. Cider @ 6/3. m. 14. 161. 1722. Cider 6/ Dorchester
14. 175. 1738. Cider in Boston 20/ bbl. about 6/ 1739. Cider 18/
14. 186. 1748. Cider 40/ bbl. about 4/6 1749. Cider 18/
14. 187. 1749. Cider mill & Press all by month 12 £ (about 6/1
14. 188. 1755. Cider 4/ bbl. specie cur. p. 189. Cider 3/ barrel
14. 189. 1760. Cider 60/ bbl. in Boston O.T. 191. Cider mill & Press 36/ Weymouth
14. 191. 1760. Cider mill & Appurtenances 13/4 Weymouth 172. Cider 574 bbl. @ 6/.
14. 193. 1765. Cider Press, mill 18/ Cider Press 12/ p. 194. Cider 6/ bbl. Boston.
13. 374. 1728 2 barrels @ 12/ T. Fitch. [Cont. in m. 15. 200.]

Wicks for the best candles in England, are still cotton ~~roavings~~ from Turkey. "Wicks for the best wax candles, are always made with cotton yarn, improved from the Levant." Those of 3 in a pound, one inch diameter, & 12 inches long, have a wick of 27 or 28 threads; if $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter & 15 inches long, the wick contains 26 threads.

Tallow Candles. Dipped candles, 10 to the pound, one burns 4 hours 36 minutes. Moulded do 10 to lb. burns 5 hours & 9 minutes, or 33 minutes the longest, but is not quite so bright as the other. A mould candle 8 to lb. burns 6 h. 31 m.; 6 to lb. 7 h. 2 m.; 4 to lb. 9 h. 4 min. — 2 dr good seal oil, worth 9^d, in an argand lamp, gives as much light as 3 lbs candles worth 2^d.

Wax Candles 3 to the pound, cost in 1844, 2/6 lb. each burns 18 hours; 11 candles cost 9/2, & 11 burning at once cost 6d each hour, or 9/5 sterling in 18 hours. These make the clearest light.

Spermaceti Candles enough to give an equal light to the 11 wax candles, cost 5/4d an hour. They are 2/5 sterling a lb. They are 3 to the lb. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter, 15 inches long, & have a planted wick, not parallel threads.

Tallow, mould candles, to give the same light, cost 2^d per lb. an hour. They are 3 s. 1 inch diameter & 12 in length; or 4 s. $\frac{8}{10}$ inch in diameter & 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. He calls price 9^d per lb.

Sperm Oil } — to give the same light in lamps, cost
 Olive Oil } 1d per hour, & some 1^d. He calls Sperm
 Cocoa Nut Oil } Oil 8/ gallon, or 11^d per lb. [The new English pound]
 Olive Oil 5/6 Gal or $\frac{7}{2}$ lb. Cocoa nut oil 4/6 Gal. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ palls.

Whale Oil, Southern, to give the same light in lamps, costs only a half penny per lb. His price is 2/6 Gal. or 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ palls.

Camphire or rectified spirits of Turpentine gives a brilliant light, and to equal 11 wax candles, costs less than half a penny per hour. Dr H. says the

"Paragon Camphire Lamp is attended with no danger in use." His Camphire was entirely Spirits of Turpentine

Cocoa nut oil is imported in a state of lard. It is separated into two parts by pressure; the thick, called stearine is made into candles in moulds; the thin part called elaine or oil is burnt in lamps. [The separation seems like that of Spermaceti and oil.]

Gampshire, Dr. R. says the Vesta lamp for burning
 Camphine spirit, or Turpentine spirit, is the best. The
 burner is insulated from the reservoir, & no metallic tube
 passes down from the flame into the spirit. The spirit
 remains cold; if heated they emit bad fumes. [He does
 not allude to explosion.] This lamp affords the clearest,
 cleanliest & most economical light invented, if supplied
 with spirit pure from rosin. "The volatile spirit of
 turpentine are getting into general use". If burned
 in Argand lamps, they will create danger. [There is
 the only allusion to danger] Dr Euse 1844.

John 45. 79. Olive Oil was used in Judaea for light, or ointment, and for
 lamps. Their torches were made of linen dipped in Olive Oil.
 [Do not agricultural nations use for light, something that
 they produce, as Olive Oil, Rape Oil, Tallow, &c. Commercial
 nations & those who catch whales use oil from whales,
 especially on the sea board & in cities]

Middlesex.

- M. 13. 281. A tin lamp. 13. 282. 9 dr Candles 6
 13. 228. Bran. Lanthorn & Tin Candles 2/6
 13. 294. Tin & Iron Candles 295. Tin, Tin & Brand. 1699
 13. 298. 1/2 brass Candles 1/2, snuffers & savealls 5/6
 13. 298. 1707. 50 lb Candles 6. - 1709 2 lb 1/2
 13. 303 1716 Tin Candles. - 1722 High Candles 5/
 Stands, Cen 10. 422. What were they?
 Sup. M. 14. 153. 56 dr Candles 1708 6. or any near it, & 5 candle boxes all 3/
 97. 14. 154. Standing Candles 20/ - 1714 Lamps.
 1717 m. 14. 156 High Candles 15/. Bundle of 18 lbs for candles
 14. 156 Tin Lamps. - m. 14. 157. Wax Candles 10/ (C. Hobbs).
 1718 m. 14. 158. Candles 24 dr 8. 16/ - 2 Gall Cotton Wick yarn 3/
 1724 m. 14. 162. 4 savealls (do they belong to Candles? 2 Extinguishers
 1727 m. 14. 164. 2 Lamps 2/4 ea. 14. 165. 101 Candle Moulds, tin, at 8/
 1729 m. 14. 166. Large glass Sconces 65 apiece.
 " " 168. 37 Pewter Candle Moulds, 18 dr 2 3/2 (Gov Burnet
 " " 169. 2 glass Sconces with arms 5/2 ea
 " " 170. 300 dr Candles in 4 boxes 1/4 lb. do.
 Gov Burnet had no oil and no spermacete Candles.
 1729. m. 14. 171. Brass Candles 1/2, old, with savealls.
 1738 m. 14. 173. High Candles 40/. Old fashioned Standing Candles 50/
 1742 m. 14. 176. Pair Large Sconces 20/ - 1742 Candle Moulds, common
 1742 m. 14. 177. High Candles 45/. - 1742 Standing Candles 40/.
 1745 m. 14. 177. Iron Candles 1/2. China Candles 1/2.
 " " 184. 184. 27 1/2 sticks to make Candles 60/. (Stirling
 " " 187. 164 dr Candles 6/ (D. T. Brown) - 1755 p. Sconces, 16/2 p. 1/2. O.T.
 1760 " " 191. Candles 8/2 lb
 Sconces used in looking glass m. 15. 150

[Continued in M. 15. 202

In France, Colza, rapeseed & carneline oils are employed for lamps; poppy & madiasativa are employed for food, soaps & painting; hempseed & linseed for painting, soft soap & printers ink; walnut oil for food, painting & lamps; olive oil for food, soaps & lamps.

Seeds are now generally first crushed between two iron cylinders, being fed from a hopper above; they are then subjected to the triturating action of heavy-edge millstones, in a circular bed or trough of iron, bedded in granite: the stones are usually hooped round with a massive iron ring. A pair of edge millstones, 7 or 7½ feet in diameter & 25 inches thick, weighing 7 or 8 tons, can crush in 12 hours 2½ to 3 tons of seeds. (This is in England, perhaps. The stones seem to go round like those of a cider mill, & two together. The seed has to be heated after it is bruised, & is then pressed.)

Linseed yields less oil than the other seeds; produces only 11 to 22 percent, according to Dr Ure's Supplement; but in his Dictionary, he says, it yields from ¼ to ⅕ of its weight in oil, or 20 to 25 percent. Hempseed ¼; rapeseed ⅓; Colza ⅔; poppy seeds ½ to ⅔; Camellina seed 28 percent.

England imported 1840, 37,269 Cwts of cocoanut oil; duty 1/3C. 1,985,902 Gal. olive oil; (almost 2 millions of gallons; duty 8¢ gallon. 314,881 cwt of Palm Oil: 19,955 tons of train, spermaceti and blubber oil. — Palm Oil is obtained in Guineas & in Guyana. Is used chiefly to make yellow soaps. Obtained from the fruit of the avoird elais.

Oils in New York May 17. 1855.

Common Whale 68 to 70°; do refined 75 to 78°
Sperm. crude 1.80 to 1.82; do manufactured, bleached & unbl. 2.05 to 2.15
Elephant Oil refined 80°; Lard Oil 80 to 85°. Red is 60.
Olive Oil 1.25 to 1.75 per gallon; Baskets, 9¢, 3.50; do punts 4.50.
Palm Oil 90 to 9¼ per pound.

Oils in N. York June 11. 1856.

Crude Whale 74 to 76° — Refined Whale 87 to 90°
Sperm crude 1.75 to 1.80 — Sperm manufac. bleached & unbl. 2.00
Elephant Oil refined 90° — Lard Oil 87 to 92°. Red is 58 to 60°
Olive Oil Gal. 1.25 to — do Baskets 3.50 to 4.50.
Palm Oil lb. 9¼°

Oils in N. York Feb 11. 1857.

Crude Whale 70 to 75°. Refined 86 to 88.
Crude Sperm 1.30 to 1.32; Sperm manufac. 1.50 to 1.55.
Elephant oil 90 to 92° Camphene 55 to 58°
Linseed oil 85 to 90°. Lard Oil 1.05 to 1.08.
Red Oil city 65 to 67°. Olive oil \$3.50 to 4.50, baskets 9¢, 4.50
Palm Oil 9¼ to 10° Olive oil 1.20 to 1.25 per gallon
Spermaceti, solid, 38¢ per lb.

Oils.

89.

72.400 of this. In time of Herespachius 1570. Rape seed Oil was used in the poor man's Kitchen (for food apparently) also for feasts (Catholic feasts when butter might not be eaten) and for lights. This on the continent where the olive did not grow, especially in Germany.

New kinds of Oil

Within a few years, before 1857, Red oil appears in prices current, at about 60 cents per gallon, sometimes 65 or a little more. In April 1857, it is quoted at 60 to 65 cents, & is said to be "distilled and saponified" [I know not what this "Red Oil" is, nor how it is made.

"Rosin Oil" is another species that has not been in price currents long - perhaps a year, or two. It is worth 16½ to 20 cents per gallon in April 1857 "for first and second run".

Oils in New York Sept. 9. 1857. per gallon.
Crude Whale 94 to 73 to 75. Refined Whale 80 to 88
Crude Sperm 1.30. Sperm winter unbleached 1.35 to 1.40.
Sperm bleached, winter 1.45 to 1.55. Sperm, Fall & Sum. -
Lard Oil 1.15 to 1.20. Cotton seed oil \$1. to 1.03
Red Oil 60 to 62. Elephant, refined 86 to 88
Rosin Oil 3 or 4 kinds 18 to 40 cents gal. Some 75 to 1.50
Some other kinds with new names, 80 to 1.75 gallon
Camphene 49 to 50 cents. Palm oil 9½ to 9¾ lb.
Olive Oil - in Casks, 1.25 to 1.32 gal.
do in baskets & boxes 3.12 to 4.37 for quarts & pints
Linsseed Oil, English 82¢ gal. Common Linsseed 79 to 81¢
Oil Cake 33 to 44 ½ ton. Oil meal 40 ½ ton.

Oils in N.Y. in time great money pressure, Oct 21. 1857
Crude Whale 70 to 72. Refined Whale 78 to 80. & Virgin 85 to 88
Crude Sperm 1.30; Sperm winter unb. 1.35 to 1.40. & bleached 1.45 to 1.50
Lard Oil 70 to 1.15. Red Oil 55 to 60. Cotton seed - none
Rosin Oil 18 to 40. Olive oil casks 1.25 to 1.30; in bbls. 3.12 to 4.37
God Oil \$1.18 barrel cash - Elephant refined 83 to 85
Linsseed oil 64 to 67. do do English 65 to 68. Camphene 45 to 46.
Oil Cake 30 ½ to 36 ½ per ton. Some 28.

Oils in N.Y. May 12. 1858, per gallon
Whale 50 to 53. Gal. Whale refined 60 to 68.
Sperm crude 1.18 to 1.20; Sperm, winter 1.25 to 1.32. unb. & bl.
Lard oil 85 to 95; Cotton seed oil refined \$1.00
Red Oil city 42 to 45; Rosin oil refined 25 to 30 & other prices
Kerosene 1.00 to 1.20; & 1.25 to 1.50 for lubricating, Camphene 50 to 51
Linsseed 66 to 67. English same.
Olive baskets & boxes 3.12 to 4.37. Olive in casks 1.10 to 1.12 gal
Palm oil 8½ cents lb.

ene. **Behr Stone** is a form of cellular silica, nearly as hard as flint. The best stones for grinding corn have about an equal proportion of solid matter, & of vacant space, or honeycomb cavities. They are obtained in the mineral basin of Paris, & some adjoining districts. They are cut out in cylinders from 3 to 6 feet in diameter. Afterwards cut into parallelopipeds which are bound with iron hoops into large millstones, and exported to England & America. Good stones 6 feet in diameter fetch 48 £ sterling a piece.

ene. A coarse conglomerate sandstone or breccia, is in some cases used instead of Behr stones, but is a poor substitute. Breccia consists of hard rocky fragments of considerable size, united by a common cement. When these imbedded stones are small rounded pebbles, the conglomerate is called puddling stone. ^{if the imbedded stones are rounded & larger than a hazel nut, the composition is named Conglomerate; if angular, it is breccia. Ed. inc. 13. 45.} This says that millstone, or Behr stone is quartz in a vesicular & corroded form, which sometimes forms beds 100 feet thick in a vesicular form adapted for millstones. ^{as regards Paris.}

Ed. Enc. 4. 8. 11. 12. 370. In Addition to Beckmann, 1823. it is calculated that a ton of sand is rubbed from a pair of mill stones in a year & eaten by the people, & the rest of 4 lbs to a person. [I think this must be a great exaggeration.]

1682. M. 14. 142. England then imported Quern Stones for handmills and stones for larger mills.

M. 14. 248. Quern stones, in Querns in Shetland Isles.

Windows and Glass [Cont. from page 63.]

Hadley 3. } Eliakim Smiths accounts in regard to windows
p. 94 to 109 } 1757 to 1770, in old style.

making Window Frames at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. (117 $\frac{1}{2}$ lawful). 6 at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
do do & funding timber 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. (23 $\frac{1}{2}$) 16 do & funding 16 $\frac{1}{2}$.
do do 22 at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. 13 frames @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. - 4 at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. 6 at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$.
making 143 lights of sashes @ 1/6 (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d each. 270 & fund 1/6
do. 290 lights at 1/6. 143 do at 1/6. 175 do @ 1/6
do. 279 do at 1/6 and 3d a light for lumber; 52 at 1/9
so making & funding timber was 1/9 a light (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. ea
making 12 squares sashes & funding @ 1/9. 193 do @ 1/9.
do 384 lights at 1/9. - 80 lights @ 1/6. 408 do @ 1/9.
do 296 lights @ 1/3. 45 lights @ 1/3. (prob. cash prices.
do 140 lights @ 1/6. 40 at 1/9. - 6 at 1/9 - 144 at 1/9
do 25 lights & funding timber @ 1/9

Putty Generally 5/6 lb. (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. l.m. some at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
7 by 9 glass was 3/3 a light 1762. (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. l.m.

Prices 191. 6 by 8 glass cost 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ box. 8 by 10, 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ box. Bt Hunt 1773
" 202 } Retail Prices. T Dought. 1763. 5 by 7, 3 d a light
6 by 8, 4 d light, 7 by 9 in meeting house at 6d.
most of the glass sold was 5 by 7, or more than any
other size.
" 226. E. Pomroy. 1762. 50 feet 5 by 7 glass 21 $\frac{1}{2}$. 70 lights at 3d. 17/6
[6 by 8 glass had 150 lights in 50 feet - 3 lights made 14 dpt inches or
a foot - It would take near 200 lights of 5 by 7. 4 lights made 14 dpt inches
" 162. 7 x 9 glass cost in Hartford 1794 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ box. S. Goodman

The printing of Calicoes is of ancient date in India. — has been practised from time immemorial. Chintz Countepanes called Pallampoor have been made in Madras from the earliest ages — are printed cottons and some very large.

Calico Printing, has been for several hundred years, practised by the oriental methods in Asia Minor and the Levant, but was unknown to the English until 1696, as an English art. In 1696, a small print ground was formed on the banks of the Thames, near Richmond by a Frenchman. Sometime after a considerable printing work was established at Bromley Hill, Essex, sothers spring up in Surrey, to supply London with Chintzes; their importation from India having been prohibited by Parliament in 1700. The silk & woollen weavers had all along manifested the keenest hostility to the use of printed calicoes, whether brought from India or made at home. In 1680, they mobbed the India House in revenge for some large importations of Chintzes of all labor. They next induced the government to exclude the robes of Calicut from the market. But in spite of penalties, the printers goods imported by the English & Dutch E.I. Companies, were smuggled in, & the English manufacturers raised a new alarm. These East London mobs induced the government in 1720 to prohibit the wearing of all printed calicoes foreign or domestic. After an oppressive operation of 10 years, parliament partially repealed the act of 1720, and permitted British Calicoes, made of linen warp & weft of the hate cotton, to be printed & worn, upon paying a duty of 6 pence the square yard. There could not be much progress under such a law. In 1750, only 50,000 pieces of mixed stuff were printed in a year. In 1766 this art migrated into Lancashire from about London. In 1774, that part of the act of 1730 which required the warp to be of linen yarn was repealed, & the printer could print a web all of cotton. Duty reduced to 3^d. & printing much increased. repealed 1831

The manufacturers of France resisted the manufacture & imports printed cottons, but the government did not yield to them, as in England.

Now in 1830, 8,566,000 pieces of printed goods were made in Great Britain; 3/4 of them exported. — Printed goods which in 1795 were worth 2/3 a yard, are now 8^d. A woman may buy materials for a gown for 2^d. sterling. (about 4^d a yard.)

M. 15. 112. Progress of Cotton manufacture & machinery in England.
Con 10. 294. 296. 298. Progress. of. do. do.

It seems that from 1720 to 1774, no Calicoes printed, were made or sold in England, except those with linen warps; & paying a duty of 6d. as quare yard. They were imported & then exported over India Calicoes. "Printed Linens" are advertised. Whether these were all linen, or linen & cotton (does not appear). (Boston)

M. 14. 51. Calicoes were imported from Turkey, from Islands.

M. 14. 51. Calico printing was carried on in England before the act of 1719 (1720, opposite). After that act, the printed linens, or linens & cottons, were made, & Postlethwaite 1764. says that linen printers are as numerous as cotton printers were before the act of 1719. [not very numerous however] They could not make bright & durable colors like the East Indians.

After 1774 Cotton Calicoes might be made in England, but they could not make fine Calicoes till 1781, and nice Calicoes made in England were not brought to New England till after the peace of 1783. We must have had before the war some of them Indian Calicoes, but probably almost all of our Calicoes before 1775, & during the war, were East India

Ed. Enc. } Linen (or linen & cotton) continued to be printed in England 1796
VII. 593 } + 1800. But printers cottons were substituted for printed linens in dress, & hurt the linen trade.

M. 14. 140 } England imported Calicoes. 12 parcels & more; and 1 doz.
142: 1682 & 3 } Calico table cloths, and "Calico cloths" "Household Calico".
14. 138 } Exported 53,221 parcels of Calico. (India Calicoes).

M. 14. 184. 1742. Blue Calicoes still advertised

M. 4. 74. 1731. Printed Calicoes, White Calicoes, & Blue Calicoes, adv. in Philadelphia

M. 4. 146. 1744. Calicoes, White Calicoes, and Blue Calicoes in Boston

M. 4. 101. 1737. Blue Calicoes adv.

M. 4. 90. 1749. Black, blue and yellow Calico

M. 13. 157. 1746. &c. Shintz; India Patches; Calicoes; white Calicoes

" " 1753 English & India Patches; Dark & light Patches of Chintz.

" " 1754 Furniture Calicoes for beds. 13. 163. for Bed quilts

" " 1753. Dark & light Patches of Chintz.

" " 162. 1754 Fine Chintz & superfine Patches.

94
Jan. 2, 211 Tea

[Cont from 12.285 See M. 11.105]

"Hitherto medicine, a conjectural art, exercised too much by men superficially skilled in the science of nature, and the slaves or abettors of of baseless hypotheses, has laid tea & coffee generally under its ban, equally infallible with the multitude, as that of the pope in olden time, and has denounced their use as causing a variety of nervous & other maladies"

But Chemistry, he says, has disclosed that tea & coffee contribute a salutary & powerful aid to some of the functions of the human body. Diebig thinks both plants have beneficial effects on health; & that they are remarkable for their action on the brain & the substance of the organs of motion. We says or conjectures that tea & coffee are rich in azote, analogous to the chief principle of the bile, & that they assist in the secretion of the bile, "which is so essential to the healthy action of the bowels and other organs." Coffee has no constipating power; he intimates that tea may have. Andrew Weir. M.D.

Tea is offered for sale by a coffee house keeper in London in "The Kingdom's Intelligence", a weekly paper, in 1662, Dec. and at other times in 1662. The word is spelled Tea & Cha, (it is Tea in French). It was sold after this at 60/ per lb. Tea was probably brought to Europe by the Portuguese soon after 1500 - no one knew when. It came into use very slowly. People knew not how to use it. It was in some instances served at table as a vegetable, with a sauce of melted butter, the water in which it was boiled being thrown away. Beckman, London 1823.

Tea in Scotland

London } In Kincaid's diary, a tea equipage, is become an indispensable article of cottage furniture, for tea drinking has found its way every where. It is a gentle species of - Obsequy which sets the imagination & tongue at work. Where ever introduced it keeps its ground as certainly as snuff or tobacco.

Tea in Hadley - 1240/ (574), 1765: 50/ (48) 1764: 1766, 42/ (577): 1770. 5/8 16: 1773. 5/8. Had 3. 212
Tea in Inventories Had 18. 97

1748. m. 14. 178 } Hamish Boydell - Chest best Green Tea 48 1/2 (160 40/)
1742 } Chest green Breakfast Tea 70. 28 28/ - Chest Bohea Tea 112 1/2 (160 24/)

[These prices were about 4/ for 1/2 lb. L.C. or 3/ for 1

1748. m. 14. 187. 9d. Bohea Tea @ 80/ (about O.T. (about 10/ L.C.

1755. m. 14. 188. 24d. Tea @ 3/7. 4. 5. 4. L.C. (but also using

1774. m. 14. 199. 23lb. Tea @ 23/ O.T. (3/0 1/2 L.C. Tea given to

1748. P. 152. 9th. "Hyson Tea & Green Tea" were commonly admitted as distinct articles. (Some opposite) and had been years before. Bohea was more common.

1749. 152. Now Bohea was 43/ by lb. 43/ single lb. (near 6/ L.C.) 12/ by 1/2 lb.

1756. 180. Bohea was the principal Tea adv. but not the only kind, many had no other

180. In 1758, it was 37 1/4 lb. wholesale, duty not on

1770 Jan. Tea in Boston 4/. Some sold in N.H. at 4/6 in the p. 1759. (J. J. J. diary
1770 May Tea in Boston 4/ by chest. Some sold at 100. 1773 Oct. Tea 4/4 rising. do.

*Tea Imported into U.S. for year ending June 30
1853 - as reported in Boston Post.*

Green Tea	Pounds	Black Teas.	Pounds
Young Hyson	15.502.030	Oolong & Kingyong	7.444.944
Warday & N. Skin	5.103.045	Gingo & Souchong	5.691.544
Gunpowder	2.599.562	Souchong	894.193
Imperial	1.737.737	Orange Pecco	381.095
Hyson	1.460.537	Cafier	19.400
26,342.971			
14,431.176			14,431.176

Total 40.774 087 67

Total 40,774 08 / ^{pounds} Dr.
 Imported year 1751-52 = 32,327,436 Dr. 1750-51. 27,695,187
 " " 1749-50 = 21,747,484 lbs -

Tea seems to have been an important article in country trade several years before the revolution, judging from J. J.'s Diary, beginning 1768; and important as a beverage in families.

A new Lecture on Heads 1772. London, represents, "overordering
another "to boil the kettle, to make some green tea"
and to have with it, "cream sugar and a slice of rice
bread & butter!"

P. 152. of this "Hyson Tea" & "Green Tea" advertised as distinct articles often
now 1748 and years before. Bohea more common.
some of these Nov 1748, bohea was 43/ by doz. lbs; 245/ by single lb. 12/ for 1/4 lb.
Dec 1749 Bohea was 54/ by doz. lbs. 56/ by single lb.

P. 193 of this. Bohea 1754 was 6/8 by doz. cheaper by chest. It was the chief tea advertised.

1762 "Green Tea adv." but little inferior to the best Hyson". 1762
1762 Robert's main tea. 1762 Robert's tea. [B 2. 16 in C. Lanning's] 1762

1763 Bohea 42% D.T. 403. 48% by 6 lb. - 1764, 46% + 52% D.T. 403.
1763 Bohea 378 lb by doz. and 42% D.T. 403.

1766. *Bohea* 36/40T. (4/10Lm) 1767. 34/OT. a 0.30T. (4/10Lm) 1773. 20/OT. (2/8Lm)
1766. *Bohea* 36/40T. (4/10Lm) 1767. 34/OT. a 0.30T. (4/10Lm) 1773. 20/OT. (2/8Lm)
1766. *Bohea* 36/40T. (4/10Lm) 1767. 34/OT. a 0.30T. (4/10Lm) 1773. 20/OT. (2/8Lm)

Cont. 209. 1766. Bohea 36/40 T. (4/10 cm) 1767. 34/OT. a 30/ (4/10 cm) 1773. 20/OT. (2/8 cm)
m. 14 209. 1766. Best Green 10£ Green 6£ OT. Nylon in Cammels, £7.10. without Cammels, £7.0.
p. 268 209. 1767. Congo Gf. 1772. 8 bushong 9/4 £ green 16/. bushong add 1705 = 1771.

It made of Barley, Wheat, Maize, Bigg & other grain.
Common barley has 2 seeds in a row. It is 4 seeded or ~~has 2~~ Double Row.
and the bear or bigg of Scotland, has 3 seeds in a row, or has
6 seeds in its two double rows. Barley weighs 51 lbs, bigg 47 lbs.
The female flowers of the hops are used in beer, or the hops
catkins or cones.

Malting - consists of Steeping, Couching, sweating
& flooring; and Kiln drying - 3 operations.

1. It is steeped in large cisterns from 40 to 60 hours. This prepares
the seed for germination, & swells it so that 100 measure 124.
2. Couching is laying the barley upon the couch floor, in
square heaps from 12 to 16 inches high, where it becomes
warm, sweats & the fibrils of the radicle first sprout
forth from the tip of every grain, & become 3 or more radicles.
A day after this, the plumula peeps forth at the same
point, but proceeds thence beneath the husk to the
other end of the seed, in the form of a green leaflet. In
about 96 hours from the time the barley was taken
from the steep, the heat & growth must be checked
by spreading the barley thinner on the floor, down to 3 or 4 inches
& turning it several times. - All this requires 14
days. The plumula or rudiments of the stem must
crawl along under the husk to the end where it is
not first seen, but must not show itself there; the
malting is complete before it becomes a leaf, or when
the radicles are as long as the barley & hook into
each other, & the leaf is just beginning to push forth at the
other end. In this malting process, the gluten has gone
into the radicles, & the starch is partly changed into sugar
& mucilage.
3. Kiln drying. The malt is dried hard with artificial
heat in a round or square chamber or kiln, heated
by a stove or furnace. The malt is laid on perforated
plates of cast iron & the heat passes up through it. This
drying operation takes about two days. The malt is
then laid away in a dry loft. During the drying, the
roots or radicles fall off, and the plumula (?), and
are separated from the malt by a wire sieve.
100 lbs barley, after it is malted & sifted weighs 80 lbs, when good;
and the bulk is 80 per cent greater than that of the barley.
Malt is of 3 sorts, pale, yellow, & brown. - The starch
is mostly converted into sugar, & malt has a sweetish taste
an agreeable smell, & the grains are full of soft flour
as swim on water.

Malt is ground in a common corn mill, or
crushed between iron rollers, or by the crushing mills.

Beer
Mashing is extracting the wort from the malt. This is a large circular tub, called a mash-tun, under a large wort copper. Hops are added in the copper & boiled with the wort. $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of hops to a quart of malt for good strong beer; for strong ale 1 pound to a quart; common beer requires only $\frac{1}{2}$ pound hops to 8 bushels or a quart of malt. Next to the copper comes the cooler; and next is the fermenting tun or working tun.

Small beers contain about 180s malt extract per bbl.
 Smuggling " " " 25 Dr "
 Stronger " " " 45 to 75 Drs Malt to 1500 lbs beer
 Strongest " requires " 18 to 27 Drs " to 1500 Gals. beer
 Dr Ure.

Beer was the national drink of the old Saxon people, as the Germans, Scandinavians, (Anglo Saxons were Germans)

"Lager Beer," is the term used by the Germans for old beer, or beer that has been stored some months - like the word "stockale" of the English. Germany consumes the largest quantities of beer next to England; & Bavaria produces the best beer in Germany. Many working Bavarians live mostly on beer & bread, consuming a gallon of beer in a day; using it at breakfast, dinner & supper, & between meals. Good Lager beer has 91 parts in 100 water, $4\frac{3}{4}$ parts, Malt, & $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ Alcohol, and a little carbonic acid. Munich beer of the best sort, and Pilsener ale have much more malt - 13 to 15 parts in 100. London Pilsener has 15 parts of 100 alcohol.

There are about 300 German Breweries in N. York, of which 27 are in N. York City. When there are many Germans there are breweries. A barrel of Lager beer costs to make it 3.50 to 4th per barrel; it is sold at 6 to 8 in 9 Dollars. Malted barley Sept 1854 is worth 1.38 to 1.50 per bushel and hops 45 to 50 cents per pound. Brewing is done from Oct to April. A barrel of Lager beer requires 1¹/₂ bushel malt, 1¹/₂ lbs hops, 6 or 7 pint yeast, & necessary water. It is sold in beer houses at retail at 4 to 6¹/₄ cents a glass, of near a pint; or 9 glasses to a gallon. Beer is sold in near 2000 places in N. York, almost all kept by Germans; & Germans consume 3 millions of gallons out of 3³/₄ millions gallons made. (This estimate, not certain, estimates that 102,500 barrels of 30 gallons each are made, making 3075000 gallons. [He turns 75000 into 750,000 calculating what others drink besides Germans.]

N. Y. Tribune Oct 3, 1854.

Spruce Beer is in English Imports 16823 - at 14. 140.

Watkins Cyc. 1812 tells how Spruce Beer is made. It is made of water, treacle or molasses, essence of Spruce, & yeast
 1760 m. 4. 204. English Ale & Beer imported into Boston now & before

Continued in M. 16. p. 21

98 Bread. [M. 2.236. Nat. Hist. 2. 274. Misc. 17. 138.]

The French excel in the art of baking & have many kinds of bread.

In England, there are fewer varieties. We have

- 1 White or fine Bread made of purest of the flour
 - 2 Wheaten Bread made of flour with some of the finest bran
 - 3 Rye-bread made of the whole flour & bran of the grain
 - 4 Symmel Bread. made of the purest of the flour
 - 5 Blanchet or Roll Bread, made of the purest flour, with milk added
 - 6 French Bread, made of the purest flour, with eggs & butter added.
 - 7 Gingerbread, made of flour with almonds, liquorice, & aniseed, rosewater & sugar or treacle
 - 8 Martin bread, made of wheat & rye, or wheat & barley.
- Small bread, various kinds - generally light, sweetened with sugar, currants, or other ingredients.

The process of bread making is nearly the same in all the countries of modern Europe, though the materials differ.

- 1st. is Flour kneaded with water - makes bread rather tough
- 2d is Flour raised by leaven or yeast. Leaven is a piece of dough kept warm till it is fermented & becomes spongy yeast or barm, in place of leaven, is the principal improvement in bread in modern times. Yeast is the froth that rises on the surface of fermenting beer. It makes bread rise much quicker than common leaven, & it is lighter & freer from a sour taste.

Good wheaten flour will take up $\frac{1}{3}$ as much water, or 3 parts of flour will take up one part of water. [or 280 lbs may yield 92, 416 loaves - not quite $\frac{1}{3}$ additional]

In Paris 100 lbs of flour are reckoned to produce 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ bread

In England old acts of Parliament suppose a sack of flour of 280 lbs would make ~~80, 416 loaves~~ 80 loaves of 4 lb or 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ 8 drams each, or an addition of $\frac{1}{5}$ in weight for water & salt; so $\frac{4}{5}$ flour & $\frac{1}{5}$ water & salt. [not quite right.]

Bread in general loses $\frac{1}{5}$ in the oven; & yet it is ~~weighed~~ after it is baked, from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ more than the flour weighed

ms. 3. 146. Indians had no bread & no salt. (Zonclon) Or that. 3. 395. Van der donck says the Indians had cakes of powdered corn. ^{they give them bread of maize}

p. 356. Bisket. The old Biscuit or Bisket seems to have been dry, hard ship-bread. Not like modern crackers.

Crackers are still called Biscuit in England. 1854.

Bread just out of the oven has $\frac{1}{5}$ th less nutriment than when ripe. Ripe bread imparts more cheerfulness, more animal spirits, than unripe. Between bread has less nutriment than unleavened.

N.E. Farmer 1857 Feb.

M. 13. 358. Thos. Fitch 1720 bought Bread in whds. at 18/ 20/ 22/ & 26/ per wt. The whd cost 9/ & 6/ ea [Ship bread, I suppose.]

M. 4. 117 1720 & 21. Philadelphia & New York had 3 kinds of bread, price current, viz. white, Muddling & Brown. must have been ship-bread

Price of white bread in Phila. 1720 to 1728, generally 15/ Cwt. Some 14/ 18 & 20/ Cwt. about as high as 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ Cwt. flour. — Flour 9/ makes bread 15/

Price of muddling bread, 1720 to 1728, 13/ 12/ 11/ 13/ 6/ 14/ average 12/ 9/

Price of Brown bread 1720 to 1728, 11/ 10/ 6/ 9/ 4/ 10/ — average 10/ 6/ price about the same as a cwt of flour — sometimes less.

{ In New York 1720, price of the 3 kinds 18/ 15/ 13/ compared with Philadelphia — 15/ 13/ 11/

M. 4. 173 In Philadelphia, the bread is called "Biscuit" or Bisket in 1738 — prices 19/ 16/ 12/ & 10/.

Yeast. Mr Lee tells me Aug. 1855, that he has brought yeast to this village 17 years, since Aug. 1838. M. 2. 214c M. 11. 138 A Mr yeoman of Westfield ^{and some others} brought it ^{here} weekly some years before 1838, perhaps 10 years before. Before that every family made its own yeast. Mr yeoman brought yeast from a distilling in Westfield. Mr Lee has for many years brought it from a distilling at Warehouse Point. Both men belong to Westfield. It was first ^{sent} at the rate of about cents per quart and now at the rate of ^{1/2} cent. Mr Lee comes twice a week. 1859, Sept. Mr Lee says he has brought yeast 27 years. Says no one carried yeast to Hadley till some years after 1838. Yeast comes from poth that rises on the heels, which is taken off and settled.

A N.Y. city baker says in the Tribune, Oct. 1856, that a barrel of flour makes 260 lbs baked bread again of 64 lbs, or one pound gained in 3. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs flour, he says, yields 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs bread (4 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs he should have said) Another writer says Baker gain more than housekeeping by using Southern flour, & by using a few pounds of corn meal in mush. He says Genesee flour 196 lbs absorbs 84 lbs water, and Petersburg flour 196 lbs, absorbs 100 lbs water + 5 lbs Indian mush make it absorb 10 lbs more of water. His remarks not clear, but it seems the evaporation in baking is about 2 oz in 20 or 21 ounces. He refers to extra Genesee & Petersburg flour. He supposes 28 lbs dough yield 19 lbs bread. The householders barrel makes 196 lbs flour + 84 water, both 280 lbs dough. Evaporation in baking to come out, (about 26 lbs, perhaps less. The best flour or finest, seems to absorb the most water, or we call evaporation 17th.

One writer ridicules the idea of increasing the weight 10 lbs by 5 lbs Indian, and does not believe in getting more than 260 lbs of baked bread from 196 lbs good flour. Some Southern flour gains more than northern.

[Continued in vol 14, p 18.]

Iron Ores are 19 in number, and 10 are worked by the miners, & there is a little native iron, which is one of the 19. Yellow sulphuret of iron is called Marcasite or martial Pyrites. It has a brass yellow color.

Carbonate of iron, or brown spar, is one of the most valuable ores. Carbonate of iron, of the coal formation, is the principal ore from which iron is smelted in England & Scotland, & yields 30 to 33 percent. of cast metal.

Brown Oxide of iron or brown iron stone, includes bog iron ore & swamp iron ore.

I. Smelting iron Ores, is separating the iron in blast-furnaces, & making it into cast iron.

3 kinds of iron or 3 metallic states, according to proportion of carbon

1. Crucible or cast iron - has more carbon than steel.
2. Steel - has more carbon than malleable iron
3. Bar or malleable iron - should be pure metal but is not.

100 years ago or before 1740, the ores employed in England were principally red & brown hematites, or red oxide of iron & brown oxide of iron. Others were used, but not the 2 ores now chiefly used. England had 305 blast-furnaces 1826. England ~~then~~ imports yearly 70,000 tons of iron from Sweden & Russia ~~all imported before 1785.~~

The ore is first roasted; 2 1/2 tons roasted ore yield one ton of pig iron, from the blast-furnace. These furnaces 50 to 55 feet high give 60 tons of cast iron per week. Some larger & some smaller. Roasting expels sulphur, water, & carbonic acid, &c.

II. Refining Cast-iron, is converting it into bar iron and is done in ^{impart} finery furnaces, which are low. The slag is separated & the fine metal is run off & made brittle.

III. The Puddling furnace comes next. The fine metal from the finery furnace is broken into fragments, & put in the puddling furnace, where it is melted, & the carbon is disengaged; the metal is worked about with a paddle till it is reduced to a state of incipient sand. The fire is then restored, & it forms a heavy close mass, & the refining is finished. The punder then gathers the iron into balls with his paddle; the balls weigh 60 or 70 pounds each. The balls are then lifted out with tongs or other instrument, the reducing the metal to sand is puddling. Furnaces for puddling are called reheating furnaces; Balling furnaces or mill Furnaces sometimes.

IV. To make the balls into bars, cast-iron hammers & cylinders are used, moved by steam or water; also shears. The ball called a bloomer is first put on the anvil of 4 tons & with the hammer of 3 tons & 18 cwt. the cylinders next draw out the iron, & then it. Some cylinders work out the ball without aid of the hammer - called roughing rolls.

The ball or lump after it has passed 5 or 6 times through a groove of the roughing rolls, has an elliptic form & is called a *Bloom* in England. This bloom is further stretched & flattened & made into flat bars, &c. The iron is not yet fit for any machinery, but the bars are cut up, reheated in the furnace, re-rolled & rolled by the bar drawing cylinders, to make malleable iron. For some uses, another welding & rolling are necessary. Then not so good as some foreign iron.

Some kinds of cast iron on the continent are refined at one operation; and indeed malleable iron is obtained directly from the ore by one fusion in the Pyrenees. Alloys will not do this. The Roasting; Reduction to metal; Melting, agglutinating & refining; are but one operation in some forges, though they are successive, they are done at one heating. Another forge is an interval elapsing between each stage of the work.

Founding is remelting in an iron foundry the pig iron of the blast furnaces, & casting it in molds of different kinds giving it a great variety of form. Air blast furnaces are used. The metal is carried to the molds by men in cast iron pots or ladles, or transported by a great crane, or is made to run along in gutters in the sand of the floor to molds outside the furnace.

A *Forge* is the name of the furnace where wrought iron is hammered & fashioned by the aid of heat; or the great workshop where the iron is made malleable. The former is a smith's forge.

Steel is the same metal as Iron, but has different properties that distinguish it from Iron - is much harder, strikes fire, scratches glass, is heavier, emits a stronger sound, has a finer grain, bears a high polish, & has more elasticity, is not so subject to rust. Its invention is of great antiquity. It is not now known what makes the change from iron to steel. - Hardening steel by immersing it in cold water when red hot is of great antiquity. Beckmann.

Nov. 12. 217
2. 298

Shawls, (from McCulloch. London 1835.

Schalen German; Chals, Chales, French; Shawali, Italian; Shewalos, Span.
Are made of fine wool, silk, or wool & silk, manufactured
after the fashion of a large skirt. The finest are imported from
India, where they cost from 50 to 300 guineas. British
shawls made at Norwich, Paisley & Edinburgh are much
improved, but are inferior to those from the East, though
cheaper. [See does not allude to cheap cotton or woollen
shawls.]

Shawl manufacture is supposed to have originated
in Cashmere, & is still continued there, though much
less than formerly. Shawls are made from the inner
hair of the Thibet goat. Some of this wool is manufactured
at Edinburgh & Paisley, but not equal to Cashmere.
Shawls are made of various forms, size & borders
which are wrought separately at Cashmere. [Shawls
seem to have been manufactured at Cashmere centuries
ago.]

Advertised in Boston. Nov 10. 1783. at auction
"Calicos & Shawls" with other things. First adv.
of Shawls that I have seen in the papers - yet it is
not mentioned as any thing new.

Adv April 26. 1784. "Painted & Strained Shawls
and Aprons" from London. "Muslin cloths": (S. or A.?)

Adv May 10. 1784. "Shawls - fringes for DO."

do June 7. 1784. "An elegant assortment of Shawls"

do Aug 9. 1784. "A variety of Ladies Shawls"

do Sept 9. "Plain & Plaid fringe for Shawls"

do Oct 11. "Muslin Shawls."

"Shawls of every kind proper for the season" May 17. 1784

I found no Shawls advertised in Boston before nor during
the revolutionary war, but there were very plenty seen as far
as above, in Boston, & soon extended into the vicinity.

Camels hair from the Bactrian camel, viz from the long
wool of the head, neck, breast, hump & shoulders, is annually
shorn, & employed in making tissues, which are soft & silky
& surpassing delicate flannel. This work commands a
high price in the East, but the camel's hair shawl
so called, is made of the wool of the Tibet goat, which is finer.
[See does not here allude to the cheap camel's hair shawl
so called.]

N. Ed. Ency. T. 202 says the best camel's hair is worked into
clothes, stockings, shawls, carpets, tents. The coarser hair
is made into clothing for camels, drivers & shepherds, & wrappings of goods.
The hair is exported from Asia & Africa, varying in color & fineness.

Shawls for Men. The Scotch wear plaid shawls instead of
greatcoats. The shepherds in S. wear a plaid shawl.
Europe described. 1853.

Shawls.

Putnam's Magazine, March 1856, on the Gentleman's Shawl.

We derive the shawl, both name & thing, from Asia. Cashmere was famous for shawls, properly so called, before Europe knew any thing about them. The long shawls were 126 inches by 54; the square ones about 70 inches each way. A cashmere shawl has been held at 500 guineas in London.

The oriental mantle is shawl-like, & is a modification of the sheet and blanket; the former worn by the Indian of Bengal & the latter by the Indian of Malakinae. The western trapper wears a blue mantle called astroud. The Patriarchs Abraham, Isaac & Jacob, no doubt, wore the shawl. The Arabs & Mahometans of Egypt wear a large blanket, and in summer a cotton sheet. It is thrown over the shoulder & wrapped about the body. It is woven in checkings or cross stripes & is almost a tartan. The Masculine shawl is in the Tartan.

The web of Penelope was a shawl for her husband. The South American Poncho is shawl-like. The ancient Pallium was a shawl, the origin of the funeral pall & of the pope's pallium. The ancient blanket shawl was used as a bed, a carpet, a curtain, a sail, a housing, a swaddling cloth and a winding sheet. The Greek philosophers wore the Pallium, & Diogenes lived & died in a shawl.

The plaid of the Scotch Highlanders is a Tartan, or "cloth checkered with stripes of various colors." The gray or striped shawl of the lowlands is called moad or maoid. The Shepherd's plaid is now a fashionable adornment.

See Jahne, on the outward or upper garment of the Hebrews. It was square or oblong. But all the blankets & sheets, or square garments, were not properly shawls.

The shawl is called shelmé by the present Arabians.

The ~~shawl~~ was called Schalvar by the Persians. Jahne.

The outer garment over the Tunick was nearly square and 5 or 6 cubits long & 5 or 6 feet broad, & wrapped round the body or worn over the shoulder. Jahne & this seems the same as the blanket shawl above.

From Beckman with additions, London 1823.
Original & additions all jumbled together.

The plant is indigenous in Persia and Arabia Felix but was not used, at any remote period, to make a beverage. The berry & beverage found their way from Persia to the East & Egypt about 1450, and reached Constantinople in 1554, and thence was introduced into other parts of Europe.

Anthony Wood says Nathaniel Canonicus, a native of Brete, and a resident of Balliol College, Oxford, which he left 1648, used a beverage called Coffey, which he prepared himself; the first ever drunk in Oxford. Wood says Jacob, a Jew, opened a coffee house at Oxford in 1650, and "here it was drunk by some who delighted in novelties". In 1654 Sirques Jobson, a Jew, born near Mount Lebanon, sold coffee in Oxford; and in 1655 Arthur Tillyard, apothecary, sold coffee publicly in his house against Allsoules, &c. &c. This coffee house continued till after the Restoration, & then became more frequent. "and had an excise set upon coffee."

In 1657, one James Farr, barber, kept a shop house in London, was prosecuted "for making & selling a sort of liquor called coffee, to the great nuisance and prejudice of the neighborhood." A writ in 1708, who relates this, says London had then near 3000 such nuisances.

Coffee is first mentioned in the Statute in 1660. A weekly paper called "The Kingdom's Intelligencer," published in 1662, contains four advertisements, from Coffee Houses, one of which in December 1662, contains notice: that there is sold at retail at the Coffee house in Exchange Alley:

Right Coffee powder from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ per lb. that pounded in a mortar at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. alb. that termed East India berry at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. that termed right Turkey berry well garbled, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ungarbled less, with directions how to make & use the same.

Also Chocolate 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ordinary pound boxes, that perfumed from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. Also Sherbets made in Turkey of Lemons, roses & violets perfumed; and T. & C. according to goodness. Those gentlemen who write or send shall be sure of the best, & warranted. Customers & acquaintances are invited the next Wednesday day at the sign of the Great Turk, at the New Coffee House in Exchange Alley, where coffee will be on free costs.

A Poem "The Character of a Coffee House" was published in 1665. & is a humorous picture of such places. Some drank Coffee, "the gallant is for Tea doth call; son, want chocolate, some call for ale, or beer. One calls for bean-cheat, and some want a ram, a titmouse. People of all conditions, or have resort: and coffee, &c. &c."

Coffee pot, see gold Coffee, Tea, Choc. Lat., &c. as drinks, and the positions, &c. &c.

106 Coffee

Prices in Philadelphia 1835 to 1849. 15 years.

Report to Congress Dec. 1849 } Coffee & Domingo nearly the same - The price in the 15 years fell from 11 & 12 cents to $5\frac{1}{2}$ 6 & 7 cents. Cuba a trifle the highest. 1844 to 1849, both $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 cents & 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Laquira Rio de Janeiro fell from 12 & 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6.7 & 8.
 Maracaibo & Porto Rico fell from 12 & 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 & 8.
 Java - fell from 13 & 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. 9 & 10 cents.
 Havana - about as Cuba - a trifle higher - fell to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 & 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 kinds in price current.

Enc. Inc. } H. 569 } Coffee was introduced into Arabia (first found in Persia) about 1450, its use soon extended to the Arabian and Persian towns. Before long, it reached Grand Cairo & Constantinople. Was strongly opposed & prohibited, but without effect, in 1511 & 1523 in Grand Cairo. Opposition succeeded for a time in Constantinople. Was carried to Marseilles 1644 - was known in Western Europe before. Brought to Paris by "the count" 1667. In London about 1652. - Was sent from Mocha to Java for cultivation (one say, 1690 & another 1722). Was sent to Martinique 1717; Isle of Bourbon & Cayenne 1718 & Jamaica 1732. Not cultivated in S. America till 1784 - first near Caracas.

[Did all the early Coffee come from Arabia to England and New England? If the above is correct, it must have been so.]

H. 1. 485; Mr. Samuel Wright thought Coffee was known & used in Northampton before tea, by a few persons - People had no mills formerly, but it was pounded in a mortar.

1682 M. 14.138 England exported Coffee 34 Cwt. also Imported it p. 140

1854 Import of Coffee into Boston the year 14.158.785 lbs. average value 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Half came from Hayti; over $\frac{1}{4}$ from Java & Dutch E. Indies; Brazil is next then British E. Indies, Cuba & Spanish W. Indies, Venezuela, Mexico, &c.
 Proceed Jan. 2. 1855. Hayti 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ or Domingo; Java 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Brazil 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 Laquira 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mocha in New York 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Coffee imported into chief ports of Europe 1853. 319.500.000 lbs.

do " " 1854. 326.700.000 lbs.

also do " into Great Britain 148.200.000 lbs. 1853; 57.100.000 lbs. 1854

Total 1853, 367.700,000; Total 1854, 383.800,000 lbs.

Coffee is less used than tea in England, but is preferred to tea by several nations on the continent. On the whole, the spread of coffee drinking in 300 years has been more wonderful than that of tea. It was not introduced into Arabia from Abyssinia until the beginning of the 15th century (about 1400). It began to be used in Constantinople about the middle of the 16th [1550] & continued in spite of Turkish priests, & doctors, who opposed it. The first coffee house was opened in London in 1652, and now 1855, the United Kingdom consumes yearly 35 millions of pounds. It is now in daily use among perhaps 120 millions of men, & about 600 millions of pounds are bought & sold in a year.
 Edinburgh Review April 1855

Contin M. 16. 136.

M. 2. 160.

Sycamore - is a kind of maple - propagated by Keys.
Timber good for full for mechanic uses.

M. 2. 181.

Lime Tree - Delights in acid soil. It is the most proper of any for walks, next the Platanus; they perfume the air in June & July with their blossoms & entertain an army of bees.
Wood used for some things.

M. 2. 181

Horse Chestnut Tree. Likes a rich soil - grows fast. Has clammy buds which break forth into curious leaves; it bears a cluster of beautiful flowers, worthy to be used for evergreens, Parks, &c.

Pines.

M. 2. 152.

Fir - Delights in cold rocky mountains. Grows tall straight & neatly tapering & so good for walks. The Pinaster has the stateliest branches. These two are best for ornament. An Evelyn gives an account of a fir that grew 66 feet high in a little more than 20 years. Timber of windy Shipwrights, Carpenters & others. Out of these trees are made Turpentine, Rosin Tar, & Pitch.

Platanus or Plane Tree yields a fine shade & grows fast. Leaves sometimes are 16 inches broad of a shining green color & delicate & the shape

M. 2. 179

Larch & Lotus - are not much - but make a good shade & have durable timber.

Cypress - is a very ornamental tree. We have not much of its timber, but it is used by the Joiner & Cabinet maker.

Cedar - grows in Barbadoes, Bermuda, New England & other parts of America & in Asia. Its timber is incomparable.

Alatus, thrives in England - a beautiful tree & fragrant blossom.

Phyllaria, Bay tree, Laurel.

M. 2. 181

Eugh Tree - very hard wood & yellow.

Privet has been used for walks & arbors.

Myrtle, Box yields valuable wood - Tamarisk

Juniper Arbor Vitae, becomes brown in winter.

Arbor Judae, Laburnum, Scutellaria, Spanish Broom,

Blackthorn, Gelder Rose, Pipitree, Pallas,

Jessamine, Woodbine, Virgin Bower, Strawberry tree,

Myrtle, Laurestinus, Roses, &c.

White Thorn, Holly, Pyracantha, Blackthorn, Kewze.
sothers good for hedges.

English Trees

from J. W.'s *Systema Agriculturae*. 1681

all. 1.52

Oak is our best timber. Used for houses & and other buildings and ships; for pales, shingles, posts, rails, boards, &c. Is good for wathworks; for fuel, for charcoal. The Tanner uses the bark & the dyer also; and kinds of swine fatten on the acorns. The Westphalia hams are from swine fattened on mast.

all. 1.52

Elm grows like the Oak in many different soils and situation; but it likes moist ground. Is used in water; by wheelwrights, millwrights, &c. It goes to make presses, planks to chopin, &c. It is good fuel & charcoal; a fine tree in avenues & walks; "and it spreads its branches but little"

all. 1.52

Beech grows to a great stature - grows in warm stony gravelly & sandy land; grows on tops & sides of high hills. It often springs up after Oak has been cut down. In some places naturally produce them. The beech is a stranger to most counties of England - It is used by the turner, joiner, upholsterer, &c. the wood being clean & white & fine grain - Useless in building; good fuel, makes good charcoal; the wood feeds swine, deer, pheasants, &c. The wood is cut into thin, broad leaves, & made into band boxes, hat cases, &c. being covered with paper. The Turners use vast quantities in Hampshire, & much of this turnery work is sent to London. Used for avenues & walks. The leaves make fine mattresses gathered before frost-bitten. [Beech is not so long lived as Oak, Ash, & others. London, p. 1096]

all. 1.52

Ash - is a gallant quick growing tree; likes good land but will grow on poor. Is propagated from the seeds or keys. It is used for almost every thing which is kept dry; for building & by the carpenter, ploughwright, wheelwright, cartwright, cooper, turner, &c. Is used for leed clew, hop poles, palisade hedges, and all manner of farming & gardening utensils. It is used for cart, handspikes, &c. makes good fuel. No tree grows so speedily as the ash.

all. 1.52

Willow. Planted rather for its fruit than its timber, but timber is much used by joiner, upholsterer, Gunsmith Cabinet maker - of various brown color.

English Trees

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M. 1. 52. **Chestnut** — delights in a light ground or moist gravel; it will grow in clay, sand, & mixed soils. Grows well in coppices & yields fine poles; in 10 or 12 years will bear fruit. The timber next the oak, is the most sought after by the carpenter & joiner, & is very long, as appears by many ancient houses & barns built of it in Kent & makes magnificent hedge rows. Fruit less valued in England than on the Continent.

Service Tree — is used by joiners; it has a delicate grain. Good for walks.

M. 2. 180. **Birch** grows in any land — is produced of suckers. Useful for Turner & rustic utensils; makes good fuel & charcoal. Yields the best sap of any tree in England & the most in quantity, and is made into wine with honey or sugar, which is called Birch wine, being a pleasant liquor.

Sap is obtained by cutting off a branch & hanging bottles at the ends, in February, at beginning of March, when sap ascends. Sap runs freely when wind is S. or W. or the sunshine warm, but not in cold weather nor in right time. These will yield a great quantity.

Maple — propagated by Keys. Like a sound dry mould. Pining good for joiners, turners — it is white, light & has fine diapered knots. Grows on cold hills, readily in the night, & for domestic or rural utensils.

Quickbeam — like a mountain — good for some ordinary uses, & for coppice wood & fuel.

M. 2. 180 **Hazel** — like a cold barren, sandy ground; also grows on mountains & among rocks & in hedgerows. The foliage is much used, & hazel rods. It is used for fuel & charcoal.

It is the only plant for the *Virgula divina* (or Divining Rod, for the discovery of mines. Good ornament for walks & has a pleasant fruit. The Filbert is a much better plant.

White Poplar — delights in moist ground. Its white wood is used by Turner, & for rustic utensils, & for the gardener, & makes fuel.

Ash — much like poplar, but grows on dry grounds. Uses as the poplar.

M. 2. 181 **Able** — a finer kind of white Poplar. Grows very fast. In 12 years will bear big as your waist, & arrive to full perfection in 15 or 20 years.

M. 2. 181. **Alder** — loves watery places & bogs. The wood is fit for the Turner, & other mechanics; for poles, & the bark is good. **Wet** is a large Tree. **Salix** grows by water & is good for poles, & the bark is good. **Willow** grows in any land; wood is used as poplar & for poles; used for baskets, by gardeners, fishermen, &c.

"John Bull" [ill 7. 397.]

"Law is a Bottomless Pit, exemplified in the Case of the Lord Strautt, John Bull, Nicholas Frog, and Lewis Baboon, who spent all they had in Law-suit" 4th Edition London 1712. 24 pages, 1st part + 24 2^d part.

"John Bull still in his Senses" being the 3d part 1712. 47 pages
"An Appendix to John Bull still in his Senses". 1712. 22 pages with a Key of 8 pages. The Key says:—

Lord Strautt, is the late King of Spain

John Bull, the English,

Nicholas Frog, the Dutch

Philip Baboon, the Duke of Anjou

Esquire South, the King of Spain

Humfrey Focus, the Duke of Marlborough.

Crick names are given to mean others

"John Bull, Clothier" is, undanio; & "Nicholas Frog, Linen Draper"

"John Bull, smother", the Church of England

"Sister Peggy", the Church of Scotland.

Peggy is said to have an aversion to "plum porrage & mince pies."

"The Story of the St. Alban's Ghost, or the Apparition of Mother Haggy". 4th Edition. London 1712. by the same author as above John Bull. by a Tory. all political. A Key. (16 pages)

Criminal Forebodings noticed in this work.

Melancholly murmuring of Winds; Croaking of toads & ravens
A Stranger seen in the Chimney; Fire languished & burnt blue
Crickets sang continually about the oven. windows creaked,
Doors rattled; a noise heard like peals rolling from top to bottom of house.

De Foe's "Pure Divino, a Satyr", in 12 Books
London 1706. Is in Poetry with notes.

De Foe says—"We are fond of some families because they can be traced beyond the conquest; whereas, indeed, the farther back the worse, as being nearer allied to a race of robbers & thieves."

M 2. 783.
m. 11. 290

Jamaica 1671.

Gilby's America, Folio. printed in London
1671. He says of Jamaica, that it produced
excellent Sugar, Cocoa, Tobacco, Indigo, Cotton,
Tortoise shell on the coast, — Dyewood, or Brasilletto,
Mustwick, Redwood, a kind of Logwood, & others.
Also curious & rich woods, as ^{Can. 9. 266.} Mafogeney, Lignum vitae
Ebony, Granadilla, & others. — Ginger & aspic
called Piemele ^(Passion flower) grows wild on the mountains (this
is Pimento) & pallates of the taste of divers species, together.
Horses are plenty & cheap, Cows do. mules,
Sheep, Goats plenty, & hogs the most abundant of all.
Flesh, Fowl, Fruits, Garden herbs.
Potatoes are abundant & had recently the sweet potato
Ananas — Do better than potatoes [Pineapple?]

Barbadoes 1671. (from a letter from B. 1670)

chief Commodities Tobacco & Coarse Sugar
called Barbadoes Sugar — Sugar is Muscovado,
Clayed & refined. There is Ginger, Indigo, Cotton wood,
Logwood, Mustick, Lignum vitae. — then Tobacco were
once plenty; now scarce.

m. 15. 193

The Spirit of the Sugar cane called Rum
is in general use by the meaner sort, as
servants & slaves, & much is transported to
Virginia, Bermuda & New England.

New England brings much here & takes much
produce away (not his word, but his meaning).

Guthrie, p. 833. The Barbadians seized Indians in the Neighboring Islands without any violence & made Slaves of them

p. 79. Pottery in Lancashire. 1700. Charles Leigh's Natural History of Lancashire, London 1700. folio

Our Pottery Clay is blue or yellowish or Dove color;
after it is ground into p. its, & burned in a circular
oven, it is glazed with a Slurry & Leed once finely
powdered. This Slurry is made of a different clay &
is usually reddish & will run to a glass, which
the other will not. This Slurry upon one sort of clay
will be yellow, upon another black, on another
green, &c. [He is represented in a flowing wig — was a second
a great man apparently — seems connected with Oxford]

m. 12. 227

Dr. Leake's Toads

Dr Leigh says the toad, like the Viper, contains
one of the greatest Poisons in the Universe, & like that,
supplies us with richest cordial. In a late pestilential
flood he had seen many ears of people being snatched
from the brink of eternity, by giving plentiful doses of a
powder prepared from Toads. Has been effective in other
diseases. The taste is a little acid. [He was equally absurd in
some other things. yet this Doctor of Physic. was a great man
work was dedicated to them Nobility & Gentry who had been
pleased to encourage his undertaking]

Proposals were desired to supply the U.S. Army moving
 army with rations from May 1. 1782 to Dec. 31, east of
 Delaware river — Rations to consist of: —
 1 lb beef or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb pork; 1 lb bread; 1 gill rum or whiskey;
 1 qt salt + 2 gts vinegar for 100 rations.
 8 lbs soap & 3 lbs candles, for 700 rations.

Also proposals for hospital stores — W.S. Rum,
 Madeira Wine, Portwine, Vinegar, Muscovado Sugar,
 Bohea Tea, coffee, hand soap, tallow candles, Indian
 meal or Oatmeal.

Desire of Board in Boston, June 15. 1782. set by Selectmen.
 4th Loaf of white bread must weigh 7^{oz} 2^g — 1.2.9 — 1.2.04. 2^{dr}
 4th Loaf called French bread — 1 0. 9. — 0. 14. 2.
 Biscuits of two coffers price — 0. 6. 3. — 10p. 0. 5. 6.
 4th Loaf brown bread $\frac{3}{4}$ wheat, $\frac{1}{4}$ rye. 2. 0. 0 — 2. 8. 0
 4th do. not above $\frac{1}{2}$ Indian. 2. 10. 0 — 3. 0. 0.
 May 5. 1784. 1st set 1. 5. 13; 2^d, 1. 3. 13; Biscuits 3 coffers 0. 10. 14; 4th 3; 5th 4 lbs.

Arms required by those belonging to the Boston
 Regiment of Militia, Sept 1782 (and apparently other
 Regiments). The Alarm list was furnished also, with
 Fire Arms & iron steel Ramrod, a spring to retain it,
 Worms, Pruning Wire, Brush, Bayonet, Scabbard & Belt,
 Cutting Sword, Tomahawk or Hatchet,
 Pouch holding 15 rounds Cartridges at least [ie. cartridge box?
 100 Bucks belt, Jack knife, Tow for wadding
 6 Blunts, 1 lb powder, 40 Balls, Knapsack, Blanket
 Canteen or wooden bottle to hold a quart.

[Did news of the Treaty Nov 30. 1782. arrive any sooner than that of the Armistice of Jan 20?
 I find my mistake of any present news to March 28
 that is, of the Armistice & cessation of hostilities Jan 20. 1783.

News of peace arrived in Boston March 28. 1783.

11.12.38/4. signed Jan. 20. News came from Philadelphia March 23. d.
 5 days in getting here — The news came to Philadelphia
 by a letter from Cadiz in evening of March 23^d or
 little after sunset, or 8 o'clock Sunday. It reached New York "late
 on Monday night", 24th, but did not reach Boston
 till or before the 28th. Col. John Mumbell came with it

Ed. Enc. [Armistice declaring a cessation of hostilities was signed at Paris Jan 20. 1783.
 2nd [Provisional Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris Nov. 30. 1782.
 3rd [Definitive Treaty of Peace (similar to the other) at do Sept 3. 1783.
 4th [There was firing at Springfield on account of Peace coming of Feb 27,
 and at Westfield Feb 28. Peace was known at Southampton Mar 28, sooner
 than in Boston. No official act of Peace April 1. 1783.

Goods &c 1782.

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April.
Adam Colnado, in Boston 1782, Wash. Leather
and Indian ~~Deerskins~~ Deerskins, moose, Sheep and
Lamb, suitable for breeches & drawers, & linings;
Great Breeches, Gloves, alundred cat & Sheepskins,
men's, women's & children's leather shoes.
Ladies' Cloth Shoes. Sable & Buff, & Sifferts, &c.
He was "at sign of the Buck & Glove". Had wash leather & moose skin.

15.54 Green Seeds imported from Holland, for sale
in March 1784. G. Seeds from London, by 1 man, 2 women March 1782. & March 1783

12.386 Paper Mill. An act of Genl Court passed April 1782
to raise by lottery 1200£ to build a paper mill and ~~was~~ promoting the making of paper in Milton.
The mill had lately been burnt. Seems only built in the State.

15.138 Forte Piano. "An instrument of music
called a Forte Piano" & a hand Organ,
were adv. at auction in Boston May 1782.
15.136 Spinnet advertised. Harpsichord adv. 1783.

231 Playing Cards were often advertised 1782
15.262 J. Co - French 1783

228. Checks. 4 kinds advertised, viz. Cotton, linen,
Manchester & furniture Checks. Also Apron checks,
"Cotton and linen Checks".

"Striped Bengals". "Ginghams" 1783.

Plumes & Feathers & artificial Flowers - frequent
Tobacco in papers. Also in Rolls for chewing.

195. Stoned lime by the hhd.

"Bohea Tea by the chest or barrel" - advertised
much oftener than green tea. & by chest on hundred.

Bohea, Peckoe, "Hyson's kin", Souchong & Congo Tea
adv. in Feb 1783 & Hyson. March 1783. Hyson,
Souchong, Hyson's kin, Souchong & Congo in quarter chests
also Nov. 1783. Bohea 3/8 lb. Souchong 8/6. Hyson 14/6. 17/6. 18/6. Gunpowder 28/6.

203. 230. "Urybilla" adv. in 1782 & 1783, by 2 or 3.
15.52. Do, same as above, 1784.

17.426 "Calicoes, Chintz & printed Cottons" 1783.
17.543.

118. "Carpets." "Persian & Turkey Carpets" 1783. "Scotch Carpets."
Beaver & chip hats for ladies. Silk hats & Bonnets 1784
Black, white & coloring chip hats, 1784

Cash offered 1783 for Hairsud, Pot & Pearl Ashes, "Cotton & Linen Rags"
also for starches, Brewax, Shipping furs.

Goods &c 1782

9m. 15. 194. A Philadelphia Stage Wagon, with horses
 & harness from Hence, adv. in ^{England} - said to be a
 "a nice machine for carrying 3 or 4 passengers
 with their trunks, chests. &c. a long journey".

9m. 15. 194. A four horse Wagon complete.

1783

Cream colored Ware captured in a British Vessel,
 was in Whels - viz. plates, dishes, Mugs, Juggs,
 Kitchnawks, basins, teapots, cream jugs,
 cups & saucers, Tureens, butter tubs, Salad dishes,
 Baking dishes, sugar boxes,

Another adv. of Cream colored ware after Peace.
 Oval dishes, baking dishes, large table plates, royal do.
 Teapots, cups & saucers, hand cups, cream pots,
 Coffee Pots, Water pots, Sugar pots, sauce boats, fish boats,
 Sauce Tureens, butter tubs, fruit bowls, juggs, pepper castles,
 egg cups, &c.

Liverpool Ware adv. June 1783 - Blue & white dishes, plates
 bowls, enamelled cups & saucers, blue & white red & white
 tea & coffee pots, flower pots & images, &c.

Queens Ware adv. 1782 & 1783. Chinese Ware constantly
 Copperplate Ware. English China.

1784 Dutch Stone Ware, pulchurn, pots, pans - will stand fire - good for kitchen

Goods in 1782 & 83 were sometimes advertised as imported
 from France & Holland. There were many
 French goods here, & more or less Dutch.

In the fall of 1783 (& probably some before) Goods were
 imported from London also advertised. More 1784

Crockery 1784 & Glas

Delft Ware, English Cream colored; White Queens ware
 Green & blue Liverpool Ware, Blue & white do. green & blue do.
 Nottingham ware, viz. Brown Stone baking dishes, Pudding do.
 Plates, Mugs, Bowls, Jars, by crates or retail.
 much Queens Ware adv. 20 crates suitable for retailers.
 Cerates yellow Ware - much China adv.
 a great deal of Glas ware.

Mob. Movements 1782.

[Capt. Solo. Allen's "mob Roll" said to be in
May & June 1782. That is. Roll against the mob
in back.

p. 124. 125

E. H. Allen
m. 10. 22

June 13. 1782. Between 4 & 6 P.M. about 150 men from N.W. part of the county of Hampshire, came into Springfield with swords & guns, broke open the goal with axes & chains, released Samuel Ely, one Mr. Knoll, a debtor, & a negro ran away. & then marched off with Ely. Most of the male inhabitants were absent at the funeral of Rev Stephen Williams of L.M. People rallied, pursued them & received 3 persons as hostages for the return of Ely. Ely had been condemned by the Sup. Court to be imprisoned 6 months & pay a fine for seditious & disorderly behavior. Northampton and other towns in its vicinity manifested a good spirit & in 24 hours more than 1000 men were under arms.

E. H. Allen
m. 10. 22

on Sunday June 16, it was rumored that the mob would attempt to release the hostages. 200 men marched from Springfield to support their friends in Northampton. Some joined by Dares, June 13, 14, 15, &c. [Learned from Sp. paper.]
+ more about Samuel Ely in J. Gould. April 11, 12, May 1, 6.

m. 15. 22

Great Complaints in some quarters of ill effect
trade with the British. Some poetry on the
occasion, beginning:-
"While we are fighting our malicious foes,
Tories & Tenders seek our overthrow,"
&c.

Complaint of Profanity in Boston, even among
children - young people spend much time in
recreation; much obscene writing appears on
the fences; false weights & measures are used
especially in market place; great many clappers
kept "to the discomfort of the sick & infirm in
the night time"; gaming at billiard tables is
rapidly increasing; Lodgers & boarders, should they
not be reported to the selectmen? Oyster sellers
suspected of smuggling British goods; too many
are engaged in the trafficking business of lemon selling;
Extravagance in dress, complaint of, and expensive
funerals, & much tolling of bells at funerals by boys;
Bells do not ring together Lord's Day; one jingles
after another; Some Barber shops, open on Sundays;
Streets injured by too heavy loads.

Universal Salvation. This subject was agitated
in pamphlets, pro & con. 1782. 1783.

p. 231

m. 15. 114

Horse Stealing was done in 1782. 1783

* Samuel Ely. Pres. Dwight's account of him Vol II. 274 275. 276.

Boston Gazette, 1782. 1783.

- m. 18
82 { Each paper is a whole sheet. I notice
no marriages. The deaths of eminent men & some
women are noticed. So are others, but rarely any other; in fact of these.
m. 15
217 { many advertisements, but dates not given.
m. 17. 424 No white cottons, adv. from East India or Europe. ^{some 1784}
p. 103 - No shewels. but once -- but they appear several times 1784
m. 18.
82 { Deaths increase 1784, but still next to no marriages -- but
in a year, I think. The price of the paper seems 8s.
at least, he gave notice that it would be 9s. if not paid at
end of year, 1783. [m. 4. p. 213.
m. 15
217 { Advertisements much increased 1784, and still more
in Boston Herald. Some very long ones.

- m. 12. 281 Dentist Israel Greenwood was a dentist in
Boston May 1783. & had been; hundreds had em-
ployed him. His price for a single artificial tooth
is 4s. if more than one 3s. each; for cleaning and
making the teeth white 3s. to 5s.
m. 12. 281 Another Dentist adv. in Boston July 1783. Surgeon-dentist
name J. Templeman; in Dec. offers 2 guineas a piece
for "the front teeth". "Youth from 9 to 14 will have a third
growth," he says.

m. 11. 225 Patent Medicines 1784 [m. 2. 292c.

Dr. James's Pills
Stoughton's Drops
Stomach Lozenges
Hills Balsam of Honey
1774 Hoopers female Pills
Tincture for the Teeth
Steers Opodeldoc.

Turlingtons Balsam of Life 1774
Caffys Elixir 1774
Cephalic Snuff 1774
Storrs Worm Cakes
Balemans Drops
Pectoral Lozenges
Andersons Pills 1774
Wards Drops for Scurvy

15 Patent Med
1774 2d 15
Lockyers Pills
Antis corbative Drops
Jesuits Drops
Spirit of Senbury Grass
Tanel British Oil
Stoughtons Elixir
Goethuys Cordial
Wards Medicines
Glaucus Magnesia
Essence of Peppermint
& 5 marked 1774
under 1784

These & many more seem to be all foreign

- m. 4. 188. 1743. Turlingtons Balsam of Life adv. good for almost every thing
" 1743. Stoughtons Elixir. (same as Stoughtons Drops.

m. 4. 210. 1770. Patent Medicines adv.

Hoopers Pills female
Balsam of Honey
Elixir Bardana
Andersons Pills
British Oil
Balemans Drops

Stoughtons Elixir. (Drops above.)
Jesuits Drops
Tooth Powder
Turlingtons Balsam of Life
James's Peppermint
Lockers Pills.
Sugar Plums.

M. 2. 235 Children's Books, adv. Sept 1783

M. 16. 234

Cook Robin. Father's Gift. Puzzling Caps. Entertaining Fables.
 Jacky Dandy. Christmas box. Jacky Hammit. Tom Thumb's Polter-
 London Brie. Rainy Tales. Gullivers Travels. Lilliputian masques
 Lottery Books. King Pepin. Scholar's Companion. Golden Toy.
 Bago nuts. Royal Primer. Sugar Plum. Picture Exhibition
 Hist. of England. Hist. of Scotland. Christmas Tales. Hist. of Bible.
 Mother Bunches. Fairy Tales. History of 4 footed beasts.
 History of Heathen Gods & cuts. Reading made Easy &c

"The Accidence" abridged for the lower forms in Latin
 schools, adv. Oct. 1783. was just Cheever. This is 17th edition

Church of England & Rowley and Psalters.
 Delwint's ~~Primer~~ ^{Primer} & Dyche's Spelling Books.
 Co a new Edition 1784.

Children's Books - 1784 July - many as above.
 ab. Riddles, Enchanted Castle, Golden Toy.
 Fables by Esop & Gay, House that Jack built,
 Goody Two shoes. Gyles Gingerbread. Sports
 Saddle and the Saddle. Jacky Dandy's Delight,
 Nine Trucelous New Years gifts. Book of Pictures
 Tongbirds. Robin Redbreast, Robinson Crusoe,
 Sixpenny worth of Wit. Childs own Book
 Whitsunday Present. Valentines Gift.
 Principles of Potatoes.

1786 Delwint's Spelling book still advertised, and his
 Scholmaster's Assistant
 Webster's Institute, 1st 2^d & 3^d parts, by 100, doz. a single

Washington Irving says that when he was a child he brought
 a collection of Robin Hood ballads, adorned with cuts,
 of a Scotch pedlar. He devoured its pages & gazed upon its
 tuncouth wood-cuts. His heroes of Romance were
 Robin Hood, Little John, Friar Tuck, & Irving vented
 the old traces of Sherwood forest, about Newstead Abbey,
 with much interest in after life.

Nursery rhymes have a great power for good & evil in after
 life. Our early reading influences our taste & intellectual habits.
 for life. Dr Johnson & Dr Priestly said they could never divest themselves
 of the influence of the stories they read when young. The ghastly
 & witch stories of childhood make one skittish after all.
 The Arabian Nights, Mother Goose, Jack the Giant Killer, Gulliver
 Tom Thumb, & Blue Beard are fixed personages of the fancy.
 The Abbot & others have given children much better books.
 The A. E. Primer, H. Watt's, & many or other Hymns were some years ago

the child's library as to religious books. Now Sunday School libraries
 contain a thousand or more. Different volumes. Rural Intelligence.
 16. p. 232

Millinery

M. 12
323. Madame de laBarre from Paris Oct 1783, her
"taffeties, ribbons, gawres, & "everything possible in that way".
"makes caps, Bonnets & all that concerns ladies Dress
in the most elegant manner, and as were at present
at the court of France".

M. 12
323. Millinery advertised by another "consisting of" as she says
Caps for ladies & mens. Gaware Skirts, Aprons, Hats, Cloaks
Bell hoops, Silver Gawze — Also Ostrich feathers, Satin &
other shoes, fans, ribbons, plumes, chimney lines with
tassels — just imported. Oct. 1783

M. 12
323. Another one 1784 Oct. advertisement as "Millinary".
Ladies Cloaks, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, & Aprons.

P. 113. "Carpeting" as well as carpets advertised May. 1784
Turkey & Wilton Carpets, in a house. Stair carpeting.
Wilton & Scotch Carpets: Wilton & Scotch Stair Carpeting

M. 1742b Chintzes & Calicoes very plenty 1784 — Nothing
to designate whether English or India or both.

1784

Backgammon table.

1783. April 18. Congress recommended to the States to ^{invest Congress with power} levy the
p. 126. following duties on imported goods, for the use of the U.S. States;
Jamaica rum $\frac{4}{90}$ of a dollar per gallon; other spirits $\frac{3}{90}$ of a dollar;
Ed. Enc. Madeira Wines $\frac{1}{90}$; other wines $\frac{6}{90}$; Cons. Bohea Tea $\frac{6}{90}$ per lb
M. 381 Other Tea $\frac{24}{90}$; pepper $\frac{3}{90}$; brown sugar $\frac{1}{90}$ of $\frac{1}{90}$ lb. loaf sugar $\frac{2}{90}$
other sugar $\frac{1}{90}$; molasses $\frac{1}{90}$ per gal. Cocoa & coffee $\frac{6}{90}$. all
other goods 5 percent ad valorem.

Distillery -

one at Middle Haddam Landing adv. Oct 1783. Had not been used much during the war. Will distil 2 kds of rum in a day, besides making Geneva. Gamble from Middletown. There 4 Kettles & worms - 2 contain 800 gallons each, one 350 G. & one 120 G. "Copper" mentioned.

Several, a 500 G. Distilleries ~~was~~ Distill Houses were adv. in Boston 1784, or near Boston. Seem all to have been unemployed during the war. The copper, pewter, &c had been disposed of apparently.

Salt 1783. fine Basket Salt, Rock Salt, Lisbon Salt.
 Nov. 14. 92 French Salt. — also "Lisbon, Cadiz & French Salt".
 Rock Salt @ 2/6 bushel. called also Alum Salt

Spirits & Wines adv. in abundance. Holland Geneva, French Brandy, W.I. Rum, &c. Gin was imported in Cases & pipes. N.E. Rum does not appear in 1782 & 1783. They had no means to make it of, perhaps. N.E. Rum by barrel & hhd, May 1784.

Mahogany furniture - much advertised.
 Yellow Denmark Sofa 1784. Crimson cut velvet settee.
 gilt leather Screen. marble slab.

Grass Seeds were adv. by Thos Kept Garden Seeds or some of them 1782. 83. 84. Red & white Clover, Fowl Meadow, (83) Herdgrass.

Garden Seeds 1784. Early Garden Peas & Beans

- Great Rain & Thaw at Norwich. &c. Jan. 5. & 6. 1784. many bridges &c. carried off.

Hartford Stages May 3 1784 "are now running as usual." On the 13th May, a stage is to set out from Boston for Hartford at 6. Am. & lodge at Shrewsbury; next day Friday, proceed to Spencer, exchange passengers & return to Shrewsbury (& to Boston on Saturday). Same 13th, Thursday, a stage to leave Hartford, pass through Springfield & lodge in Palmer; next day go on to Spencer, exchange passengers & back to Palmer. Saturday to Hartford at stage for New Haven leave Hartford on Monday & arrive at New Haven Sunday. Packet Boats come between N. Haven & N. York; but P. & S. intend to have a stage between N. Haven & N. York. Levi Pease, Reuben Sikes Jr. It seems to have been once a week only to Hartford & New Haven.

[m. 12. 363. See union of the Companies - from Boston to New York, & extension of stages to N. York. Oct. 1784. "as usual" above seems to refer to stages before 1784.

Marquis de la Fayette arrived in Boston Oct 15. 1784

Consumption of foreign Eatables, & wearables, &c.
 Irish Beef & Pork continued to be imported & sold.
 Ready made garments, were imported
 Women's London made Shoes.
 Double & single Gloucester Cheese, Eng. & Chese
 Ladies & Childrens Caps. were imported abundantly.
 Balloon Hats, white & blk made & sarsnetted
 Persian Petticoats. Ladies & childrens Morocco shoes
 Velvet & Cloth shoes. Gowns. Silk & Clogs.
 Silk & worsted quilts & petticoats
 Received from London, Dec. 1784, ready made
 Ladies Cloaks, Hats, Caps, Bonnets & Aprons,
 in the newest fashion.
 Other Ready made garments for men & women
 Cheshire Cheese & Porter in Hampers
 Silk Cloaks, Hats & Bonnets
 Silk & stuff Petticoats.
 Sarsnet & lustrous Umbrellas, imp.
 worked & figured Lawn Aprons, muslin do
 Saddles. Trunks of wearing apparel
 Iron pots, felling axes, scythes, shovels, &c
 Ready made Linen Shirts
 Scotch Snuff. Gloucestershire Cheese
 Elegant Persian Petticoats.
 Elegant Ladies Cloaks & Hats.
 p 126. Paper of all kinds, paper books, school books
 and almost all books were imported.

122. Tories.
m. 2. 226.

Harrison Grey wrote from near London, March 1, 1777 that the Americans would soon be "emancipated from the tyrannical & arbitrary congressional government," "a government (he says) not to be equalled for cruelty & ferocity by any but that in the lower regions where the prince of darkness is president, & who has in his custody a number of ancient rebels." "I flatter myself that during the next summer, the Americans will be brought to a sense of their duty & interest, that I may return with honor & safety to my own country, early in the Spring of 1778." He had been dreaming of Mass.

[Tories who left Boston 1776. "The British forces, 10,000 men, after pillaging the town, & providing for the removal of 1500 resident loyalists embarked for New York, March 17, 1776." Pictorial Description of U.S.

Public Property at Springfield
To be sold at auction Sept. 9. 1784 by a resolution
of a committee of the State.

60 Wagon Covers. — Prepared stuff for 7 Waggon
45.90 lbs Sulphur — 8126 lbs wrought iron
426 bushels Charcoal — 8881 lbs Shred Copper
Also 94 lbs Cotton wool, Steel, Tens, Shot Canisters, 400 lbs
Black Hornets Carpenter tools, &c.

Lecture on Practical Gardening & Husbandry, by
Wm. Plunk, on April 6, 1784 — Tickets 1 Dollar each.
Postponed to 13th.

Books advertised — great quantities, and on
almost all subjects

Most kinds of Goods that were here for years before
the revolution were here in 1784 — Some new varieties
but not many under different names.

E. India White Cottons do not appear.

123

Goods 1784 Boston Gazette — also American Herald.

"Printed Linens, Cottons, Calicoes & Chintzes."
new & approved patterns. Here must be English & E. India.
"Chintzes, Calicoes, printed Cottons"

"Air Balloon" & "Balloon" Hats. — also, one written says,
Balloon hats, Balloon Bonnets, Balloon caps, Balloon Ribbons &c.
Balloon Hoop & pellicot is expected.

Tea Trays, Waiters & bread Baskets.
Waiters, Teaurns, Tea caddies, &c

"Hats, cocked & uncocked, black & brown".
"Black & white Clap Hats for covering". & Clap Hats
Black mode Hats. Cighorn hats.

Ladies & Misses Hoops, also Sashes. "Hoops in newest
style".

Lantern Leaver — Holland Skates
English & Dutch Cheese. — Cabbages & Carrots.
Philadelphia Stoves, Flour & Bar Iron.

Black & white Satin Cloaks, Bk Satin Hairs.

Spirits & Wines — very common & conspicuous.

The Herald has long adv. but scarcely a new article.
They are the same that were sold here years before the
War of 1775. in general.

Check Sheets & Trowsers, India & other Checks. Cotton & Linen
Checks

Waistcoat & breeches patterns, or pieces

Har powder, Lavender & Perfumery

Black & white Lace Buffants

Elegant flowers & feathers

Cosies, Lace onets, Serpauchoaen, } muslins

Crainsocks & Book

Lancashire Sheetings $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$ — Pixerios.

Matthewman's Buttons. — Printed Cottons & Calicoes
Kendal Cottons.

124. Goods 1784.

There were some goods I think brought direct from England in 1783, but not very many until 1784, when the county was filled with all sorts including expensive silks, & gingsaws & knickknacks in abundance.

Newspapers for 1785. I do not find.
nor for full half of 1786. -

p. 115
p. 125 Political Movements, in Mass Gazette or Mobs.

Gov Bowdoin's Proclamation - Sept 2. 1786.

He states that the County Common Pleas and General Sessions at Northampton was prevented sitting, Aug. 29. 1786, a large concourse of people having assembled, from several parts of the County, at the Court House, many armed with guns, swords & other weapons, with drums beating & fifes playing, and by their threats & violence keep possession of the Court House until 12 at night, & so prevented the Court sitting.

He calls upon all to aid & assist in suppressing such proceedings, &c. This noticed by Jonathan Judd Jr in his diary; and a Rev E. Hale in his diary says, Aug 29. Court at Northampton stopped by a mob.

Mass. 91 Hampshire County Convention -

Delegates from 50 towns met at Hatfield Aug. 22. 1786. Tuesday, & continued by adjournments to the 25th. Ad. Benj. Bonney in the Chair - Among the grievances they found, were 17 which they particularized - Care in the Mass Gazette.

Other Counties in some commotion

p. 112
M. H. 150 United States Rations, 1786 - Western

Advancing for Proposals - eeeerration to Council of

1 lb of bread or flour	Rations adv for Aug. 1792	1 lb bread or flour
1 lb of beef, or 3/4 lb pork		1 lb beef or 3/4 lb pork
1 gill vinegar		2 gill brandy or whisky
1 quart Salt & 2 dr Soap } for 100 rations		1 qt Salt. 2 qts Vinegar for 100
1 lb Candles		2 dr Soap. 1 lb Candles } rations.

Very few advertisements in Mass Gazette 1786. 1787.
(and others not noticed).

1786/7. 1787. Mass. Gazette, twice a week 1786 & 87

125

Furs advertised for the Spring sales in London 1787-
from America

116,000 Beaver skin	—	3000 musk
47,000 Marten		6000 fox
22,700 Otters		4000 Fishers
17,500 Bears		3,000 Elk
13,000 Wolf		120,000 Deer
5,600 Cat		500 Wolverine

Estimated they will bring 225,000 £

Bread Assize Jan. 31/1787. Boston

4d Loaf White to weigh 1.8.11

4d Loaf Brick, French — 1.6.11

4d Loaf Brown $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 14R. 3.0.0

4d Loaf $\frac{1}{2}$ Indian — 4.0.0

Biscuits, 3 coppers 0.12.6

M. 11.153.

Money of U. States — had been regulated in part by
Congress July 6. 1785 — Addition Aug. 8. 1786

Standard of parts, fine. 1 lb alloy.

Dollar to be of fine silver 375 grains + $\frac{44}{100}$ of a grain

$\frac{1}{2}$ dollar $\frac{1}{2}$ as much.

Double Dime — 75 grains of fine silver + $\frac{123}{1000}$ of a grain

Dime — 37 grains + $\frac{564}{1000}$ of a grain

Cent — 100 to be equal to a dollar — to weigh $2\frac{1}{4}$ dr avoirdupois to the 100 cents.

Half Cent — 200 to the dollar; + 200 to weigh $2\frac{1}{4}$ dr

Dollar, Dime, Cent + mill, in a decimal ratio,
to be money of account.

Gold Coins, Eagle + half Eagle.

This is all in 1786, but reference for a part is made to July 6, 1785.

Final Settlements of U.S. were with Sept-1786. $\frac{2}{3}$ of the
Massachusetts State Notes

Other Securities not so low as then but some
over 13% on the U.S. or class.

1785 July. Final Set. $\frac{2}{3}$ of State Notes 5% some up to 13%

mob. Friends of Government to Number of 800 had assembled
at Springfield, on Tuesday Sept 26. — had taken possession
of ground round the Court House — some had been
there since Saturday 23d — all contented, a number
also near the town — were about 500 on Tuesday
— Supreme Court sat on Tuesday. Did not heed
a message from the mob. but thought best to
adjourn for a day or two

Rev. E. Hale in diary says, Sept 26. "A numbering militia started for Springfield
to defend the sitting of Sup. Court". Sept 29. militia returned

M. 10. 19.

1786 + 1787

Great Flood in Hudson &c about Oct 6. 1786

1786 Oct

Most kinds of paper were imported from London;
 p. 124. Also Copy Books, Writing Books, Account Books,
 m. 15.384 Bibles, School Books & Books on almost all
 subjects — so advertised, as just imported from London

1787 July — Same paper & books imported & sold

on. 15.384. Ask's Bailey's, Barclay's, Dyche's, Entick's,
 Fenning's, Johnson's, Patterson's & Perry's
 Dictionaries.

Massachusetts Gazette — for first half of 1786
 is here — large size, & printed but once a week
 Last half of 1786 & 1787 is smaller & twice a week

Letters in Boston Post Office adv. April 21. 1786
 — not over 90 letters — including Boston & many
 other towns

London Prices

m. 2.211 Tea in a London Price Current, Oct 28. 1785
 was. Bohea fine. $1/6\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. Speck leaf $2/11$ to $3/6$
 Bloom — $3/4$ to $5/4$ — Congou $2/8$ to $5/6$
 Soucheong $3/4$ to $6/6$ — Hyson fine $7/4$ to $8/6$
 Hyson Ordinary $4/8$ to $6/1$
 Silver was $5/0\frac{1}{4}$ to $5/1\frac{1}{2}$ per ounce. Gold $77/6\frac{3}{4}$.
 Sassafras $7/6$ per Cwt.
 m. 15.113 Cotton wool N. S. $1/9$ to $2/1$ per lb. & some from U.S.
 Ginseng $2/4$ to $3/4$ — Whale Fin 220£ to 240£ per Ton
 Indigo, French $8/3$ to $8/6$. Carolina $2/4$ to $5/9$
 m. 15.125 American Wax $8.10.0$ per Cwt.
 Am. Potashes $18/$ to $25/6$ per Cwt. Russia do $30/$ to $31/$
 Am. Pearl ash $26/$ to $30/$ per Cwt.

New York passed an act to give to Congress certain

90th m. 11.152. Duties on Spirits, wines, teas, sugars &c. May 4. 1786
 all the duties are in 90ths of a dollar; as

sup. 118 Jamaica Rum $\frac{4}{90}$ per gal. Madeira Wine $\frac{12}{90}$. Bohea Tea $\frac{6}{90}$ all
 other Teas $\frac{24}{90}$. Brown Sugar $\frac{180}{90}$ or $\frac{2}{90}$ per lb. other Sugars $\frac{70}{90}$
 Molasses $\frac{1}{90}$ — provided other states do the same

Goods adv. 1786 not very many — are under old names,
 little or nothing new

1786, 1787 Hampshire. 1797
Northampton.

M. 12. 294
M. 2. 156
M. 10. 180

Elijah Hunt ap. Collector of Excise. Hampshire June 1786

Books - many advertised in Boston 1786.

Hampshire Gazette for 1797 in Hist. Soc. Library.
Does not begin till Aug. 30. 1797. Previous
years seem to be nearly full. 1799 not here.
1798 is the last year.

"Theatrical at Northampton - adv.
Seventh night. Aug. 31. 1797. - Thursday Evening.
"Tickets to be had as usual."

M. 12. 299 Aaron Wright Jr. was in Tortoise Sept 6. 1797
Had 3. 77. Joshua Leonard adv. Baking Business in Hadley Aug. 97
Merrill Allen dyed blue yarn in N.H. a little N.
of Court House. Sept. 1797

M. 12. 288 First Mass. Turnpike Corp. Meeting in Palmer Oct 4. 97
also 33 shares to be sold - if agreement of 13th share
is not paid.

M. 12. 288 Third Mass. T. Corp. to meet at Warrington Oct 26. 1797

M. 12. 297 Jonathan Lyman was heading in Charlemont
Mass. 4. Capt Joseph Clapp. E. H. died Oct 11. 1797. in 61st year
Had 1. Mrs. Minnwell Pomeroy. " in Hadley Oct 9. 1797 in 77th yr

Northampton Letters adv Oct 1. 1797.

Pittsfield Letters adv Oct 1. 1797 in H. Gaz.

Eben Hunt & Eben Hunt Jr Copartnership Oct 20. 1797

Leith Wrights Hornstead adv for Sale - "tality oc-
cupied by S. W." Oct 25. 1797

John Fowle, Hatter & Business 2 doors below Elisha
Lyman's Inn

Jesse Scarle - new Store in Montponery. Nov 17. 1797
Had. 3. 77. Eliezer Portw alone. Nov 1797 adv. He moved to Avonmouth Nov. 1797

John Williams & Co. Conway. new Goods Dec 1797
Wright & Stoddard adv. Dec. 1797

- m. 15. 54. Garden Seeds of all sorts, imported from London, ^{by more than one} ^{March 1788}
- m. 15. 97 a Gold Watch suitable for a Lady
- m. 12. 281. Centinel adv. - puts in artificial teeth from 2 to 6 each
Isaac Greenwood adv. "Oil, Saff, & Ladies' Umbrellas"
with the old pictures.
- m. 15. 138 } New Harpsichord. at auction
also 2 Harpsichords. A Spunnet "a Piano Forte Guitar."
- m. 15. 406 Lisbon Feathers adv.
- m. 15. 96 } Eight Day Clocks, continue. + Silver + Punchbeck Watches
m. 19. 398 } Gold Watches, Timepieces
- Goods in 1788 are near the same they were 20 years
before. But few new things. Shawls are one new article
- m. 14. 260. Caolina & Spanish Indigo adv.
- Exports from Boston the year past 1787-88. is copied
into the Centinel from Hampshire Gazette.
- Bohea Tea was exported 67537 lbs @ 2s. - 2774 dr other Tea 27/
Cheese " " 115.264 dr @ 14/
Butter " " 2055 fms @ 50/. bags full @ 50/
- Plate adv. One large & 3 small silvers.
Tankard, Coffee pot, 3 Cans, 16 Cattle Pots
3 porringers, 2 prs Candlesticks, 2 prs snuffers & stands
a saucer, 1 pr salt, 19 large spoons, 20 tea spoons,
6 salt shovels, 3 prs Sugar tongs, 2 Cream pots,
1 punch ladle, one plate, one pepperbox, tea skimmer, &c
- m. 9. 282 } Two Camels from Arabia to be seen at the George Tavern
Nov. 1788. Admittance 9 each.
- Ready made Garments for men & women imported
as heretofore.
- m. 15. 198 } "A new fine double keyed Harpsichord Piano Forte"
Guitars & music.
Gold & Silver Laces.

M. 2. 292c Manufactures in Boston, say 1790 to 1794
or about 1792.

30 distil houses. They soon began to decline

7 Sugar refining Establishments.

14 Rope walks. Hemp & yarns were chiefly from Europe

1 Duck manufactory. made 50 pieces weekly.

Cards were made before the revolution, but were
first made by machinery in 1788. Boston made
 $\frac{4}{5}$ of the cards made in the state.

Fishhooks were manuf. turned.

Cornels in considerable quantities.

Room paper was all imported before the revolution -
now made (1792) to supply the state & to send to other states

Stone ware made. Clay came from Perth Amboy.

Cannon & Bells from Revere's Factory

Chocolate from the famous Wadsworth mill of that day

Pot and Pearl ashes were made in Boston as
early as 1742, but had ceased before 1790.

Boston Transcript 1853

See Morse's Geography. 1805. p. 382, 409. for the following.

He mentions the Duck Factory in Boston & several others.

Cotton Factories had been established at Beverly, Worcester
and Boston but had not been successful

Woolen Factories at Byfield in Newbury

Nails made at Taunton, Bridgewater, Plymouth
Amesbury, Middleboro' & other places. These wrought

nails apparently
but nails seem made only at Amesbury

20 Paper Mills in the State, years before 1805

1 Card manufactory in Boston 1793 made yearly 12,500
 doz. cotton & woolen Cards. 3 other small Factories in Boston
Between 2000 & 3000 card. made in rest of the State.

Removed from Boston to Woburn, Cambridge (Whit-
temore) In 1801, 60,000 quantities made

Playing card made in Boston & other places

Shoes made in Lynn; & in Reading, & in Salem, Newbury &c

Silk & Thread lace made at Norwich

Wire Manufactory in Dedham to make wire for cards
and fishhooks - not fully established. 1805.

Snuff, Oil, Chocolate & Powder mills

Iron works and distilling mills.

62 Distilleries of all kinds 1792, with 158 stills. 30 in Boston

12 Country stills employed on domestic materials. 1792

Ferrous distilled, 1796. 1,479,534 gallons; latter 11,490 gallons.

Glass House first erected in Boston 1789. Works not effec-
tually in operation till 1792.

Paper Hangings - 24,000 pieces yearly. Boston

2 Breweries & 8 Sugar houses, 11 Rope walks, 11 Furnaces to cast iron. Boston
Manufactures of Candles & Spermacandles, of Cordage &c. [see next page] Boston

Manufactures before & after the revolution - continued.
See ill 14, 310

U. 13. 209. 1765. Some manufactures after the stamp act & other acts, commenced in Massachusetts, - & in New York & other colonies.

U. 13. 217. Bongadin (Buggles) opposition to manufactures this severity to England. 1768. Massachusetts encourages them
 see p. 213.

U. 13. 221. Articles manufactured 1769, & attempts to increase them.
 See Ed. Eng. p 387. to 388. Vol ~~XVIII~~

History of Groton } Letter to Selectmen of Groton from Selectmen of Boston.
 p. 116 } Town meeting in Groton Dec 21. 1767, to devise

U. 13. 213 } measures to promote industry, economy & manufactures
 & to discourage the use of foreign superfluities.
 meeting resolved that idleness & excessive use of foreign
 superfluities were the chief cause of the distressed state
 of the province; & that they would discountenance
 them, & encourage the raising & manufacturing such
 articles & manufactures as may be made here,
 and encourage frugality; and strictly adhere to the
 late regulation respecting funerals. [all these
 things in the Boston Circular.

p. 118 March 1770. Groton approve of the Non importation
 agreement of the merchants, resolved not to purchase
 goods of an importer, or of one who trades with an
 importer. Chose committee to inspect buyers & sellers
 of goods in Groton, & to see that the non-importation
 agreement is not counteracted.

1736 or 1746. } In Estate of a brazier are "Goods of a New
 m. 14. 186 } England Manufacturer" (1736?)
 viz Augers, wood axes, wrought Aswils
 Pewter Basons, Lead Bullets, Brass hand basons,
 12 Cwt Iron Backs at 50/. (at Bell's Bitts
 Bed cords, Scale beams 43 (at Cart Boxes 248/
 Chafing Dishes, Old Iron Crane 35 lbs at 6d
 woollands 95/. do

Provincial Congress at Cambridge. Dec 8. 1774.
 Recommended to the people of Mass. 1. To increase their
 sheep & increase the manufacture of wool; 2. The
 raising of hemp & flax & flaxseed & making of oil;
 3 the making of nails; 4 the making of steel; 5. the
 making of tin plates; 6. making gunlocks & other
 articles of iron; 7. the making of salt Petre; 8. the
 making of Gunpowder; 9. the saving of rags
 and making more paper; 10. making of Liss; 11. making
 more Buttons; 12. making Bay Salt; 13. Home manufacture
 14 Combs for wood combs; 15 Stockings; 16 Raising madder.
 Bot. Eng Post. Dec. 19. 1774.

Non Importation. (See p. 213. p. 130.)
 Non Consumption.

Groton Meeting Jan. 3. 1775. refer to American Congress Association, and Resolves of Mass. Provincial Congress. — These resolves forbid the selling or purchasing after Oct 10th 1775, from Great Britain or Ireland, any molasses, syrups, panicles? coffee or pimento from British plantations or Dominico; wines from Madeira or Western Islands, and foreign Indigo, before or after Dec 1. instant? unless certain acts of parliament are repealed. [some errors here] Groton chose committee of inspection for purposes aforesaid.

Association of the Continental Congress, against Importations from ~~Britain~~^{Ireland} to go into operation Dec. 1. 1774. — Provincial Congress at Cambridge approved Dec 5. 1774. & ordered that all goods imported from Great Britain ^{& Ireland} before said Dec 1. and also all "molasses, syrups, panicles, coffee & pimento from British plantations", Wines from Madeira & Western Islands, and foreign Indigo, should cease to be sold in this colony after Oct. 10. 1775. — imported at any time.
 Dec 7. 1774. Boston chose a committee of 63 persons to carry into execution the agreement & Association of the Continental Congress. Names given in Ev'g Post of Dec. 12. 1774.

Morse's Geog. & Manufactures in United States, at that time
 p. 256. — 1805
 p. 382. Manufactures in Massachusetts.

132 Peace of 1783 (Continued from M. 12.384)
M. 2. 194c.

M. 13. 112 } News of peace from Philadelphia to Boston in 5 days.
1783 } Reached Boston March 28, 1783.

M. 1. 129. When the news reached ~~Portsmouth~~ ^{Palmouth} there was
a day of "mad rejoicing" firing all day, April.

M. 1. 129. ~~Mass.~~ was the regular rejoicing day for peace
- a public dinner at Palmouth.
Goods in Boston fell half on the news of peace.

Revolutionary Requisitions (See Mass. 3. 238. vol. 2. 296.

Hist. of Groton. Return of men raised by Groton as soldiers
 p. 126 in the armies of the United States, & the bounties
 paid them, agreeable to the requisition
 of Genl Court, as by their Resolves of July 11. 1783.

Service	men.	Bounty to each.	Amount of bounty
8 months at Cambridge. 1775.	93.	£5.	£465.
6 weeks at do. 1775.	24.	1.	24
2 mo. at do. Feb & March 1776.	22.	1.6.9.	29.86
By Resolve of June 24. 1776.	37.	6.4.10.	230.15.10
do Sept. 10. 1776.	20.	3.11.4.	71.6.8
do Nov. 30. 1776.	22.	3.11.4.	78.0.4
do Dec 1. 1776.	27.	8.0.6	216.13.6
4 months at Dorchester. 1776.	11.	" 6."	3.6.0
3 months at Boston 1776.	9.	" 4.0	1.16.0
6 months at Hull. 1776.	1.	2.13.6.	2.13.6
By order of Council ap. 12. 1777.	10.	" 6.0.	3.0.0
By Resolve April 30. 1777.	10.	17.6.8	173.6.8
do June 14. 1777.	1.	" 6."	0.6.0
6 mo. at Providence from June 24. 1777.	17.	" 12.0.	10.4.0
By resolve Aug 9. 1777.	12.	5.8.4	65.4.0
do Aug 9. 1777.	24.	" 16.0.	19.4.0
do Sept 22. 1777.	38	" 8.0.	15.4.0
do Feb 7. 1778.	22	" 6.0	6.12.0
do April 18. 1778.	6.	20.7.6	122.5.0
do April 20. 1778.	16.	32.10.0.	520.0.0
9 months at R. Island 1778.	7.	" 10.0.	3.10.0
6 months at do 1778	6.	" 6."	1.16.0
6 months at Cambridge 1778	1.	" 12."	0.12.0
9 1/2 mos. at Providence	15.	" 18 "	13.10.0
6 weeks at do	12.	" 8."	4.16.0
at R. Island ap. 1. 1779.	4.	2.16.0	11.4.0
By a Resolve April 27. 1779.	4.	" 9.0.	1.16.0
2 mos. at Providence from June 8. 1779.	8.	1.15.0.	13.0.0 (should be 14)
9 mos. in Cont Army " June 9. 1779.	10.	24.0.0.	240.0.0
By a resolve Sept 17. 1779.	2.	1.15.0.	3.10.0
do Oct 9. 1779.	14.	5.0.0	70.0.0
To guard Con. Troops Cambridge	4.	1.4.0.	4.16.0
5 months at Providence	2.	13.10.0.	27.0.0
By a resolve June 22. 1780.	26.	13.10.0	350.0.0
			2803.16.0

Certified by Selectmen Jan. 31. 1784.

The sum is said to be £2,804.15.0 in hard money, by scale of depre-
 ciation. This seems erroneous. Were the high bounties equivalent to hard money?
 Those to whom the town paid no bounty are not in this list.

Prices in the Revolution

Joseph Clarke's purchases in Boston.

- 1779 April 12. 6 barrels N.E. Rum, } 192 $\frac{3}{4}$ Gallons at 66/.
32. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$. 32. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$. 32. 33 Gallons } £636.1.6
- 6 barrels at 48/ 14.8.0
- 1779 Nov 15. 2 bbls Sugar 4 Cwt 2. 14 net at 100£ 462.10.0
- 2 barrels for do " " 18.0.0
- Bryant & Richards - called 1601 $\frac{2}{3}$ dollars.
- 1778 Sept 16. Man handled Penknives at 40/ doz. Scissors large 165/ doz
- Small Scissors, 80/ doz. Looking Glass @ 7/6 ea
- 1780 March 16. of Oliver Brewster
- 6 Barcelona Hops at £16.10. 99.0.0
- 2 Do best Round pins at 45£ 90.0.0
- 1/2 yd Linen £9. 1 yd ribbon 90/ 13.10.0
- 6" Banding at 12/ £ 3.12.0
- 5" English Hanken at 22.10. 112.10.0
- £318.12.0
1779. of Joshua Farrington.
- 2 bbls N.E. Rum 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons at 4£. 274.0.0
- 2 barrels £7.4. 1/3 Quental Fresh 15£. 22.4.0
1779. 6 Gross Pipes at 96/ £28.16. Box 36/.

M. 2. 296c. Prices in the Revolution.

Purchases by Joseph Clarke of Northampton in Boston.

1778 & July 30 } He paid 858 dollars in full for Tea, to Alex^r Wilson.

1778 & Nov 18 } He bought 32½ Gallons N.E. Rum at 45/ — £73.2.6
 1 barrel Sugar 2.3.3 ^{cutler dr} £ 91.5.4
 2 barrels at 36/ — 3.12.0
 [Perhaps about 6 for one.]

1779 & Feb 3 } 18 d German Steel at 18/ — £16.4.0 (perhaps 10 for 1.)
 10 m. 4d Nails at 60/ — 30.0.0
 3 m 10^o do @ 120/ — 18.0.0
 10 lbs Deck Nails @ 6/ — 3.0.0
 Cansons 12.1 @ 803 Tacks — 6. — 0.18.0 £68.2.0

1778 & Aug 26 } Bought in Northampton of James Shaw of Milton
 1 Ream writing paper — £6.0.0
 1 do — 4.14.0
 2 dcr Press Papers at 57/ — 5.14.0
 26½ dr Snuff at 11/ — 14.8.9
 1 dcr Chocolate at 10/6 lb — 6.6.10 37.2.9

[These articles seem to have been brought here and peddled. The paper doubtless came from Milton mill.]

1780 & March 16 } Bought of John Hunt of Boston
 100 Gallons of Rum at 168/ — £840.0.0
 3 barrels for do @ £12 — 36.0.0
 [Perhaps 36 for one.]

1778 & Aug 29 } Bought of Reuben Lowell of Kingston
 35 bushels Salt at 66/ — £131.10
 10 dr Pepper at 18/ 9£. 2 whds at 15/ 30/ — 10.10

[Bellis dated in Northampton. Where was the salt? £147.0.]

1779 & June 3 } of J. & B. Coolidge 51 dr Steel at 36/ — £91.16.0
 Boston

Dec 31 } Joseph Clarke bought of board of War, Boston.

1778 } 12 fire arms, the proportion of the town of Southampton
 agreeably to order of Court at £6. — £72.
 Thomas Dvors, Cashier, received the payment

1778 & Sept 22 } Of Reuben Lowell of Kingston
 15 bushels Rock Salt at 132/ — 99.0.0
 9 whds Boston Salt at 132/ — 59.8.0
 2 whds at 30/ — 13.0.0

[This bought & paid for in Northampton like the other.
 Price of salt & whds double what it was a month before]

James. Shepard had of Board of War Dec 14. 1778

27 fire arms for Town of Northampton at 6th 162th
 [The form just like Southampton above]

Prices in the Revolution

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Joseph Clarke, bought of Sampson Reed, Boston, May 9. 1780. 1.66re 6x8 Glass. at 3450 dollars per 100 feet. Payment Received.

1779 } O/ John Wheelwright, Boston
 April 10 } 5 ds Indigo at 80/ - - £20.0.0
 21 ds Loaf Sugar at 26/ } not certain, carried out } 50.8.0
 Bottles Snuff at 48/ } 144.0.0
 30 Gallons Rum at 96/ - 22.0.0
 1 Jar Raisins - 35.2.0
 27 ds Loaf Sugar at 26/ - 60.0.0
 10 Gallons Brandy at 6£. 4.4.0
 1 Barrel 60/ 1/2 barrel 24/ £335.14.0
 [Paid. Perhaps 10 or 12 for 1.

April 15 } Sugarc Joshua Blanchard, Boston } C 9- 2 £ £
 1779 } 1.66 2.3.12. out 19r. 16ds } 21.24 58. 142.17.6
 1779 June 3. } 50 ds Shot at 10/ - 25£. Bagford 6/ - 25.6
 of Thos. Newell } 31 ds Lead at 12/ - - 18.8.
 of Sam. Aug. 9. 1779 - 119 Gallons Rum at 126/ - 749.14
 1778 July 29 } 117 Gallons Jamaica Spirit at 60/ ... £ 351.0.0
 of Thos. Harris } £. 0.
 1780 March 17 } 1 hhd Rock Salt - 13 1/2 bushels at 20/ hard money. 13.10
 of Sampson Reed }

Price of freight.

1779 Feb 18. Daniel Abbot for Nathan Blodget, carried 17 Cwt. of Goods or seventeen hundred weight from Boston to Northampton, for Joseph Clarke 100 miles at 14/ per mile. [This comes to only £11.18s. yet the receipt is for £ 39.10. lawful money. A great error here. 17 Cwt at 70/ makes £59.10. The price was undoubtedly 70/ Cwt instead of 14/.

1779 April 13. Quant Basins 30/. Pint Basins 20/. Candlestick 18/ funnel 12/. Tripint Pot 7/6. 50 ds Shot at 8/16. Bag 4/ Powder Cup 20/.

1778. Nov-18. 34 ds Chocolate 12/ box for do 9/.

No date Needles 60/m + 8 3/4/. Silk Hkps 48/ea. white Shaloon 28/.

1778. 31. 10bre. 116 Gallons N.E. Rum @ 34/ of Jonas Clarke minst

1779 June 4. 33 1/2 " Rum at 114/ Barrel 80/. Sam Barnett & Co

1779 Dec 1. 30 ds Coffee @ 36/. 15 ds Tea at 10.16. of S. Furrington

" 5 ds Cotton at 144/16. 1/2 Gro Ckts 36/. barrel 72/.

[Seems about 18 for 1.

Goods in Boston, adv March 1768

Jane Carter has imported from London — ^{in Boston Chronicle}

Flowered & striped Silks, from 46/ to 70/ O.T. per yard

Brown, blue, green & changeable Mantuas 48/ to 54/ O.T. y

Pink, green, brown & lead colored Deuaps

Paduasoys.

Danmark

Black Apron Silk.

Green, white, pink, crimson, scarlet, blue & black Polony

Black do 3/4 yd wide for Cloaks

Satin

Brunels & Millinet Laces

Leather Mount & other Fans

Italian Breast Flowers, Brolios & imitate Lustrings

Capuchine Silks.

Irish Linens

Wove Slays & Stay Cloth — Lawns & Cambrics

Supreme Scarlet Broad Cloth

Silk, Cotton Thread & worsted Stockings

Silk Shoes & Glogs

Calimanco Shoes.

Gold shoes

Silk gloves & mitts

Silver Trimmings. Gold Coat Binding

Silver Wire, Spangles, &c. for flowers

Black & white Beaver Hats for ladies & boys.

Feathers for do.

Silk & linen Wkps. Calimancoes & Tammyes

Stone Shoe, knee & girdle Buckles & Broaches

Stone & wax necklaces & Earrings

A few Chests China

Pipets & Turbans

Nails. Isaac Storks from London makes all kinds
of Nails-

Choice Connecticut Pork

Spermaceti Candles pure.

p. 184 Hard Times 1757 to 1759 & aftn. [M. 2. 277.
p. 189. Inf. Conn. Com. 6. 116 to 123.

1757 Bankrupt Law, or "act providing Remedy
Aug. for Bankrupts & their Creditors". — the longest
act in a Law Book of 318 pages — it fills
m. 2. 14 folio pages. — The act begins thus, or
232 preamble "Whereas divers persons in this province
277 having of late become insolvent, have secreted
themselves & their estates, to the great hurt of
themselves, families & creditors: for remedy whereof, &c.
Commissioners to take ^{possession} of property ~~and~~
of all estate fraudulently conveyed, for the benefit
of creditors. Severe provisions against all frauds, con-
cealments, false swearing, &c. Assignees to be chosen
Bankrupts who surrender & conform, shall be allowed
5 percent, if the produce of the estate pays 10s. on the £
If Estate pays 12/6 on the £, bankrupt to have 7 1/2 percent.
If " " 15s. " " " " 10 percent.
Each bankrupt shall be discharged from all debts.
If estate does not pay 10s. on £. allowance not to exceed 3 p cent.
[Tools of trade, necessary household goods & wearing
apparel of himself, wife & children, seem to be exempt
from sale.] A person bankrupt a second time
does not free his future estate from his creditors, unless
he pays 15s. on the £. If a bankrupt has lost in 12 mos.
preceding his becoming bankrupt, 40s. or a day, or 10 £ in
the year, at cards, dice, or other game, or hath borne
a share in the stakes or betting, he shall have no
benefit from this act. [many things similar to
modern bankrupt acts — To continue 5 years.
Was not allowed by British government, but
those who had commenced under the law, seem
to have gone through.]

Conn. 6. 116 to 123. Connecticut Hard Times in & after the war
and from 1757 to the Revolution; mostly after Peace of 1763.

Conn. 6. 188 to 191. Connecticut Hard Times after 1774

" 204 to 205 Connecticut Hard Times after end of War or after 1783
" 207. The three periods of losses, failures, bankruptcies.

P. 174 of this. Hard times after 1749 & after return to a specie
p. 164. currency. Bills ceased & silver sent away. Great importations

p. 184 Distressing times 1757
Bankrupt Law in operation 1758 — passed 1757. Annulled
by British Government 1759 — see the law above.

p. 186 Bankrupts were plenty among merchants, shopkeepers
and others in 1758. Their property sold at auction.
Cont. next page.

New-England Courant-
published by James Franklin (or Benj. Franklin
for a time) in in front Room, of West. Society
beginning Nov. 17. Nov. 20. to Nov. 1721.

M. 1. 118.
M. 4. 213.

Price 3^d single, 10^d a year. In 1724 the price
was 4^d single & 1^l a year. Same 1725 (raised in 1723)
Most of the papers are then - nearly all, I judge
from Nov. 17. to 1752, June 4. 1726

M. 9. 240. "All sorts of new Garden seeds fit to carry
to foreign parts" were adv. in Boston May. 1724.

James Franklin offered I'd publish for him Rags
as there is a design to set up a paper in
New England, if rags can be had.
June 1724. M. 12. 386.
M. 1. 115 J. F. in 1724 offered I'd publish.

p. 165 Hard Times - continued.

M. 1. 123. Rev Mr. Smith of Falmouth says the end of paper
May 1750 } currency & return to specie made great clamor
in Boston & occasioned much distress. Province
bills ceased to pass April 2.

June 1750. He says the Boston merchants got money easily during
the fraudulent paper currency, & gave themselves up
to the utmost extravagance & luxury in all their
way of living; and are now in a sad toss & make great
complaints about the stop put to paper money.

M. 1. 124. 1751. melancholly times, continue. See Smith's. (Smith's History of Boston)
p. 174 Hard Times of 1750. &c partly produced by excessive im-
portations of goods, [as after subsequent wars.] Paper
money, price goods, & other things forced an extra-
agent spirit before 1750

Hard Times, Declining Trade &c. 1734. M. 1. 149
M. 1. 150. 1735. Cause & cure of the distractions, want, poverty, &c
of Causes - Burning the woods; too many houses; Geese;
running in debt; men do not work enough; men are slaves
of usury, We import what does us harm, wearing out land.
Spend too much time at courts & in lawsuits.

Hard Times in 1720.

M. 16. 164

Distressed state of Boston in a pamphlet, replied to by
a countryman in another. The latter attributes the
distress to sumptuous buildings, gallant furniture
costly clothing, profuse tables, great & scandalous
excess at taverns. He ascribes the excess of paper
money, which has driven off gold & silver, to Boston traders
Refers to a project to build a bridge to Charlestown,

Cont. M. 14. 286

1744. Boston Post Boy 1745. At June 22 is 10541. Monday
1745 On half a sheet, generally, folio.
Whitfield. Controversy with & about him

m. 12. 305. Salt. English & Irish May. Lisbon. Fines salt for salting beef

Stockings for men & women - many ad. silk, cotton,
m. 14. 298 thread & worsted - generally called hose. Some were
Scarlet.

m. 14. 409 Commissioners notices on Insolvent Estates appear.
May 1746: 47.

June 11. King's accession day. Great demonstrations of loyalty & joy.

p. 168 Excise upon Wines, liquors, Limes & Lemons,
mass. 2. 120 was farmed out. Wm. Coffin purchased the excise
of Suffolk Co for 3 years.

Aug. 23. War against Eastern & Canada Indians declared.

Sept. New-Orleans Coal for sale. [Sundland ^{Sea} Coal 1746. See cod 46
m. 9. 283]

A horse stolen, 14 hands high, "a natural pacer." m. 15. 114
Nov. 16. Saratoga was destroyed Nov. 16. 1745. Also Liddin's Post above, since

Western Post began Dec. 2. Monday, to go only once a
m. 12. 365 fortnight for 3 months. [Began to go weekly March 24. 1746]

1746. (year begins with January).

Rebellion in Scotland occupies many papers in early part
of 1746. Books published about it, & about Lord Lovat, Kilnamock, &c.
1747

m. 12. 343 Linen & check 3/4 & 1/2 yard. Cotton check yard wide.

m. 17. 379 Garrets adv. now & before

April A vessel from England brought a few boy servants
indentured for 7 years & girls for 4 years.

April Attack on Upper Ashuelot

May 5. A man killed on the way from Lunenburg to Northfield;
found May 5, had been killed a week before near that. Had
been to Boston, & had 4 or 500 to pay for collecting soldiers.
Seemed to belong to Northfield.

3 men in April surprised & taken or killed, at No 4.

1 man killed at No 4. May 2 a Friday

m. 15. 114. Stray mare 14 hands high, Stray horse 15 hands high

18 persons killed about Chelmsbury by Indians from April 1 to May 24
and 100 lost at Saratoga before.

July 2. Rejoicing at Boston for the victory at Culloden.

M. 14. 191. "American Magazine & Historical Chronicle," seen
to be published monthly. [A. & M. Magazine, p. 183.]

Aug. 14 Day of Thanksgiving for victory of Culloden
m. 14. 841

145
M. 15. 1887. Boston Post Boy. 1745 - Runaways. Slaves & others.

15. 7

Runaways - a mustee & a negro - one had dark thick
jackets, flannel shirt, buckskin breeches under his
trousers. The other had kersey jacket & a Quoy one
under it, 2 flannel shirts. 5 £ Old Tenor offered for each.

Negro women for sale - one man has one, & the other three.
The one is 19, "lusty", can do any sort of household work.

A Post Rider between Phila. & N York ran away
with near 150 £ of other people's money. 20 £ reward
offered - He had on brown coat, wathcoat, leather
breeches, black wig, new boots - had red roan horse.

Runaway Negro. Had on woolen shirt (sailor), plush
breeches, kersey jacket, great coat, beaver hat, yarn
stockings, shoes.

2 Negro men for sale - also negro man & woman.
A Negro runaway. 2 Negro men.

1746

Runaway, an fishman from Pa. Great Coat with brass buttons,
blue cambril coat, draper jacket, leather breeches,
beaver hat, silver shoe & knee buckles. Gold
sleeve buttons. Rode a stallion 14 hands high, "a nat-
ural pacer". 10 £ reward.

Runaway, a mulatto from Newbury - wool & castor hat,
green worsted, & white fustian caps, 2 wigs, both woolen
& linen shirts, blue druggat coat, & a home made
fustian coat. brown cambril & white striped jacket,
buck skin & cloth breeches, double stitched pumps
& 2 pairs shoes.

Broke Salem goal & escaped, a man. wears a wig or cap.
Negro for sale.

Negro runaway from R. I. Druggat Coat, green jacket
buff cloth breeches, castor hat, shoes, & stockings.
5 £ O.T. offered.

Several negro men for sale

Negro runaway from Boston - blue jacket, white shirt
leather breeches, worsted stockings. 3 £ reward O.T.

A negro male child to be given away.

A parcel of negro slaves, of both sexes, just imported
for sale.

Runaway from Frederick, M. D. 2 Scotch and one
Irish servant. one had bear skin coat, brown linen
trousers & shirt. one had oregon shirt, trousers and
breeches, tartan jacket without sleeves, and with shalloon,
silk H. & felt hat. one had bird cloth coat double breasted,
oregon shirt & trousers & white shirt, & old fine hat.
10 £ reward for each.

A few boy servants indentured for 7 years & girls for 4
years, just arrived from England.

It was often said in regard to negroes for sale that they could
speak English. This was important.

[See M. 16. 844] 16. 350. M. 17. 417

Cont. p. 148

146 Boston Port Bay 1746. — The War.

1746.

Aug 10. Mr Philips (from Marlboro) killed near Fort at No. 4.
and 30 40 cattle & 40 horses, had been killed by Indians. [Deerfield p. 105]

Aug. 11. Mr Wright killed $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Northfield, or mortally
wounded, lived to get back to N. [Deerfield 105.]

Aug. 13. One man killed & another wounded near Winchester.
Several had been slain in New Hampshire & Maine. [See Aug. 6. Deerfield 105]

Aug. 22. Mr Bliss, a Con. Soldier, killed on going from Deerfield
to Coleraine. [Deerfield p. 105]

Aug. 25. 5 men killed at Deerfield, & a young woman terribly
wounded. The killed were Samuel Allen, two of widow
Amesden's sons, Eleazar Hawks Jr. ally of Dr. and
Gillet, a soldier from Co. 1. young woman was dau. of Allen
one Indian killed. of the 5 slain men, 3 were scalped
& two had their heads cut off. They were making hay
[Deerfield 105.]

Aug 19. Fort Massachusetts destroyed, & people all killed or captured.
A considerable number of cattle killed in Northampton
and two houses left were plundered. [Southampton?] [Deerfield 105]

1747.

April (before 7.) Capt. Phineas Stevens gives a detailed
account of the attack of the French & Indians on
the fort at No. 4, for 2 or 3 days. They killed none of
Stevens 30 men; slightly wounded two, viz. John
Brown Jr. & Joseph Ealy (Ely.) [Deerfield 105] p. 36
He mentions about one man, before the enemy were
seen, saying Charboy to the dogs.

Apr 23. G. Court granted 250^{ts} for each Indian killed
and the scalp produced as evidence, to volunteers.
They took subsisted while out but not under pay 100^{ts}
granted to Soldiers with the pay of the province. To be paid
in bills of new tenor. [English h. vol. Dutcher 14.]

May or June. Skirmish with Indians at Hoosack, by
some from the fort. A Stockbridge Indian killed & 3 of
our men wounded. Indians fled & left many articles
[This was the fort at No. 4. See Deerfield p. 105]

Aug. 15. Son of Lieut Sheldon, riding from Northfield to Falltown, was
mortally wounded near the garrison in T. [Deerfield 105]

Aug. 16. A Ship from Quebec arrived with 170 persons, captured
by the French since the war began. Another was to sail to
Louisburg from Quebec with 40 prisoners. — Next taken at sea,
some by Land. John Shafford was taken at No. 4 April 24. 1746
Taken May 29. 1746. Isaac Parkers, Stephen Pison, with of No. 4.
David, Benjamin & Thor Woodwell & Galib Benbank of N. Hampshire,
2 of New York, 2 of Sheepsfoot, Tuna Brown & Robert Moffet of
Essexlot, John Beaumont of Northfield, Ob. Sautwell of No. 4
one of George, one of Tisbury. Taken June 1. John Richards
Taken at Fort Massachusetts Aug. 20. 1746 — John Norton, minister,
John Hawks, Lt. Jos. Scott, David Warren, John Ellery, Ebenezer
Simons Seward; Ebenezer & Jos. Scott, John Perry, Stephen Scott
[Deerfield 105] p. 149

Boston Post Boy 1746

147

- Oct. 6. Best Connecticut Pork & Beef, for sale; barrels
p. 168 have full weight [m. 12.355]
- Nov. 24. Western Post Rider begins to go once a fortnight
m. 12.365 during winter. L m 1747 begins Dec. 14.
- Dec. 22. Turnbridge Ware Toys S. [m. 15.98]
- May 28. Negroes, mulattos & Indians are forbidden
1746. — to keep any hog or swine whatever within
m. 15.126 the town of Boston, either with or without the
privilege of master or mistress. By law of Boston
Reason given, such as they are.
- 1747
Apr. 20. The Price of the paper to be hereafter
p. 152 30. old Tenor [this is 7/16 L.C.] unsealed; and
m. 4. p. 212 if sealed 40. Q. T. a year. Sept. 28. Still 30. 549
[x probably only 4/12 5]
- May. A Scarlet Roquelo lost & missing. [m. 17.444]
- Cheshire Cheese. [m. 15.142]
- Connecticut Hogfat in barrels. [m. 15.129]
- June 2. Stills & worms for sale containing 250 gallons
m. 14.317 and a worm tub holding 3500 gallons
- July 8. An elderly woman & 2 young men killed by
m. 15.206 lightning at Springfield. Barns burnt elsewhere Aug.
[see Springfield p. 205]
- Lottery in Connecticut. 2083 prizes amounting to 50.000 £
old tenor, 7917 blanks. 10,000 tickets of 5 £ each 50.000 £
m. 15.316 15 percent. Deducted from prizes to build a new College
in New Haven. Act of Assembly May 1747
- Wm Penn's account of the sick Indians getting
into a profuse sweat, & then plunging into cold water,
even in winter. He saw it done 1683 in Pa. & the
men was soon well.
- Aug. 31. Swansey Coal, for sale on board a vessel.
Sept. English Sole Leather adv. [m. 15.62] [see Coal in Oct.
[m. 9.782] [roweath Coal in
Volins & strings & bows [m. 15.138]
- m. 15 { Oct 8. A woman executed at Cambridge for murder of her
311 bastard child.
- Oct 15. A mulatto executed at Boston for killing a negro.
- Nov. 17. A great mob in Boston, against Gov. Shirley & others
He retired to the Castle. Militia of Boston would not
act. It seems that Gov. Knowles had impressed several
inhabitants of the province & carried them on
board of his squadron. This caused the mob.
- Dec. 9. Court House burned. The fire began in 2^d story
& the records, books, papers, furniture, pictures of King and
Queen, & even consumed; also all books & papers in upper
story. Those in offices in lower story were mostly saved.
- Boston Town meeting Nov 20. resolved that the riot was
the work of foreign & domestic servants, negroes, & other
persons of mean & wretched condition!

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Boston Port Boy 1747. + 1748

in 15.71.
1747 15.187 | Slaves & Servants Runaway - from page 145

Two Indian women ran away - one from Aaron Eliot of Killingworth, & one from Nathaniel Chapman of Saybrook. One had 2 cooling gowns, white warp & striped filling, & a blanket. The other had a green woolen gown, striped coat, leather beaded women's shoes, & a hand abed blanket. They came from Nantucket. Negro man went with them. Reward 50¢ each, old tenor & charges.

Negro ran away from Boston - had cloth pea jacket & red striped cotton linen jacket. Leather breeches. Negro broke jail in Boston - had on only a checked shirt & a pair of trousers. 10¢ reward O.T.

Negro slave ran away from Providence. Had a woolen jacket, trousers, shoes with large brass buckles, felt hat, striped woolen cap, towel cloth shirt. 6¢ reward O.T.

Negro ran away from Portsmouth. Had on old felt hat, worsted cap, russet pea jacket, cloth under jacket, white linen shirt, leather breeches, yarn stockings.

Negro ran away from Berwick, Me. Had on Double breasted homespun jacket with pewter buttons - one ear cut off.

Negro ran away (from Boston?) had a blue great coat, russet jacket, a black jacket, & a red under jacket, plush breeches; grey yarn stockings, & a pair large buckles. Reward 10¢ O.T.

Scotch Servant ran away; Dark coat with white metal buttons, blue jacket, leather breeches, brass; red Hf with yellow flowers, & pairs shoes, dark great coat. Reward 10¢ O.T.

Apprentice ran away from Newbury, "a likely fellow." Homespun round robin coat, Flannel jacket lined with red, worsted cap. 5¢ O.T. offered.

July Negro ran away from Boston - had on a blue & white speckled shirt, striped homespun jacket, blue & white, blue half-thick breeches; pt pumps, no stockings, pt brass buckles. 10¢ O.T. offered.

1749 Negro ran away from Portsmouth. Blue fawnought jacket and breeches; a hat & cap. 5¢ O.T.

April. White boy ran away from Newbury. Had a white woolen shirt, woolen breeches, shoes, but no jacket nor stockings.

"Negro Boy" & "Negro fellow" for sale: & "Negro man" generally desired as possessing many good qualities.

Sept. "A parcel of men & women's servants, time; the women chiefly spinners" - from Ireland.

Sept. A negro ran away from Jos. Barnard Denfield; had on brown coat & pewter buttons, Double breasted new coat & cap; brown great coat with red cuffs & cape, brown jacket & pewter buttons leather breeches, checked linen shirt & trousers, tow shirt & trousers and cap. 2 custom hats, worsted pairs stockings, pt pumps, green, or brown. 10¢ O.T.

See m. 16. 54
See m. 16
p. 350
in 17. 117

Boston Post Boy 1747 War-

149.

Captives returned Aug. 16 - continued from 146 p.

Al. 2. 238.

Taken Aug. 20. 1746. Alexander Roberts of N.H. ^{suppld} Daniel Howe
of Northfield; Benj. Tarrant of Westboro; John Smith and
John Smith of N.Y. Wm Scott & Richard Smith of the Jerseys;
4 men of Saratoga; one of Casco, one of Wiscasset, one of Philad.
Others taken Oct. 20. Feb. 22. 1746-7. April 15, 1747, of second
Congo. But some of this province, viz. John March, Benj. Mayhew
Henry Cox. Taken Feb. 11 taken at Saratoga June 19. 1747
of other Colonies.

Many died during captivity of this & other Colonies
number of about 60 given - of this Province
even John Bradshaw, Mattias Loring, Samuel Stacey
Jona. Dunham, John Pitman of Marblehead, John
Jordan of Rehoboth, John Dill of Nantasket, Joseph
Dunning, Francis Andrews, & others. How 2
many of N.Y. Some of Maine. Samuel Burbank
& Mary Woodwell of N. Hampshire - Taken at Fort
Mass. died, Samuel Goodman, Jona. Bridgman,
Cathan Ames, Phineas Forbush, Amos Pratt,
Mary Smead, wife of John S. Esq. John Smead Jr.
Daniel Smead, Captivity Smead (born in captivity)
Samuel Lovett, Jacob Shephard, Nathl. Hitchcock,
William Scott, Moses Scott, Rebecca Perry -
3 of Newbury viz Wm Bagby, Jacob Bagby, Saml. Evans,
Rev. Huntington & Daniel Martin of Connec.
- John & William. Robert Williams of Palmyra.

Some were turned over to the French & remained
in Canada - probably had become Catholics - of several
colonies & countries -

August. Depredations about Saratoga; at Schodack, &c.
Some killed & some taken.

men slain in Maine & N. Hampshire, or taken
Elisha Clark was killed at New Hampton
and scalped, a few days ago, as he was ^{in his barn} ^{in taking 5. p. 1. 7.} ^{in taking 5. p. 1. 7.}

The fort at Crownpoint was the great inlet
for the enemy - so said Gov. Shirley. Should be reduced.

Oct 3. 16 Captives arrived from Canada in a vessel - mostly
of neighboring governments; some taken at Fort Mass. (?)

Many privateers out in this war -

1748. Ling. Hawks sent to Canada last winter as a flag
May 9. of peace with Reinboe, a French prisoner, has returned
to Northampton. Two men went with him besides Reinboe
was kindly treated. He brought 2 men, Blake & Allen
taken at Ashuelot last year. Gov. promised to send others
to Lewisburg.

Indians were killing & taking in N.Y. Maine, N.H. &c.

1747. Shattuck's Fort attacked Sunday night about 29 - Indians reported
they set the building on fire but it was extinguished
[see Deerfield p 105] Cont. p. 2. 3

156 Boston Post Boy. War.

1748.

May 19. 14 men went from Fort Mass. under ^{Capt} Ephraim Williams Jr. & on returning, 180 rods from fort, found 30 Indians fired upon them. They fled, & buried one of their dead half a mile distant; He was found & his scalp brought to Northampton. The Indians left 2 guns, 6 Blankets, 8 hatchets, &c. which sold for 135 £ O.T.

June 16. 3 men were killed & taken between Hinsdel's Fort & Fort Deerfield. [Deerfield p. 105.]

April 4. 1748. House of Commons voted for Louisburg Expedition, £183,649. 2. 7½ to reimburse expense of Massachusetts Bay; £16,355. 13. 4 to New Hampshire; £28,863. 19. 1. to Connecticut; £6,332. 12. 10. to R. Island, £547. 15 to James Gibson, Esq.

June Indians do damage in N.Y. - killed 5 men near Kinderhook; some of the Indians killed, and do damage in N.H. & Maine.

June 23. Capt Hobbs set out from ~~Mass.~~ with 40 men on a scout to Great Falls; June 26 was attacked by Indians. Hard fighting 4 hours. 3 of our men were killed, & Samuel Gun Ebelson killed, & Eli Scot; & 3 were dangerously wounded. Some Indians supposed to be killed.

July 5. The enemy assailed house of John Fitch at Lunenburg and killed 2 soldiers & took captive, as is supposed, Mr. Fitch's wife & 5 children. They are missing. House burnt.

Preliminaries of Peace signed at Aix la Chapelle April 19. O.S. 1748. Hostilities to cease in N. America after July 5. or 12 weeks from April 5. News reached Boston ^{about} July 17.

July before 17. 19 men out from Hinsdel's fort were assailed by a large body of Indians. 17 are missing. 2 escaped.

July 18. Indians killed 20 or more & captured others, near far from Schenectady. One killed was Lieut Darling from Connecticut. [Particulars later. Called to be clearing from Conn. New way at head of some "new leaves".]

Aug. Capt Stevens has found 4 of the 17 men dead; found 1 of the 10 missing some time before. Buried Capt Hobbs 3 men.

Aug 3. Aaron Belding killed & scalped in Northfield Street by 6 Indians before sunrise.

Aug. Conference with 6 Nations at Albany, July 23. to 27. Goshirly there. 1450 Indians present. The King's present said to be 2000 £ Sterling.

Aug. "The Redeemed Captive, being a narrative of the taking & carrying into Captivity Rev. John Norton," when Fort Mass. was taken Aug. 20. 1746. with an account of this Capt. & of what Mr Norton met with & observed in Canada on going & returning. Written by himself. For sale Aug. 22.

1749, June 26. Indians shot Enr. Sartel's horse under him at No 4. & it is thought they killed him. They captured & carried away Enos Stevens, son of Capt. Phineas S.

Bills of Credit

Genl Court Decr 1747— voted to estimate bills of credit as follows & counts to 50 value them in payment for private debts (express contracts excepted.) Debts contracted before March 31. 1742. an allowance of 15 per cent for depreciation; Debts March 31. 1742 to March 31. 1744, 12 1/2 per cent allowance; March 1744 to March 31. 1746, 7 1/2 per cent; March 1746 to March 31. 1747. 5 per cent allowance for depreciation. — Gov. Shirley disliked this, but signed it.

*m. 15. 312
mis. 15. 316* Rhode Island Lottery. Joseph Fox had been confined in goal in Newport ²² months for debt. He petitioned the Assembly for a lottery to raise money to pay the debt. & the Assembly granted his request at their session of Jan. 1748, (probably 1748-9.) by way of Charity. Scheme on Post Boy, Feb 20. 1749. 8000 Tickets @ 4£ 0T. of which 2080 prizes 31.800 £ & 18 drawn blank & last drawn 100 £ ea. makes 32,000 £ 12 1/2 per cent to be deducted from prizes to pay the debt. Assembly appointed directors of the lottery they began to draw April 20. Numbers of prizes all given

*p. 192
m. 2. 232* * Land Bank of Mass. or Manufacturing Scheme. The Genl Court appointed men to finish & wind up this concern. Then 2 Commissioners assessed all the solvent parties in order to redeem the bills of the Co. & make good deficiencies by failures of partners. & to defray charges, Feb 24. 1749. The names & assessments are all given. The number of partners or more concerned in this Scheme was about 830, scattered over the State, in most of the towns: Hampshire had none. They were assessed from 2, 3, 5 & 6 lbs each up to 20, 24, & some over 30 & a few over 50 each. The assessments amounted to 6 or 7000 pounds. Besides this they must have lost sums paid in, & concluded another Assessment 1763. ~~of 3000 £. old one did not redeem all.~~ ^{3000 £. old one did not redeem all.} ~~new one, & sums given.~~ ^{new one, & sums given.} This ordered 1759. Another Assessment 1764. Poll tax in R. Island called 4 1/2. March 1749. under 1755 to ascertain the amount of bills out. They to be sent into Congress, & returned. *Sup. 150.* As it is brought from England, Sept 18. 1749. 653,000 ounces of silver & 10 tons copper which, the paper says, makes 175,000 £ ^{sterling} granted for Louisburg Expedition.

* Lottery granted to draw in outstanding notes or bills of Land Bank *m. 15. 218.* Jan'y 1760. Managers may raise 3,500 £ — to redeem the bills & pay the interest on them. First applicant to be first paid, after notice. *manuscript* *Op. Roy.* Pres. says that by death of many of the Co. insolvency of others, removal of others off from out of the province, having first sold their estates, & amount of bills much enhanced by interest, the attaching the whole on the rest of partners will greatly hurt them & distress them. First that burnt Court House in 2. 1761 burnt all their books accounts, & papers. Difficult to proportion burden.

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Goods, &c

supers. { "Hyson Tea" & "Green Tea" are advertised commonly
94 as distinct articles - had been years before
Bohea was more common. - Nov. 1748. Bohea adv. at 43/16
by dr. 45/ single lb. 12/ quantity lb. Raising & carrying 7/16. 1749. Dec. 56/16.
p. 63. Glass, Curr, 6x8, 7x9 & 8x10, adv. [54/ by dr. Chocolate 13/6 by dr. (m. 9. 257)

March "Choice Onions" for sale by bushel or string. Not said where from. (m. 15. 152)

March 18, Price of the Post Boy - 30/ O.T. to Boston subscribers -
p. 147. 194. Those who take it by Eastern Post under to Piscataqua
by Southern rider to Newport 36/ a year, & if covered
m. 4. 212. Sealed 46/. Those beyond Newport 40/ a year,
& 50/ covered & sealed.

p. 153. Western Rider to begin once a week. Monday April 11,
if possible at 5 P.M. - [The notice of those "beyond Newport"
above looks as if the Western Post went by way of New-
port. Perhaps not - Later "The Western Post" will set
out from Newport, to go weekly, m. 15. 149.

m. 15. 141 Olive Oil, often advertised. "Marseilles Oil" and
Sealed Oil.

June 9 to be a Fast - reasons in Gov.'s Proc. - the righteous
m. 10. 196 angry God against us for years: "the present) early and
grievous Drought which threatens great scarcity
and dearth to this & neighboring provinces". He notices
our "Pride, Luxury, Intemperance & other detestable
vices". To pray for assistance in war, &c.

m. 15. 206 Damage by Lightning every Summer.

June Fire Insurance of houses & household goods -
m. 2. 286 a company or Office proposed. Joseph Marion
m. 1. 172 who is in this scheme, says he opened the first
m. 4. 108 Insurance office in America in 1724, & this
on ships is still kept by him, - seems upon ships & merchandise.
- says money may be obtained of him "upon the bottom of
ships". [First Fire Insurance Office in Bristol, Eng. was in 1718. £40,000
West. of Bristol

m. 4. 282 A green Parrot lost in Boston rade.

1749 Irish Butter for sale Irish Beef, Cheshire Cheese m. 15. 142
m. 15. 140

m. 9. 283 "Smiths Sea Coal, the best" for sale. p. 212

m. 15. 89 Blue & white, quitted Chinese Plates, for sale at 11 £ per doz

m. 15. 49 Diamond Ring lost - 20 £ O.T. offered for it, if found.

m. 15. 153 "Floor Brooms" from London. adv.

m. 15. 142 English & Rhode Island Cheese

m. 15. 140 Philadelphia Butter

1749. Great Rains about Connecticut river. 2 or 3 weeks
 before Jan. 2. 1749. Rivers greatly swollen
 M. 9. 120 & sheep & cattle floated away from meadows and
 9. 288 lowlands, at a near Springfield, Hatfield, &c. and
 some mills carried off.

Jan. 27. A Turpentine House burnt at South end
 M. 12. 93 of Boston, with a quantity of Turpentine.

p. 152 Posts. The Western post & southern were one to
 Newport. & the Eastern post well set out from
 M. 12. 365 Newport to perform his stage weekly since 24. 1749
 [How long had this been the arrangement? & how long
 did it continue?]

M. 2. 295 New port advertisements of Goods appeared
 now & then in Boston papers. They sold many
 goods in Newport.

M. 1. 20. Drought year was 1749. Importations from England of Hay & wheat.
 Aug. 24. To be a day of Thanksgiving - (Why? was
 it the general Peace? No; because Rain in drought?
 See below.
 M. 1. 164 } English Hay adv. at Belcher's wharf Dec. 1749. & Jan. 1750
 M. 4. 20 }
 M. 3. 91 } Wheat. A vessel of 150 tons from London came
 M. 15. 203 } loaded with wheat. It was in sacks of 4 bushels.
 Thomas Hancock had the care of it - probably
 imported it. It was the famous year of Drought.
 Arrived in Boston Oct 6. 1749.

M. 16. 289 "The Natural & Moral Providence of God in Drought
 M. 1. 123 and Rain?" a sermon by Thomas Prince, Aug. 24. 1749
 on the day of Thanksgiving. For sale & Fast was June 15.

M. 12 } "Sattertudas Trade". A man ^{now} 1749, was about
 303. } to sail to Barbadoes to take care of this trade.
 "Was it a salt trade?"
 "Lisbon & Portuga Salt" adv. [was the last salt-
 sattertudas salt?
 Sattertuda & Rock Salt adv. Dec. 1749 & Lisbon.

M. 9. 145 Beeswax & Cash offered for them, Dec. 1749.
 M. 12. 65 Bayberry wax
 M. 12. 65 Bayberry candles adv. 1773.

154 A Coctress.

m.15.314] Old Bridget Bostock of Cheshire County, England, in 1748, filled the country with her cures. She had some days 700 to 900 patients - blind, lame, rheumatic, King's Evil, Hysterical Fits, Shortness of Breath, Dropsy, Palsy, Cancers, & almost every disease was cured by her, except the French disease, which she would not meddle with. She fasts while attending to her patients & her means of cure was only stroking the patient with her fasting spittle & praying for them. Most were cured or thought themselves so. She is 70 years old; refuses all money for her cures. Dresses plain, in a Flannel Waistcoat, green linsey Apron, pair of clogs, plain cap. Many people of fashion come to her. & all bless her, except the doctors who curse her. [Letter from Naumtawick, Cheshire Aug. 28, 1748. In Boston Post Boy Jan. 2, 1749.]

1749

m.15.324] Burning of Houses.
15.237] April 24. "it being a dry & windy time," a large house in Watertown was burnt, with the furniture and a variety of goods.

April 24. A house was burnt in Dedham, with the household goods, provisions, &c.

Same day, a House at Medfield - it is said 6 more were burnt, viz 3 at Sudbury, 1 at Lexington, 1 at Natick & one at Wrentham.

April 24. at night. The house of Hon Jos. Dwight of Brookfield was burnt, with all the furniture, papers, &c. and a black & negromen were burnt to death. The rest, 14 in number, escaped with their lives.

In summer 1749, several houses struck by lightning.
m.15.206]

p.177
p.146] Scalps. When K. Gov. Phips declared War against the Indians Aug. 23, 1745. He offered for Scalps, &c.
m.9.394] 100 £ new tenor for scalp of male Indians over 12 years;
105 £ for male captive. 50 £ for women's scalps and children's scalps (under 12) killed in fight; 55 £ for such taken prisoners - Then sums to those who go forth at their own charge. Those subsidised by government - to have only 75 £ + 78. 15. s. and £37. 10 + 33. 5. s. Soldiers who incur upon Indians, to have £30 + 33 £ - 15 £ + 16. 10.

Boston Post Boy 1749.

p. 175
b. 180.
Hoop Petticoats adv. Jan. 2. 1749. the newest
fashion, from 3 yards to 5 yards, made with fine
lung bone [Do the yards refer to the circumference of the hoop?
see Con. 10. 446.]

2 Card makers from England adv. April 3. 1749
w. 12. 183.
Wool cards, Cotton cards, wool card wire
and Card Tacks.

Goods advertised in Port Boy. 1746 to 1749. & later

March 1746. Hardware &c

Com. 10. 409	Brass Kettles	m. Fishing Tackle	m. Sealing wax
Com. 10. 413	" Skulls	m. 15. Walking claws	m. Ink powder
Com. 10. 413	" Warming Pans	m. 15. Spurns. Flint	m. Wafers
Com. 10. 413	" Chafing Dishes	m. 15. Necklaces	Putty.
m. 15. 82	Copper Teakettles.	m. 15. Shoemakers tools	Com. Compasses
Com. 10. 409	Coffee Pots	m. 15. Files, Scissors	Com. Box rules
Com. 10. 409	Sauce Pans	m. Pencils, houthine	Com. Chozels
Com. 10. 413	Lead Pewter Dishes, Plates	m. Snuff boxes	m. 12. Bellows for parlor & kitchen
Com. 10. 413	" Basins, Spoons	Com. Sleeve Buttons	Com. 10. Shewels & stings
Com. 10. 413	" pt & qt Pots	m. 14. Sieve Bottoms	Com. 10. Anclibus
Com. 10. 413	" Porringers, Tankards	p. 69. Braids & Tacks	Com. 10. Chummy Hooks
Com. 10. 413	Hardmetal Wrenches	Com. 10. Shears. Rasps	m. 15. Sprufts & stands
Com. 10. 413	Reapots, Bedpans	Com. 10. Hones	m. 15. Rat & mouse Traps
p. 69. Com. 10. 413	Measures.	Com. 10. Shave & knee Chaper & tongues	m. 15. Captobers
p. 69. Com. 10. 413	Knives of all sizes	Com. Stay Hooks, selowd.	Cork screws m. 15
p. 69. Com. 10. 413	Tacks & Buttons	m. Tea spoons	Pepper boxes m. 15
m. 12. Com. 10. 413	Bellows, Saws, Com.	m. Tea Tongs	Pocket Cases
Com. 10. 413	Hammer, Locks	m. 15. Powder Flasks	m. 12. Pewee
Com. 10. 413	Hinges & Gunblets	m. 9. Coffee mills, Iron & wood	m. 15. Chaise Reins.
m. 12. Com. 10. 413	Bolts, Catches	Com. Box Irons	m. 9. Gunting Scaly 1753
Com. 10. 413	Pulleys & pins	Com. Flat Irons	369. Brass dunders
Com. 10. 413	Drinking Pans	m. Fresh Holes, thins	m. 15. Sleets
Com. 10. 413	Frying Pans	m. Sterns Irons	m. 174. Jack knives
m. 15. Com. 10. 413	Saddles Ware	m. Bude bits	m. Bent wires
m. 15. 199. Com. 10. 413	Carpenters Tools	m. 15. Candsticks, Iron & Brass	m. Cases knives of forks
Com. 10. 413	Lathing Hammers	Com. Horse whips	m. Money Purges m. 10. 426
Com. 10. 413	Stone Prowels	10. 440. Brass Wenda do	m. 15. Sconces.
p. 69. Com. 10. 413	Turned Pax	Com. Eng. Shearers	m. 15. Croncut Saw 1754
m. 15. 199. Com. 10. 413	Handls & squares for Coffins	m. Thumb Nops	m. Glass Knives
Com. 10. 413	Bullions, Sickles	m. Floor Brooms	m. Butcher Knives
Com. 10. 413	London Scythes, long & short	m. 16. House Bells	Com. 10. Horse flans
m. 15. 164. Com. 10. 413	Rubstones	Com. 10. Brass Cocks	Com. box irons
m. 15. 125. Com. 10. 413	Glue. Woolland	m. 15. 199. Brass for clocks & cases	Com. Flat Irons
m. 16. Com. 10. 413	English Steel	m. 9. Box compasses	Com. brass wire
m. 15. 199. Com. 10. 413	Brass Handls & Scatchings	m. 12. 15. Prospect & Glasses	Com. Iron Pots
m. 15. 199. Com. 10. 413	Other Cabinet materials	m. Shave & knee Buckles	m. 15. " Kettles
m. 15. 199. Com. 10. 413	Knives, Scissors	m. Angling Rods	m. 15. " Skulls
m. 15. 199. Com. 10. 413	Lancets, Razors	Com. 10. Knitting Needles	m. 15. " Cart boxes
Com. 10. 413	Coat & breast Buttons	m. 15. 99. Pearlants, Earrings	Com. Iron Hairs
Com. 10. 413	Thimbles, Pins	m. 16. Tobacco Boxes	m. Iron Squares
Com. 10. 413	Needles	Com. 10. Finger Rings	m. Cuttoes
Com. 10. 413	Humotray Combs	m. 12. Spectacles	m. Blackhead pencils
m. 15. 158. Com. 10. 413	Brushes all sorts	m. 16. 130. Tobacco Pouch	m. Clogs
Com. 10. 413	Mens & Womens Buckles	p. 182. Temple Spectacles 1753	Com. Skates 1755.
m. 15. 174. Com. 10. 413	Brass, Horn & Leather Ink pots	Com. 10. Buttons. a great variety	m. Ditch 2 wills
m. 15. Com. 10. 413	Looking Glasses	p. 182. Temple & Com. Spectacles 1755	
		Com. 10. mens. womens & childrens Buckles	

Goods 1746 to 1749. & after
Woven Goods, &c. March 1746. *per*

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m. 17. 422 Bag Hollands	m. 15. 134 Diapers	Denims [m. 17. 408]
m. 17. 422 Sup. Cambric	m. 17. 422 Striped Hollands	Barragony [m. 17. 403]
p. 93. Chintz	m. 17. 422 Cross band do.	Counters [m. 15]
m. 17. 422 Mullins	m. 17. 422 Tandem Linens	Tandem Hollands [m. 17]
m. 17. 379 Garlets $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ + $\frac{3}{4}$	m. 17. 422 Check Sheetting	Tandem [m. 17]
m. 17. 379 Cotton Check $\frac{1}{4}$	343 (on sheetting Check)	Chilloes [m. 17]
m. 17. 343 Linen Check $\frac{3}{4}$ + $\frac{7}{8}$	m. 17. 422 English Duck	Gingham [1753]
m. 17. 370 Scotch Plaid	m. 17. 422 Ravens Duck	Sagathies [m. 17]
m. 9. 203. Bed Ticks	m. 17. 422 Long Lawns	Striped Stuffs
m. 15. 178 Burts	m. 17. 422 Pistot Lawns	Duckabucks [m. 17]
m. 17. 412 Poplins	m. 17. 422 Cambricks [1757]	Dowls [m. 17]
m. 17. 401 Calmancoes, many colors	m. 17. 422 Clouting Diaper	Draper's Taffety
m. 17. 403 Rannels plain & flowered	m. 17. 423 Rumahenens	White Jeans [1756]
m. 17. 407 Cammies	m. 15. 134 Diaper Tabling	Silvareths
m. 17. 401 Camblots	m. 15. 134 Damask Tabling	Moreens [1756]
m. 17. 406 Challoon	m. 12. 443 Scotch Check	Venicians [m. 17]
m. 17. 406 Duroys	m. 12. 443 Manchester Check	Prunants [m. 17]
m. 17. 373 Rattens	p. 93. India Patch	Hungarians [163]
m. 17. 405 Ramasks	m. 17. 392 Calicoes	Mandarens
Florettas often	m. 17. 392 Garlics $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{8}$	Berlins
m. 17. 392 Dimoties plain & fig.	m. 15. 135 Sheetting	Britannias
m. 17. 392 Pillow Frictions	m. 17. 415 Worst knit Waistcoats & breeches	Chilloes [m. 17]
m. 17. 401 Camleteen	Sterrets	Chelles [m. 17]
m. 17. 380 Ozenbrigs	p. 11. Cheverethy	Cheney [m. 17]
380 Picklen bugs	m. 17. 424 Printed Linens	m. 17. 422 Yellow Hollands
Con 10. 438 Buckrams. Stay Buckrams	m. 17. 424 Irish Linens	
m. 17. 54. Canvas	m. 17. 423 Silketias	
m. 17. 406 Plushes	m. 17. 420 Plain, flowered, spotted & cross band Lawns	Drawboys.
m. 17. 392 Half Thicks	p. 93 English & India Patches 1753.	Penniescoes
m. 17. 406 Swanskins	m. 15. Napkin Diapers	Book mingles
m. 17. 406 Scarlet Shagg	m. 17. 422 Gulick Hollands	Spidevelts
m. 17. 404 Allopsons, Doubt & single	m. 17. 422 Cambric Mullins	m. 17. 422 Col. Velvets
m. 17. 403 Bombareens	p. 93. Dark slight Patches of Chintz	Col. Velvets
m. 14. 400 Cherry derries	m. 15. Striped Cottons 1750	
m. 17. 300 "Checked Cotton Gowns"	Irish & Holland Sheetting m. 15. 135	
m. 17. 392 Frictions all sorts.	Cotton Hollands m. 17. 422	
Strouds	m. 15. Bunting	
m. 14. 296 Hatband crapes	Linens & Cotton Erminettes	
m. 17. 402 Eucalatings	m. 17. 422 Irish, Scotch & Bag Hollands	
m. 17. 402 Durants	Cheney's [1757] m. 17. 400	
m. 17. 379 Garlix	Dorsetics [1752]	
m. 17. 379 Penistons 1760.	p. 163. Striped & checked Hungarians	
	m. 15. 112 Striped English & India Cottons 1754	
	Striped Cottons often	
	"White Galies" 1755. 1772	
	Wool mull jacquet 1774 m. 17. 420	

Goods adv. 1746. to 1749 inc. & later.

Woven Goods. &c

1753. 4/6

m. 2. 246c.
m. 18. 6.

Red or Scarlet Goods

- m. 17. 371 Broad Cloths. various colors, ^{much red, blue} ^{Crimson} Scarlet Broad Cloth
- m. 17. 377 Bearskins
- m. 17. 370 German Serges all colors
- m. 17. 406 Druggets
- m. 17. 370 Kerseys, & downshin K.
- Forest Cloths
- m. 17. 377 Beaver Coating plain & nap
- m. 17. 46 Flannels
- m. 17. 407 Bays red & blue
- Frizes, scarlet
- m. 17. 377 Duffels
- m. 17. 370 Beaver Serges
- m. 17. 406 Striped Swanskins
- m. 15 { Rugs. - 1751
- 178 { Red Blankets
- { Red Quilts
- { Counterpanes
- m. 15 { Haregaleens with trimmings
- 212 { and Curtains, ready made
- m. 14 { Mens Great Coats.
- p 300 { Po. Jackets & breeches
- { Womens Scarlet Coats
- { Mens Knit Waistcoats & breeches.
- { Calimanco & Damask Petticoats
- { Womens Hoop Petticoats, often
- { Quilted Petticoats with French tops.
- m. 12. 378 { Scotch Carpets 1760 & before
- { Turkey Carpets of various sizes 1752
- m. 14 { Black pieces for Waistcoats 1755
- 300 { black, scarlet & crimson
- { pieces for breeches
- { Colored Velvets for capes of coats.
- m. 17. 407 Drapery Hockchester Baizes.
- m. 17. 371 Whitnaps 1756
- m. 17. 370 Serges & Serge de Vins
- m. 10. 438 Wadding
- m. 17. 373 Rattens
- 1774 Red worsted Brocades
- Red Mucklumburgs. 1
1753. 4/6
- Scarlet Broad Cloth
- Plush & Frizes.
- Crimson Ruse
- Scarlet & Crimson Plush Calimanco
- Scarlet worsted Caps.
- Red Tammy
- Scarlet Serges
- Red Half thick
- Red Baize
- Scarlet Rattens
- Scarlet & Crimson Velvet
- Red Durant
- Pink narrow Persian
- Pink anode. Pink Hose
- Scarlet Shag
- Scarlet & Pink Satin
- Crimson Corded
- Scarlet Riding Hood
- faced with Scarlet Lustering
- Crimson Damask
- Green & Crimson Velvet for
- Wulst Cushions
- Red Bays
- Scarlet Allopeen
- Scarlet Everlasting
- Scarlet Whitnaps
- Scarlet Roquelos
- Red Duffels.
- Scarlet Lustering
- Pink anode
- Pink Satin Shag
- Scarlet Petticoats
- m. 14. 300 { Surtoats. 1760
- { Roquelos
- { Great-Coats
- Scarlet Whitnaps
- Scarlet Shalloon
- Crimson & Scarlet
1767. breeches patterns
- Crimson Haverham Cottons
- to Chains.
- Scarlet Serge. 1. 1767
- Scarlet Bath Beaver, 69
- Red shag Duffel
- Crimson Paduasoy
- Pink mantua silk.
- Crimson Velvet Caps
- Crimson Drawboys
- See Red Garments, Ed. Enc. VII. p. 187.

Goods adv. 1746. to 1769. Hatin Woven Goods. &c.

m. 12. 211 Stockings for men, women & ch.
m. 15 { mens Hatts & caps
378 } worsted flowered caps
Con 10. 452 Handkerchiefs
m. 14. 293 Laces, black & white some Cotton
m. 12. 211 Hose, silk, Cotton, Worsted. Thread
m. 14. 278 Gloves for men, women & ch.
m. 15 { Shoes for " " "
166 } Bumpers
Ready made Gowns & other
m. 14. 300 garments
m. 15. 379 Bonnets
Con. 10 Hark Coats
m. 15. 379 "Hindus fine Shaw Hatts" 1749
Con. 10. 446 English Hooped Coats of all sizes. do.
m. Clogs. Pattens. Siskelbgs. m.
m. 14. 300 Quilted Petticoats
Con 10. 442 Velvet Masks.
m. 14. 293 Gold & Silver Lacc.
Con. 10. 350 Ivory, bone stick & Ebony Fans. 1753.
m. 15. 166 { Brocaded silk & worsted Shoes
Rumel Calimanco & Fantastay Shoes
m. 15 { Childern Silk, Rumel, Shammy, Calimanco. & Everden. Shoes
166 do Morocco Shoes - 1751.
m. 15. 379 { Horse Hair Hatts, & Lighorn Hatts 1750.
Hatin Hatts 1753.
Con. 10. 446 Short Hoops
m. 14. 293 Paris net.
m. 14. 278 { Womens Mittens Girls do. m. 14. 278 do.
Lambs Gloves & Kid Gloves.
m. 15. 166 Goloshoes
1758. Lawn Hkfs & Aprons, common
Con 10. 452 Silk & Linn "Hkfs
Con 10. 442 Womens masks
m. 14. 309 Newfashioned Muffs
m. 14. 278 Mitts, Gloves & Hose without end.
m. 15. 166 - Shoes, clogs & goloshoes do.
p. 93 Furmiture Calicoes for beds.
m. 14. 300 Womens quilted Coats, common
m. 15. 166 Lynn Shoes adv 1762 Feb. & 1763

Con Threads
Con. 10 Tapes
Con. 10. Monair
Con. 10. 349 Silk, Sawing -
Con. 10 { Ferrets
448 } Gallons
m. Ribbons
Con. Beattons of silk.
Con. 10 Mans Thread
m. Fans
Con. 10 Stay Braid & Cord
383 Con. 10 Qualities
Con. 10. 373 Garters.
Con. 10. 449 Crevells
Con. 10 { Leather Mount Fans
350 } Paper mount Fans
m. Gaules and
m. Wey Ribbons
Con. 10. 449 Fans & Hatin Mount 1753.
350 (Con 10. 451) Flowers, french & Italian
Con. 10. 448 Bobbins -
Con. 10. 449 H. Loss.
Con. 10. 103 Aprons, various sorts
Con. 10. 452 Lawn Cravats
Con. 10 Silk Twist.
Con. 10 { Maids, Girls and
325 } Childern Stays
m. 14 Muffs
309 { Tippets
m. 15. 379 Caps, ladies
Con. 10. 443. Ruffles.
Con. 10 Tabby Stays & Jumps.
1758 Oniels & Hatin. Con. 10.
Con. 10. Quality Bindings.
m. 14 Gimp
Gump patches
Con. 10 { Mohair
349 } Silk & hair
Silk Twist
Scarf twist
1760 Silk hair & horse hair
Con. 10. bottom & back
m. 14 Gimp & snail Lacc
Garland. Con. 10. 454
1772 Cotton Lacc for.

- m. 14. 296 Silk Crapes
 m. 17. 385 Taffettes, various
 (m. 10. 452) Remyally Cotton, & Silk.
 m. 14. 291. 296 ^{m. 16} ^{was for mourning p. 163.} ^{There was white Cyphus} Cyphus
 m. 17. 405 Padusoy
 m. 17. 384 Tabbies, watered & flowered
 m. 17. 385 Persians $\frac{3}{4}$ all color
 m. 17. 385 Grograin 1, worsted, & silk?
 m. 17. 405 Satins, double, &c. Pelong do.
 Con. 10. 452 Bandamood Kfs
 m. 14. 296 Crapes & other mourning
 (m. 10. 445) many ^{many} Velvet Shapes
 m. 14. 300 Capuchens, mode for Capuchines.
 m. 17. 385 Lustrings, common, Brocade do.
 m. 17. 385 Flowered Silks, silk for Cardinals, &
 m. 17. 405 Camasks, silk, & worsted.
 m. 17. 405 Brocade Silks & Brocade
 m. 17. 384 Alamode, common, arde & nance
 Silk Check Hungarians
 (m. 10. 300) Women's, silk & cotton Gowns.
 m. 14. 291 Gauze, plain & flowered
 Gauze Kfs. & caps.
 m. 14. 296 Widows Crape
 Hat Crape
 m. 17. 384 Tiffany 1753
 m. 16. 344 All sorts of mourning.
 (m. 10. 452) Paffety Kfs
 m. 17. 405 Padusoy Satin
 (m. 10. 382) Ribbons, figured, &c.
 m. 15. 178 Parkers Quilts
 m. 17. 403 Born Caroline, often
 m. 17. 404 Allapines
 Silk & worsted Checks.
 m. 17. 405 Mantua Silks, Plain Mantuas.
 m. 17. 405 Crimson green & blk Velvet
 m. 17. Brocades, Taboret
 m. 17. 404 Supd Ham band Silk Stuffs.
 (m. 10. 382) figured & white Gauze Ribbons
 Padusoy Ribbons
 m. 14. 300 Silk Gowns 1760.
 m. 14. 305 Hair Cloths 1753
 m. 15. 379 Horse hair Hats, blk & white, same 1760
 m. 14. 305 Hair Shapes, Hair Puffs m. 14. 17
 m. 15. 379 Silk & Horse hair hats 1750
 m. 17. 379 Silk & Hair Damask 1752
 m. 15. blk Horse hair hats
 m. 17. 406 Hair & worsted Shaps
 m. 15. Horse hair hats 1754
 m. 17. Saquettier, silk & worsted.
 Gauze Ruff, m. 14. 291.
 Gauze Shades
 m. 14. 296 White lawn Crape
 m. 14. 300 Hoop, Calumanc, & Coats
 Persian & stuff
 Cuffel Jackets
 Cuffel Great Coats.
 Black silk Hats m. 15. 379
 Flowered mode for
 m. 14. 300 Capuchines
 Silk hair & silk Twist.
 m. 14. 300 blk Satin for men's Waistcoats
 Con. 10. 426 Green silk purses.
 m. 17. 385 Decapes English & others
 m. 15. $\frac{6}{4}, \frac{7}{4}, \frac{8}{4} + \frac{9}{4}$ Blankets 1757
 m. 17. $\frac{8}{4}, \frac{9}{4} + \frac{10}{4}$ Coverlids
 p. 178 $\frac{9}{4}$ and $\frac{10}{4}$ Bedquilt
 $\frac{9}{4}$ and $\frac{10}{4}$ Counterpanes
 m. 17. 392
 1758. Crimson & blue Cordesoy
 m. 15. 379 Red blk Satin Bonnets
 m. 17. 405 Green, blue & cloth color Velvets
 m. 15. 167 Satin & shag shoes.
 Elogr & golos shoes
 m. 15. 379 Horse Hair hats, various
 m. 14. 296 Mourning of all sorts
 Hairbines
 Velvet, Paisy & Satin Shapes
 Tobine
 m. 14. 300 silk Maffatees.
 m. 17. 405 blk blue & white Pelong Satins
 1760 Checked & plain Colgee
 1760 mens Velvet, telly & grogram
 (m. 10. 443) Shapes

162 Goods adv. 1754 & after

- m. 14. 293 Cotton Laces 3rd O.T. per gross. French Necklaces 1754 m. 15. 97
 m. 15. 98 20 sorts of Necklaces Women's blk & colored " "
 m. 15. 97 Watch Straps & glasses m. 15. 379 Horse hair hats " "
 Com. 10 404 Mahogany Table boards Com. 10 Velvet masks. White blk & solitaire Necklaces m. 15. 99
 m. 15. 98 Bugle Bows, Bugle cuffs. m. 15. 295 Black silk fringe.
 m. 14. 273 Hair Powder Com. 10 452 Renting Hkfs.
 Com. 10 424 "Silvershapes for ladies" Com. 10 452 Silk & linen Hkfs.
 "Robins & cuffs for gowns" m. 15. 134 Canask & Abbl. linen
 m. 14. 293. Meechlin Laces for Lappets 17. 380 Diaper 3/4 & 1/4.
 C. 10. 452 Dresden Handkfs. m. 15. 98 Russia Diaper
 m. 15. 98 English Babies (Dolls) 54
 m. 15. 98 Violins & strings
 m. 15. 139 Flutes
 Hautboys.
 Musical books
 m. 15. 61 Perspective Glasses
 m. 14. 300 Bandanna Gowns
 Com. 10. 400 Caulking Pins
 p. 93. { Fine Buttons & Superfine Patches
 m. 15. 378 Hat Bands
 Women's plain and
 m. 15. 166 flowered Blusel Shoes
 English made 26/ per. 1754
 m. 15. 145 Crabstick Games 1755
 Hazel Spring head DO.
 Ivory head Rattans.
 Com. 10. 400 Flowered bodice Aprons
 m. Bugle, silk & silver Egrets
 m. 15. 400 Chinese pamploons
 m. 15. 154 M. 15. 154 Vests of Ornaments.
 Com. 10. 345 Chirra Baskets
 m. 14. 300 Cotton Gowns
 p. 163. Barley Corns cloth
 Com. 10. 424 Chaper & tongue
- m. 14. 293 Cotton Laces 3rd O.T. per gross.
 m. 15. 98 20 sorts of Necklaces
 m. 15. 97 Watch Straps & glasses
 Com. 10 404 Mahogany Table boards
 m. 15. 98 Bugle Bows, Bugle cuffs.
 m. 14. 273 Hair Powder
 Com. 10 424 "Silvershapes for ladies"
 "Robins & cuffs for gowns"
 m. 14. 293. Meechlin Laces for Lappets
 C. 10. 452 Dresden Handkfs.
 m. 15. 98 Bugles
 m. 15. 98 Shankles
 m. 12. 55 Pictures for Rooms
 "A beautiful set of Pictures"
 m. 14. 293 White bone lace
 m. 15. 38 Hungary Water
 m. 15. 98 Holland Toys
 m. 15. 96 English Co
 m. 15. 98 Black Beads — 1753
 Com. 10. 452 Cocoa & bone stick fans
 Paper, gauze & leather & mounted wavy fans
 m. 12. 35 Paper Hangings
 Spelling Books
 Tablets
 Primas.
 m. 15. 98 White wax necklaces 1754
 and pendants
 Com. 10. 400 Flowered gauze for shades
 m. 14. 293 Gold & silver Laces 1755
 m. 17. 405 Enamelled Mantuas "
 m. 15. 98 Stone, Glass, wax & Pearl Necklaces
 and Earrings
 m. 15. 379 Bonnets & Hives
 Garrock Hats
 m. 14. 292 Meechlin Beussels & Flounders lace
 m. 10. 448 Silver girdles & Girdle buckles
 m. 15. 98 Stone earrings & Necklaces

Goods adv 1755. & after

163

- m. 14.300 Silk Quilted Coats 1755
- m. 17. India Patch & Gingham
- m. 14.300 { Ducapies, Dresdens { Women's
Mennets, Bredens { Winter
Brother, Turkey Mantles { Clothing
Striped Dutch Stuffs. } Dec 1755
- m. 14.300 { figured Silk for Cardinals
Buckle & pastboard Stomachers
- m. 15.379. Satin tissue & horsehair Hats.
- m. 14.300 Horse Hair quilted Coats to wear with negligees.
- m. 14.300 Silk Calimanco & tannery quilted coats.
- m. 14.300 Manchester Velvets for Waistcoats
- New stuffs 1757 Aug
- 1/157 Hungarian Cheeks
- 1/102 Barley Corns & checked do
- 1/157 Cheeveretts, & checked do.
- Silk Masquerade Venetians
- Silk Bredens
- Turynets, Dianets,
- Tobine, heroannes
- Tobine, bendorme
- changeable Broghos
- Doable Berlins.
- New Palmersets
- Enamelled Dresdens
- crew Pompey clones
- Narrations & Chens
- Co. Prints, & Curtains
- 1758 Mahogany Cherry Drawers, U. G. Tops.
- Con. 10.422 Mahogany Stand.
- m. Parkam Mustard frequent
- m. 9.221. Currants @ 60p. 1120
- m. 14.260 = French Indigo @ 8p.
- Some an silk { Montees, Pompadours
Bredens, Mennets Grizets, m. among worst goods.
- m. 15.202 Tallies Caudles at 4p. O.T.
- m. 15.98. Gold Neck laces & Hockets.
- m. Silver Whistle.
- m. 15.178 Blue, white & crimson bunting.
- Furniture Calico for Bedquills 1761
- m. 15.179.
- Cardinals & Polancoy
- 300 Cloaks & Hats
- Wedding
- Con. 10.438
- Leining
- 1/160 Cyprus Gauze
- Con. 10.4291
- Only Hoops
- Con. 10.446
- Gump trimming all colors
- 1/14 Bone & Wood Case
- Con. 10.4293
- List Carpets
- m. 12.375
- Switch Whips
- Con. 10.440 whole & half Nanters Whips
- Women's Whips.
- m. 15.000 of all sorts
- m. 15.000 Glouting often adv.
- Shoe Buckles 1757
- Con. 10.425 knee do
10. Creeper do
10. Garter do
- Con. 10.452 India Cotton Hops
- Con. 10.434 hod Shovels
- Con. 10 "London Wags"
- m. Eng. Sole Leather 1758
- India cane joints
- m. 15.145 "Sticker & other fashionables"
- walking sticks
- m. "Japaned Beavers"
- m. Blk Walnut Desk
- Land Bookcase
- m. Newcastle Coal, often
- m. Silas nuffers & stand.
- Con. 10.424 Sleeve Button, were rich & showy.
- of silver, gold, stone, &
- 2 True Piece.
- m. Beattick & Bedbunt
- Taboret, Tapsails
- Con. Velvet Masks
- Con. 10.424 Black Cravat
- m. 1/4 1/4 1/4 bed Bunt, 1792
- 60 sorts Paper Hangings 1772
- Con. 15.208.

164.

Boston Evening Post 1750.

(Jan. 8. 1750 is No 752

1750

Jan. Many Books advertised.

"A Table to bring old Tenor into Lawful money."

See p. 153.

English Hay still adv. Jan. 8. at Belcher's Wharf
(m. 15. 204)

m. 13. 94.

22 Bohea Tea at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. by doz. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. by 16. B. 94.

m. 15. 170

22 Kippers Snuff 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. by doz. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. by single bottle.

m. 15. 142

22 Rhode Island Cheese @ 3 $\frac{1}{6}$.. In Feb. Cheshire Cheese 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. (m. 15. 142)

m. 15. 324

20 Joshua Bigelows house burnt in Worcester in the night & a clam. 17. & a son 14 perished in the flames

m. 15. 187

Negroes for sale - all very expert, strong, &c.

Feb 5,

Poor Richard's Almanac for 1750 says Massachusetts

Negroes

had 35,427 polls of white men over 16 in 1735; 2600

m. 16. 350

negroes; 27,420 horses of 3 years & upwards and

52,000 neat cattle of 3 & 4 upwards, & 130,000 sheep

of 1 year & upwards. In 1742, the white polls were 41,000

In 1742 Boston had about 18,000 inhabitants & one in

35 died; 1719 dwelling houses, 166 Ware houses,

1200 widows of whom 1000 were poor; 111 in almshouse

56 in workhouse, negroes 1514, horses 418, Cows 141

m. 15. 96.

8 day Clocks are often advertised.

m. 15. 96

Watches not adv.

m. 8. 62

Constitutions of Freemasons, with songs &c.

adv. 94 pages. Published in England.

March

Chocolate 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. lb. (m. 9. 254)

p. 178.

Price of the Evening Post - after April, will be

m. 4. 212

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. per annum uncovered; & 5 $\frac{1}{6}$ if covered and

directed. They to pay charges of conveyance in

addition to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. & 5 $\frac{1}{6}$ l. if any is expected.

May

Gloucester & Cheshire Cheese 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ l. by 100 Dr; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. by single

June

Hervey's Meditations, &c. published in Boston

m. 11. 258

in two volumes. 7th Edition. Price 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. (a volume?)

June

Bp of London's letter on the late Earthquake

m. 4. 324

was republished in Boston. Price 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. O.T. - There was

a great demand for it in England - 40,000 said to have

subscribed for to give to the poor.

1750

Price of E. Post. Stamp duty begins May 1. 1755. After that

m. 4. 212

popular covered directed 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. a year. Those sent by bundles

to P. Offices 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ l. Those taken open in Boston 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ l. a year.

M. 2. 253

Dec. 15. 91

Currency or Prices in O. Tenor & in lawful

Jan. 22

A writer on the change in the currency by late act, thinks that so great & sudden a change will perplex some people, especially in the country. He says that for some time past, country produce has been sold in Boston at from 49/ to 56/ to the dollar, but he supposes it to have been 48/ to the dollar, & then compares it with 6 shillings to the dollar, or 8 for 1. He gives the prices at which meats & vegetables have been sold, at 48/ & at 6/ to the dollar, or he calls old tenor 48/ for 6/.

Dec. 15. 347

Beef, Mutton

O. T.

Some at 2/ — must now be sold at 3^d pull

Some at 1/8 & 1/6 " " " at 2^d & 2^d

Real Turkeys, Fowls @ 3/ " " " @ 4^d 2^d 2^d

Some at 2/8 & 2/4 & 2/ " " " @ 4^d & 3^d 3^d

Geese at 12/ & 10/ — must be sold at 1/6 ea + 1/3.

Indian Meal at 24/ 22/ 20/ 18/ do do at 3/ 2/9 2/6 & 2/3

Potatoes at 30/ 24/ 20/ do do at 3/8 3/ 2/6

Turnips at 12/ 10/ 8/ do " at 1/6 1/3 1/1

Cabbages per doz 36/ 30/ 28/ " " " 4/6 3/9 3/6

Butter per lb. 8/ 7/ 6/ 5/ " " " 1/ 10^d 9^d 7^d

Milk per qt 2/ 1/6 1/4 1/1 " " " 3^d 2^d 1^d

Eggs per doz 5/ 4/ 3/ " " " 7^d 6^d 4^d

A great change in the nominal sum

This shows the prices that meats & vegetables had been sold at in Boston "sometime" before 1750.

One writer says 1 penny O. T. is 8/15 of a farthing, whereas the author of the table (opposite) had made it 5/10

p. 174

p. 142

There was great depression in business after the restoration of lawful or specie currency. The silver was sent away to England, N. York, Philadelphia, &c. and bills ceased to circulate, & the times were hard.

Old Tenor.

p. 202

They still continued to have their prices in old tenor for years. When the price of an article is given in the E. Post, it is commonly in old tenor.

M. 2. 294c

The law did not go into effect until March 31 1750.

m. 12. 316.

Newsboy's Address, (in Part).
of the Boston Newsletter, Jan. 1. 1750.

There is nothing political in it; no partial as facts
about Europe.

The Newsboy represents himself as going early in the morning
"on his weekly round" before people are up. The newspaper
is left "sling beneath the door," "upon the floor."

It contains
"tidings of things afar and things at home,
Of things on land and on the ocean's foam."

The ship's brave the perils of tempests, rocks, &c.

m. 7. 318) "That all may get their Soucheong & their news."

Papers tell how

"King George of ever blest renown,
Sheds ceaseless glory on the British Crown,
Like the great sun that lends its radiance bright,
To gladden every loyal subject's sight"

They bring news

"From the cold north where France doth wield the sway,
To Spanish holds in Pensacola bay."

The Postboy tells where he goes in Boston — "from
Wheeler's Point to Leverett's Lane" — "from Lynn Street
northern bound to where the old South bell doth
sound" — "from Frog Lane (Now Boylston Street)
to Mr. Hinchman's Mill" — "or up from Middle
Street to Windmill Hill?"

p. 232 He pleads for a little money, "that he at Cromwell's
Head may drink your health!"

[Cromwell's Head was then a Tavern Sign.

great quantities of liquors sold without license, the laws say
and much debauchery resulting from it. Penalty, £4.

p. 167. Excise, from preceding page
Previous to 1758, (for some years) Farmers so called had
been appointed by G. Court in each county, "to farm out
the excise", that is, to contract or agree with taverners, retailers, &c.
as to the amount of duties each should pay, for a year or less time.
Gen. Court allowed them what they thought fit for their
trouble & expense. They rendered an account of all they received.

Acts of 1758, 59, 60. Farmers & farming out ceased with 1757
and Collectors were appointed in 1758 & after by G. Court.
Their fees in Suffolk 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Essex, Middlesex & Plymouth 2 pcent.
3 percent in other counties on all money collected & paid to G.
full duties to be paid. no agreement for the year or less time.
There was no duty on private consumption, but all imports
distilling, &c. who sold for consumption paid the duty. If a
private person brought liquor from another province or
place for consumption, he had to give an acct & pay the duty.
All liquors used in the province were to pay the duty or excise
somewhere. Did some pay twice? Did imports pay a duty
on what they sold to retailers & taverners?

Mass. 2. 129 Excise as to private families, & others. (From Edition of Laws)
See pages 169 + 170. Mass. 2. 129.

Octob. Session 1754.
In the Excise Act passed at ~~the~~ Session 1754,
it is enacted that from & after the 26th of December
instant to the 26th of December next (1755)
every person consuming, using or expending
in house, family, apartment or business
any distilled spirit or wine, "except they pur-
chased the same of a taverner, innholder or
retailer in this province, and in a quantity
less than 30 gallons, shall pay the duties
following," viz for distilled spirit 4 pence a gallon
and wine 6 pence a gallon. They to give an
account of what liquors they consume in
writing. Farmers may compound with them.
The persons exempted were the Governor, Lt Governor
President, Fellows, Professors, Tutors & Students of
Harvard College, settled ministers & Grammar
School schoolers. [These exemptions are not credit-
able to the lawmakers.]

Mass. 2. 263
Almo 4. 200
p. 144 of this
M 1. 165
See
Frost being 3
- hand 263

This law was published Dec. 27. 1754. It is
the law referred to on 169th page.
Private persons who bought 30 Gallons or
over in or out of the province, or who bought a
less quantity out of the province, or a less quantity
in the province of other than taverners, & retailers,
were to pay the duty. They were to pay the duty
unless it had been paid by those of whom they
purchased. It may be inferred that many
persons had been in the habit of purchasing
30 gallons or more.

The December Act was passed in October Session ac-
cording to Book of Laws, 1755.
Private persons were to swear to their account
rendered, that it was a full account of all spirit
& wine consumed or expended by them, "except what
has been purchased of a licensed taverner, innholder,
or retailer within this province, in a quantity less
than 30 gallons!"

Janu. Session 1756. Similar law as to innholders, &c.
As to private persons, the importer or distiller or seller
of liquors over 25 gallons (they might not sell under)
were to pay 4^p and 6^d on all liquors sold for
consumption; (thus private persons paid the duty indirectly)

Jan. Session 1757 Act with similar provisions
Jan. Session 1758. Similar act, but duties all doubled
viz. Spirits 8^p, Wine 4^p. Lemons & oranges 8^p 100. Lemons 3^p
Feb. 1759. Similar Act & same doubled duties. Jan. 1760 same
No duty directly on private consumption after 1754, except on
liquors from another province. See p. 166.

m. 15.
p. 260} New Style.

The paper was printed on Mondays — There was one on Sunday Aug. 31. 1752, No. 880. and the next was Sept 18. 1752. 890 11 days having been taken out. Yet not a word was said about the change by the editor [mistake. He did just notice it beforehand.]

m. 15. 260. An English (Worcester) paper of Jan. 11. 1753 says, "the Old Christmas was on the preceding Friday (this would be Jan. 5.) and was observed by many Anti Gregorians; some villages insisted on their ministers preaching to them; in some market towns, not a butter basket nor a goose was to be seen on Friday."

m. 2. 189 The Farmers of Excise seem to have purchased of the Province committed the whole Excise of a County. John Gething Farmer of Suffolk April 1764 says, "I have purchased the Excise on Tea, Coffee & Chinese ware for the County of Suffolk."

p. 144 The Excise on Tea, Coffee, China Ware, &c.
p. 169 was farmed out 1750. & after. in Suffolk and other Counties. Gen. Court at East Session (1749-50)

March 2 laid on these articles as follows, viz. Tea 1/ per lb. Coffee 2
p. 129. 1/2 rock of 6. Gal. Snuff 6 lb. China Ware 5 per doz & on Sales
Duty on Carriages also 10/ 6/ 3/ 2/ — various kinds

Duty laid May 1753, to encourage the manufacture of Linens for 5 years — Duty was 10/ 3/ 3/ 2/ as before. Began Aug. 1753. ^{changing} Excise still farmed out to helpful, &c. 1759-1753. Jan.

Elijah Williams Esq. was ap. Justice of the Quorum for Hamp
John Ashley Esq. " " Justice of the peace for do.

1754 Jan.
Josiah Dwight Esq. " " Justice of Quorum for Hamp.
in Wm. Ingersoll " " Coroner. for. do.

Gardens

m. 11. 132 "Kitchen Garden, Flower Garden & Fruit Garden," one man had 1754. wanted a man to take care of them.

p. 155 203 Garden Seeds, w. made & sold 11. 1751. & Flower Seeds [m. 12. 318]
Clover Seed, adv. April 1754 [m. 9. 238.]

p. 147. p. 159 "Choice Connecticut Pork" — often advertised. [m. 12. 355]

m. 15. 193 Still House & still of 800 or 900 gallons, to be let at Middle town, with conveniences for distilling and a dwelling house. May 19. 1755.

m. 4. 94. Arrivals from Great Britain at Boston. 1750. to 1755
The Spring ships began to arrive in April & some
in May - almost all from London - some from other places.

m. 15. 220 Fall ships came in Sept. & October chiefly - Besides London
Vessels arrived from Bristol, Newcastle, Liverpool,
Glasgow & Greenock, Scotland, & some from Ireland.
Ships came in June, & some in July. Some in November. Ships
arrive irregularly in most months. Some in winter.

From other European Ports - Lisbon, Cadiz.
Some from Madeira & St. John. Fayal, St. Ubes.
[1764] 141 vessels sailed from Liverpool to America, all ports, and 105 from Bristol.

American Arrivals - Those of Connecticut
were the most numerous. Many from R. Island, Long
Island, North Carolina, Philadelphia, New York. S. Carolina
Virginia, New Castle on Delaware

Also many from W. Indies (some from Sattertuda)
Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Providence,
Bermuda, Maryland, Honduras.

m. 15. 220 None of our vessels from Boston seem to have visited the
ports of France, Holland, Germany, and the North of Europe
in 1750 to 1755.

There was much business with Connecticut, Long
Island, North Carolina, Halifax, &c.

m. 15. 220 1759 Arrivals were much as before. One from Amsterdam - some
from Oporto, Teneriffe

p. 167. Act of Oct. Session 1754. lays a duty on liquors purchased in quantity.
over 30 gallons for home use. December 1754. Not act was in Oct. Session.
p. 170. Excise on spirits & wines - was on those who
purchased over 30 gallons, for their own use.
See Mass. 2. 129. So the rich escaped, & others who purchased of
retailers & taverners had to pay the tax. In
Dec. 1754. an act passed, ^(which) obliged all citizens
to keep an ^{account} of all spirits & wines they used, when
purchased in more than 30 gallons at a time, and
to pay 4^s for each gallon of spirits & 6^s for wine.
They might however agree with the Farmer of excise
as an holder & retailer did.

Act of October Session 1754 (p. 170) lays a duty on private persons who use liquors
not purchased of mass. retailers or taverners, under 30 gallons.
Excise Act of May Session 1754. Duty on Tea 4^s per
Mass. 2. 129 Coffee 1^s per lb.; China Ware 5 percent to retail. value.
none to sell without license; may be made to the
Farmer of excise or his agent. (A person to be appointed
in each county to contract & agree with selling, that is, to
farm the duty, for a year. Farmers of excise to give bonds
may appoint deputies. Farmers may agree for the excise
of a year in one sum with a seller. Selling to couple
the seller & take bonds sufficient to cover probable sales.

170. Boston Evening Post

Imported Servants. Slaves, m. 15. 187 [See m. 11. 350
m. 15. 71.

1750 May - "A number of Irish Servants, males & females, the men mechanics, & girls fit for town or country; they understand spinning, knitting, churning, &c.

1751. Dec. German Protestants, had arrived in Boston, male and female, not having paid their passages. Are willing to hire themselves out for a certain time to have their passages paid. Wm. Bowdoin acted for them.

m. 15. 71 1761 Dec. "A number of young fellows, tradesmen & husband-men, just imported from Bristol, will bind themselves for 3 or 4 years to pay their passage." Purchasers invited.

Negro Slaves were advertised frequently for sale; men & women, boys & girls, not infants or small children. They were "likely", "healthy", "lusty", understood his or her employment. Some were mechanics.

Feb. 1752 "A Negro child to be given away, of an excellent breed."

Negro slaves & white servants continued to come away now & then.

m. 1. 31. } Small Pox in Boston - Many had removed into
Doughlass. } the country. many were inoculated - some
m. 1. 124 } opposed inoculation. The physicians were charged
(withd. m. 124) } with favoring inoculation to help their purses.
24 physicians mentioned as the number in B.
an intelligent writing, ^{Post} says the physicians are
noted for keeping what they get, & not parting with
any unless they can get a bargain.

1752 May. Small pox said to be in several country towns

[May 9. Court seems to have met at Concord.]

m. 11. 66 Tar Water advertised - its merits discussed some.
Eph. Williams of Stockbridge had been cured by it.

1754 A Jersey Girl, Prime for 6 years. She is 14. has been
m. 15. 71 in the country 2 years.

Breaking Jail was not uncommon. m. 16. 84 [See m. 16. 350 m. 17. 417
Oct. 1. 1754, but passed in Dec. r.]

Law of 1754, for Excise on Spirits, Wine &c. to be paid by
Mass. 2 However, Freeholders, Victuallers, Retailers and
Private persons.

129 On Rum & distilled spirits, 4 gal. Wine 6 a gallon
Lemons or Oranges 4. 100. Limes 1/6. per 100.

The Farmers of excise to have charge of these duties, ~~and~~
may bargaining with sellers, or farm the duties for a
year in one sum. Every person consuming spirits

p. 169 or wine in house, family or business, to pay the same duty, unless
and then they have charge of taverns, innholders or retailers in this province

London Provisions & prices.

M. 4. 202. Computation of provisions consumed in
 M. 2. 292 London. Inhabitants calculated at a million inc.
 m. 7. 161. Westminster. From Universal Magazine, Jan'y 1750.

Estimate for a week.

1000. Bullocks @ 6£ ea

6000 Sheep @ 12½"

2000 Calves @ 24½"

3000 Lambs @ 8½ for 6 mo.

1500 Hogs, w/ pork & Bacon
 at 20½ ea for 6 mo }

2000 Pigs @ 4½ ea

1000 Turkeys @ 3½ for 6 mo

1000 Geese @ 2½ for 6 mo

2000 Capons @ 1½ ea

3000 Pullets @ 1½"

500 doz Chickens @ 9½ doz

4300 Ducks @ 9½ ea

1500 doz Rabbits @ 7½ doz for 8 mo

2000 " Pigeons @ 1½ for 8 mo

700 " Wild Fowl @ 7½ for 6 mo

Salt & fresh Fish. 1 penny a day or
 7½ per week for ½ million people.

Bread, all sorts 1 penny a day for a million

Seacoal, Charcoal, (and), Firewood
 1 penny a day for a million

Paper, Quills, Pens, Ink, Wax at
 a farthing a day for a million

Tobacco Pipes & snuff at ½ ea
 farthing per day for a million

Clothing, Linen & woollen, shoes, &c
 3½ a week for a million

for a week, or 2 day

300 Tons Wine @ 50 a ton

Milk, Butter & Cheese, &c }

12 a day for a million }

Fruit all sorts, 1 farthing a
 day for a million

Eggs of hens, geese, ducks, &c }

½ farthing a day for a million }

Beer & Ale 2½ a day for
 a million people

Sugar, plums, spices, Greening
 ½ penny a day for a million

Wheat Flour for pies, pud-
 dings, Oatmeal, Rice &c }

½ farthing a day for a million }

Salt, Oil, Vinegar, Capers
 Olives, & other Sauces

½ farthing a day for a
 million

Roots & herbs for food
 & physic, ½ farthing

a day for a million

Horse Meat.

1000 loads Hay a week @ 40½

Oat, & Beans 2000 a week

Cider, Ale, & Brandy

Strong waters, Coffee

Chocolate, Tea and other

Shrubbs 1 penny a day for a million

He makes all these things amount to £ 445,671. a week

and for a whole year 52 weeks, to 23,174,908 £

He thinks the Computation is too low rather than too high.

say, the London ~~Barreners~~ estimate that they purchase

near 1500 raw hides in a week.

He computes the Clothing at more than ⅓ of the whole expense

or 175,000 £ a week. The Beer & Ale is the next highest

being ⅓ of the Clothing. Then kind, viz. Bread, Butter

milk & Cheese; Fuel, slight; Spirit, cedar, Tea, &c. — these four

glances amount to ⅙ of the Clothing, each. Wine is the next being

£ 15,000 per week. All meats & fowls amount to about 17,000 £

per week, & fish to 14,583 £ per week; Sugar, spices &c, come

to 14,583 £ a week. Next comes fruit, & also paper, each ½ farthing

per day, & then those that are ½ a farthing a day.

172 Boston Evening Post. 1751. &c

m. 15. 384 Books are often advertised - some large & expensive ones.

m. 12. 380 "The useful ministry a valid one", is the title of a book, 1751

m. 12. 55. Maps, Prints & Prospects. 1754 - Watts & Braddy & Tate.
Linn. 9. 397.

Caleb Lyman adv. an assortment of Dry Goods, &c. Oct. 1751
He was deceased before March 16. 1752.

b. 63. Window Glass was 6 by 4. 7 by 5. 6 by 8. 9 by 7. 10 by 8. in 1751
also Diamond Glass. Sheet Glass.

m. 2. 242 "Cherry Brandy" seems to have been much used in
m. 12. 387 England. Two men drank on a wager 1751. & one was dead & the
m. 9. 264 other almost dead.

Distilling M. Rum. A man adv. that he would distil
m. 12. 350 molasses into rum at 2¹/₂ d a gallon (of M.) Jan. 1752
another 1753. is ready to distil the molasses of his former customers.
+ take pay in goods.

p. 249. Cold - was very severe in Boston the first week in
m. 2. 296 January 1752 - colder than for many years the
m. 1. 140 thermometer said. Some were frozen to death.
m. 1. 124 People travelled on the ice to & from the islands, the harbor
being froze up. - This continued some time, but
some accidents happened by the ice giving way,
very severe winter at Halifax

Houses continued to be burnt every year - sometimes
m. 15. 324 people in them. At Exeter, Feb 1752. a house was
burnt & 3 children perished. [Simon Dwigth's house
of Weymouth, Feb 19. 1754, was burnt in the night with most of its contents.

1752 A machine, adv. from London which exhibits to view
Aug. 10 the cities, palaces, gardens, castles, rivers, bridges, &c. of
Europe. Half a crown old tenors the price of admittance
m. 2. 238. (about 5¹/₂ d. each) [Was not this a camera obscura?

There were crimes not a few S. of New England
& New E. was not free from them.

m. 15. 168 Chairs were sometimes bottomed with cane

m. 12. 122 A Bear killed in Braintree Oct 17. 1752. Quarters
said to have weighed 59 lbs each & skin 24 lbs.

1751 Concert of Music in Concert Hall Jan. 9. m. 15. 139
Tickets 1/2 each

m. 14. 248 Windmills were used about Boston. One on the Neck

1755 Fast July 3. 1755 on account of the war. Proc. June 9.
June 9 Proclamation in regard to Deserters from the army.
Linn. 10. 390. m. 14. 238

m. 14. 200 Rich men in Boston had become possessed of much land on many farms in the vicinity of Boston, and in more remote towns in Mass. Conn. N. H. &c

m. 12. 360 A farm is advertised as "enclosed with a stone wall." Most farms ad^d had orchards, & now & then a cider mill appears.

In 1764 a man advertises a farm 4 miles from Boston which has a good marsh that produces the best Blackgrass, so called.

1769. A farm in Newton & Groton, chiefly fenced with stone wall.

1772 a farm at Lancaster is chiefly fenced with stone wall.

1773 a farm in Groton is all fenced with stone wall.

Women. Many of them were shopkeepers, now, before & after, millinery, & various dry goods & groceries - indeed they sold every kind of goods at times. Sold much crockery & glass. Sold much of the seeds.

Women. The conduct of the fair sex was never much exclaimed against till the morals of the other sex were extremely depraved. Post Nov 6. 1752

m. 14. 31 m. 12. 235 Popes Can. Nov 5. Boston undertook Nov. 1752 to suppress the disorders of this day. In the order, it is said they carry about what is called the pope, & demand money of the inhabitants, & break the windows of such as refuse; kindle bonfires, &c. They determined to put a stop to this. It was attributed to servants, children & negroes, more especially.

1762 Nov 5. Cannon were discharged at Castle Wm. & at Boston & Charleston. ^{on the day of Gunpowder plot.} ^{Popes day 1765. died in Port. Bay, turned against England}

Benefits of Clergy. Several persons convicted of manslaughter &c. claimed the benefit of clergy, & were burnt in the hand in open court.

m. 14. 31 "Common People, where they are not in want of the necessities of life, seldom consider any ^{thing} about the form of government they are under." Eng. Writer.

m. 2. 296 Patriotism. "We have been so often deceived by those who set themselves up for patriots, that the assuming of that character alone is sufficient to make a man's understanding on honesty questioned. Eng. Writer.

["Patriotism & public sentiment have a real meaning, though there be so much counterfeit that the name is apt to disgust." ^{authentic, though all may deny it.} ¹⁸⁵⁵ "The Idea of a True Patriot". Analytic Magazine III. p. 157

174 ^{p. 142, 143.} Hard times, after 1749.

b. 164 There were great importations of Goods in and after the war that ended 1749, & men became involved in debt, or some did, & as one man observed in R.I.

m. 16. 164 1751. "Our farmers hold their lands as tenants to the European Traders". The vast issues of paper money, the specie & commodities brought in in private vessels, & other things, forced an extravagant spirit, & far more goods were imported than the country could pay for. It was hard times after the return to a specie currency in 1750. Several ascribe the evil to "the importation of great quantities of needles and destructive superfluities" & to our want of linen & woollen manufactures. We were obliged to remit silver & gold, "such trade is always destructive". The logwood trade helped us to make remittances, (since the peace) Com. of R.I. Jan. 6. 1752.

and the printer complains March 1752. that his customers do not pay; he had stopped many papers.

He says "most of the necessaries of life are near double the price they were some months ago". What does this mean?

"The Cider-Making Instructor" adv. in Boston 1762. 1/2 price of other things. Farm in Brookfield 1762 produces 100 bbls Cider yearly. English work.

u. 13. 360 Cider. The Boston Evening Post of Aug 26. 1753, says: - "Cider is the common drink here as mead & liquor is in England" but "it is commonly hungry lean stuff" and he wishes to have it improved & made more pleasant & healthful. He publishes a communication on the subject.

There is no allusion to any distillation of cider 1750 to 1755, & it is presumed there was none.

a farm in Danvers 1759. is said to have an orchard that makes over 100 barrels of cider some years; a farm in Cold Spring, with house & barn, & orchard that will make 50 barrels cider annually. 130 acres. Dea. Aaron Lyman lives on it. Has 30 yrs.

u. 11. 87 "Slavery Bells" advertised Dec 1. 1755. by a seller of "Brassery, Ironmongery & Foundry Wares". ("Hardware, & Hollow Ware" antonyms not in use)

1758. "A set of Slavery Bells" January.

u. 11. 87

[illegible]

2 1753. The advertis. "Shoes, Clogs & goloshes and all
sorts of millinery." Velvet quakers 1754 (Am 10)

p. 155
p. 180

"Receipt for modern Dress" pub in E 1753
Hoop Petticoats. Some doggerel poetry Feb. 4. 1754
has these lines: - [22 lines published in England 1753 - in Fairholt

Exon. 10. 11. 12. "Make your petticoats short that a hoop 8 yards wide, may decently show how your garter are tied"

M. 15.23. This other parts of the dress, were a small "bugle cap" on the head, snouted off with a flower called a pom-pom. Hair braided, grey powder; "a short peevy of juncos, half an all from your chin" Stomach bit on the breast ornamented with silver & ribbon - neck & shoulders naked, we cut not for Vandyke with cheveaux de frize, gown a sack blue yellow or green with 16 ruffles at the elbows, Lawn apron with rows of flowers. Knots on arms & toes, Petticoats, (see above), & fringes of knottings; slippers of velvet on French heels.

Fairholt-
 p. 373
 40 lines
 same & more
 m. 1. 254

Monsieur "Abamode" or "Male Dandyism" - after the above
 Maus Dies - by a lady. Feb 11. 1754 (all from England - Feb 1753
 ahead without brains - a well pirrad wig with a bag
 on taste from Paris, black beaver under the arm,
 black solitaire on his neck; Brunels lace on his hands,
 & a brilliant on his finger; a coat of embroidery;
 Cobweb silk stockings - breeches ^{not} must cover knees,
 smart pumps of grained leather; buckles shining
 A repeated by Graham, which the hours reveals,
 Almost overbalanced with Knickerbocker's seals!
 Hk for musked scents the room. Gold hilted sword with jewel,
 Sword knot of rib. 2nd; tied up with tangles of lace
 "Obscure, pray, ye bellies, that famed thing called a beard!"

Fairholt-
p. 373
40 lines

Same & more } m. 1. 254.
 & a brilliant on his finger; a lot of embroidery;
 Cobweb silk stockings - breeches ^{not} over knees,
 Smart pumps of grained leather; buckles shining
 It is repeated by Graham, which the hours reveals,
 Almost overbalanced with Knickerbocker & seals!
 He if musked scents the room. Gold hilted sword with jewel,
 Sword knot of ribbon; tied up with tangles of lace
 "Obscure, pray, ye better, that famed thing called a beard!"

Luxury in dress.

A London paper. Sept. 1754 says:-

"For luxury in apparel, no age can come up to the present, whereby their dress the clerk, apprentice or shopman are not distinguishable from their master, nor the servant maid, even the cook-wench, from their mistress."

Our young men, bound to the law or trade, in their great excesses in clothes, perukes, gold & silver watches, rings, &c. are hardly distinguishable from young gentlemen of the first rank.

p. 193
Ms. 12. 3. 62.
14. 358.

Boston Post Office, advertisement by Letter, April 28. 1755
Directed to Boston mostly, but some to Hingham, Cranford, Medford, Cambridge, Plymouth, Barnstable, Sudbury, Chatham, Charlestown, Rensselaer, Newton, Marshfield, Waltham, Bellingham, Northampton. (Elisha Pomeroy. 2) Roxbury, Concord

p. 154
146

Scalps. War declared by Gov. Shirley against Eastern Indians June 12. 1755. Bounty for Scalps voted by Legislature to those in service. Males above 12, 50£ male scalps 40£. Female Prisoner & males under 12 25£. Female scalp or male under 12 40£.

M. 9. 394

Premiums to Volunteer companies - Indian captive 220£. Indian scalp 200£ and 30 days provisions. Any person, not of a company, to have 110£ for a captive & 100£ for a scalp. No preference to males or females.

178. Boston Evening Post, 1753 to 1755. Inc.
p. 164

This for the most part is printed on half a sheet, about 16 or 17 inches by 10. There are however a number of whole sheets, which rather increase. The paper seems to have favored the Episcopalians, but seldom meddled directly with that subject. Was supported by many others. It had English principles - not great respect for any but the aristocracy. It contains very few deaths & no marriages. In such matters it is inferior to the more puritan papers. Seldom publishes anything about public transactions except official papers. Copies from English & other papers. Has many articles from English magazines & other periodicals.

In 1755. It has in regard to the war only official or public documents. Takes no pains to hunt up anything.

Boston Gazette 1756. 7. & 8.

Has many whole sheets - more than half of the whole are whole, I think. Is larger than the Evening Post. Is more in the interest of the Puritans, but not illiberal. Not so literary as the E. Post, but perhaps more domestic matters. Has a number of deaths, but only leading men & women. Marriages none, or too few to be noticed. One in the Stone Chapel is noticed, & then may be one or two more. Transactions in city & neighborhood, but few are noticed. Has many advertisements.

p. 194 Boston Post Boy ^{1757/60} is like the other, but he says he has a whole sheet 2-3 days the time. He has a few deaths, & rarely a marriage. Collects as many accidents & events as any of them. He has many advertisements, which grow longer & more particular.

Burning at the Stake, - alive

"Sept 18. 1755. Mark a negro man, and
Phillis, a negro woman, both servants of the
late Capt. John Goddard of Charlestown, were
executed at Cambridge for poisoning their master.
The fellow was hanged, & the woman burned at
a stake about 10 yards distant from the gallows."
They both confessed their guilt & acknowledged the
justice of their sentence, & died very penitent.
After the execution the body of Mark was
brought to Charlestown Common & hanged in
chains on a gibbet, erected for the purpose.
See account of this in Northampton p. 264. Evening Post. Sept 22. 1755.
A third turned evidence & was saved.
Gibbet of Mark remained till near revolution.

175 Miller. Harriet Paine again Oct. 1755
 176 Some new things added -
 177
 178
 179

M. 12. 32.3. mens Buck Gloves; Feather, Sware
 & Ermine Muffs & Peppets, French
 & Italian Flowers, Cambrines Manteles
 Capuchins, White Lavender, Honey & Hungary
 Water, Wash Balls, Horsehair Cockades,
 Pomatum, Hair Pins, Mus & Cotton Threads
 Patches, Masks, women's & childrens Hoops,
 women's & childrens Shoes & Slippers, Shades,
 mens, women's & childrens Stockings,
 Boxen flowers, Feathers, Hats of all sorts
 Girdles, silk & Cotton Skirts, &c. &c. and
 a great variety of other Millinery
 [Milliners kept justifying, m. 14. 24]

M. 15.52 Umbrellas.

2403 "Umbrelleros" are advertised by two women, with
their articles called Mellinery, June²⁹ 16, 1755.

In 1757, June 27. J^{ts} M^r Cutler at the Lion & Bell in
Moulboro' St. Boston advertised that he made Bayonets
for muskets, saddles, "Where may be also had
Silk Umbrellas for ladies, made in the newest & most

Sept 25. 1758. "Umbrellor" advertised.

June 23rd 1760 "A variety of silk Umbrillos for ladies
to be sold, with other goods, at the Indian Cock.

Aug 1760. The same man says "Sole Umbrellas for ladies
made & sold at the Golden Cock, Marlboro' St." (where he was before)

made & sold at the Golden Cock, Marlboro' St. where having before
 June 1761 Umbrellas of all sorts made & sold. He makes up silk of other
 May 1762 Umbrellas for ladies of silk & oil cloth at the Golden Cock same 1763

Jan. 15. 1756. Bandbox lost between Charlestown & Winter Hill,
Jan. 1. 1756. tied with a white ribbon, containing
a lawn faced hood, two caps, a hkf and a pair
of ruffles, all laced with the same sort of lace; two
diamond rings, a pair of red stone ear-rings
and necklace with sunny ribbons. 10 £ O.T. offered the finder

Jan. 15. 40 Electrical experiments & lectures in winter
of 1754 & 55 in Boston. To be repeated 1755-56. One pisture
apparently for each.

Feb. "A double House, sash windowed" ^{p. 62} offered for sale
5 rooms on a floor plastered, 2 stories, with garden
Newhouse & Malt House, with a wharf & stores, &c at
Newport.

March 15. 23 Poetry representing a fashionable female
A little hat of various colors, a bunch of gauze or lace for a cap
cut her hair short, & bound the forehead lock
Put on her negligee, a short sacker or shepherdess,
ruffled up to her ears, 8 or 10 upon an arm,
"Let her hoop extending wide,
Show her garters & her pride."
pure white stockings, high heeled shoe with a glittering buckle

March 15. 23 Proposal to publish a Defence of that article
of faith, that Christ is God, &c. From a London
edition. Unitarians were about.

April 26. Clover, Herd's Grass & Fowl Meadow Grass
Seed advertised near the town dock.
1761 April. Clover seed, Bird's grass, Fowl meadow & Redtop seed adv.
Letters were advertised very few months.

Bohea Tea worth principles. Tea adv. but
not the only kind. Many had no other.
adv 1758 at 5/4 wholesale - duty not on.

1758. Lotteries in the 13th Colonies were not
Uncommon [m. 15. 316]

Keppin of Glasgow made famous Snuff
Snuff made in Boston said to be as good. [m. 15. 170]
1758. Keppin's Snuff adv. at 15/ O.T. (2/1) by doz. 16/ by single bottle
[m. 15. 170]

Boston Gazette 1755

Negroes & Servants.
m. 15. 187. m. 15. 71.

[See ill. 16. 350; ill. 17. 417
m. 16. 84

Jan. 2 negro children, neither a fortnight old, to be given away
may a sturdy negro boy aged 18 for sale.

Slaves were let out by the month or year, or
were offered to be so let out.
One wants to hire a negro woman who is a good Cook

1757.

Negroes for sale. A female child to be given away
Slaves continued to run away, & some white
servants.
Negro woman for sale who understands all the work
in a family.

1758

Wanted a negro boy 13 to 20; & nego girl
from 14 to 20. Both well made, healthy & strong.

A negro man, negro woman and three
negro girls, to be sold at auction. Estate of H. Quincy.
a bankrupt

A number of likely negro boys & girls
just imported from Africa, 12 to 20 years old
For sale at R. S. N. E. Rum as pay.
Others offered for sale.

Some Ranaway as usual.

Importations of white servants not
noticed.

1759

Much as 1758. Some negroes offered for sale
Some ranaway.

Some white servants ran away

1760 Jan

A negro child to be given away.
After years as years before.

1761 Aug.

A parcel of likely negroes imported from
Africa, cheap for cash. The owner will exchange
small negroes for some of lead moral character
that are proper for transportation. Others as usual

1762.

A young negro man who understands family business.
is offered for sale for 240 guineas, (about 187 dollars)

may 24.

"A parcel of likely negroes, 10 to 20 years old, imported last
week from Africa. Inquire of Capt Wickham
on board sloop Diamond, near Avery's Distil house
or said Avery
When a negro murthered by accident, he is often noticed
as being "valuable" - i.e. his master had met with a heavy
loss. His life is accounted as of no value to him.

1763.

A negro child to be given away. Some Negroes for sale
Nov. 14. "A healthy strong negro woman to be given away" Strangers!
Dec. Several men & boys offered. Negro child every year. 1766. 67.

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Goods adv.

- m. 15. 379 Horsehair hats, continued. Hour Glasses & $\frac{1}{2}$ hour glasses m. 12 369
 m. 14 Teachests, often adv. before. Pepper mills m.
 m. 14. 149 Light guns for Hunting. Crumels Hair sieves [m. 14. 305
 p. 62. Iron weights for windows. Manchester Cheests, often [m. 14. 274
 m. 14. 260. Best of French Indigo, often. English Butt Soles. [m. 15. 62
 m. 15. 379 Horsehair Satin & Chyp Hats. Short Buttons [Con 10. 428.
 m. 17. 422 White & striped "lynceys". Kended Cottons [m. 15. 112
 p. 156 Temple & other Spectacles. Fishing rods, lines & hooks. m.
 m. 15. 149 Rattans & hard sticks, with steel honds. Brass & Iron Jews Harps [m. 9. 223.
 Con. 10. 413 Communion Chalice & Beakers. "Extinguishers & saucells" m. 15. 202
 Con. 9. 348 Brass steel chumley Hooks. Snuffers & stands. m. 15. 28
 m. 2. 253. Curling & pinching Tongs. all sorts of Belly [m. 15. 28
 m. 15. 363 White sets (with saddlery) Con. Curry combs. Whips [m. 10
 m. 14. 264 Mahogany C. eachest. m. 15. Table Mats. Pound Bread [m. 15.
 Con. 10. 404 Japaned Waiters & k. packs. m. 15. Steel chaps & stongs [m. 10. 424
 Con. 10. 404 Brass tin pepper boxes. Brushes of all sorts [m. 15. 158.
 m. 12. 57 Ivory nutmeg graters. Cheentasters [m. 15. 143
 m. 12. 199 Silver Steels; just of Tindw 6 days. m. 12. 199. Bookcase Hinges. Con. 90
 Con. 90 H. H. & Pew Hinges. Hooks & hinges Con. 90
 m. 12. 63 Dutch Spectacles. Watch Keys & scales m. 15

In Advertisements, Groceries, Dry goods, Hardware
 Crockery, &c. were in same adv. Most merchants kept
 many sorts of goods.

- m. 15. 84 Black Walnut Chairs - Mahogany Tables [m. 15. 129
 m. 15. 84 Chain with Mahogany Cacks, and Leather Bottoms
 m. 15. 132 Black Walnut Chesty Drawers. Leather porting caps [m. 15. 76
 m. 14. 300 Dresdels for winter Gowns. A couch bed [m. 15. 170
 1757 Red Harrateen Curtains. Pigtail Tobacco [m. 15. 170
 m. 14. 301 Velvet Cloaks & Hood. Mahogany stand [Con. 10
 m. 10. 443. Scarlet flowered Velvet Shaps. Women's black Velvet. m. 17
 m. 15. 212 Green Harrateen. India Dimity. Brown silk Cape [m. 14. 296
 m. 15. 379 Ladies fine Beaver Hats. Plush handle women's caps [Con. 10
 Aug. 10. 1088. Ray braid, twist & cord. Ladies Whalebone Buses [m. 10. 383
 m. 14. 300 Little Petticoats, 4 to 9 breadth. - a scarlet Roquelo. m. 14. 301
 m. 12. 343 $\frac{1}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 Cotton Cheests. Horn Fly nets. [m. 14. 321
 m. 15. 112 Blue $\frac{1}{4}$ 4 Nunmums. Ladies Hair Hats cont. [m. 15. 379
 1768 Cotton & linen Cheests, Cotton & Hollands. Cotton Gowns [m. 14. 300
 m. 12. 343. plain, striped & figured Dun. others. Gulick & Nuns Holland
 m. 17. 392 m. 17. 422

m. 15 384 Many Books advertised.
 Mullus Dictionary of Gardening, Paradise Lost;
 Youngs Night Thoughts, Salmon Gazetteer
 "Pamela neatly bound", many Religious Books,
 Arabian Nights, Dicks cart. London Cook, London Builder
 Hodder, Coker, & Fishers Anthems. Many School & College Books,
 Hervey's Dialogues 3 Vols. Small Histories & Plays
 Chambers Cyclopaedia. Bolts Dictionary of Commerce
 Baileys Dictionary. Bayles Critical Dictionary
 m. 16. 234 A assortment of Books for children, Essence Bolts,
 Armstrongs Art of Preserving Health.
 Chambers Dictionary sexual times.
 Seems same as above

m. 15. 384 Collections of Books frequently for sale 1757, 1758
 1758. "Primer, Psalters, Spelling Books, Bibles,
 School books, account books, paper"
 Port Watters various publications were adv
 and those of other writers, as Doddridge, Henry, &c
 [m. 14. 256] Salmon's Grammar, Quiney, Dispensatory (Latin)
 French Grammar, Pamela, Gouges A.T.
 [See below] Hervey's Publications, Loves Luivoy
 Wards Mathematics, Gordens Grammar
 Popes Essay, Bunyans works, Neals Hist. of N.E.
 Disputes about Original Sin. pub.

17 July Poems on divers Subjects, by Martha
 Brewster of Lebanon - just published.
 mostly religious - Subjects given. 2 wedding poems
 several Acrostics, &c. must have been a book of
 some size, but small.
 Single sermons on various Occasions. Some European

1758
 Aug 31. New England Magazine, Vol.
 m. 4 p. 191 was published. "a magazine of knowledge
 & leisure" "Prodom et delectare."

1761 Long Lists of books are adv. Among them
 Subbuly Grandison 7 vol. Mother Goose [m. 16. 284]
 In Nov. an advertisement of 3 full columns.

1762. Hervey's Theron & Aspasia 3 Vols, Meditations 2 Vols
 & Life & Letters recd. Bellamy's Catalogues
 on Theron & Aspasia.
 many French Books. - Tristram Shandy, Don Quixote
 Pamela continued to be sold.

Sept "Philosophic Solitude, or the choice of a rural Life, a poem
 by a gentleman educated at Yale College". Wm Liversidge, Esq. N.Y.
 [See below] 1767. A new transcript of Clarissa & Pamela.

184 Boston Gazette 1757

1756. Dec. A man advertises a farm in Smithfield, R.I. which is "about 3 miles from Lime Kilns + Potash Works,"
p 195. 393 n. y. 285

p. 195. 211 Watches. Now & then a Silver Watch is to be sold; & in one instance two. No more have as yet appeared at once — Gold ones are still more rare — 2 Silver ones 1758 & twice. 3 Watches 1759. 7 Silver Watches 1762
m. 15 p. 96
1757 "Gold Watches" are adv. Dec 10. 1759.

April. Complaint of Distress in Times; the people are sinking under debts, especially in Boston; many are confined to their houses, & many are in jail. They want an act of Insolvency.

p. 189
142 In 1758 there were Commissioners of Bankruptcy, many May Canary Seed was adv. There must have been birds in cages. "Canary bird seed." 1758
m. 14. 409
m. 9. 284

May "A Chimney Piece, imitating Adam & Eve in Paradise, wrought with a needle".

1/2 197
p. 158 "Best Connecticut Pork" frequent & sometimes Beef.
m. 14. 92 "Fine Table Salt" "Hercules Salt" advertised.

Minutus. John Larner was settled in Stoneham in 1746. Money depreciated & he could not live. He tried it some time, & finally offered to accept a permanent salary of £60 (200 dollars) a year lawful money. This was rejected, though made up one year by subscription, & he left them in 1757. People give a different story. He had a parsonage & wood. was settled on 240 £ Oct. 1749. added 80 £ Nov. 1749. other a different story. (1800)

Nov Orr's best Scythes adv for 40¢ doz [m. 9. 276]

1758 Wearing Apparel, ready made in England
m. 14. 301 men & women's, was constantly for sale at private sale, & often at auction

m. 14. 301 A woman's suit of dark Tabby flowered with gold

m. 15. 170 Silver's ruff box with a mourning ring in it, found

1/2 192. Lottery to have & repair Boston Neck - 5000 Tickets at 2 dollars 10,000. 1008 prizes amount to 9000 \$ so 1000 Collars remaining for the work — Another Scheme 6252 Tickets at \$2. 12500 \$. 1252 prizes 1250. Remains 1250 \$ Long lists of prizes always published. Other Lotteries - Some at all times.

Boston Gazette 1758.

183

Ironmongery } These were common terms and
Braziers } included many things
Saddlery } also Tin Ware, & Tin plates
Cattery } " Pewter Ware. Shavers tools,

Cards from London, were "tow. wool & Cotton".
"Linen Cards" are never offered.

Nov. 10. 337

m. 15 } Single Sermons. preached by ministers in
384 } this & the colonies, were often printed & adv.

m. 14.
286

Mackerel & other pickled fish to be packed
in Casks of 31² gallons. Demerius was given.
Recent Letter. Mackerel offered for sale.

Nov. 14. 283

Military Spirit - There was much said & done
to encourage this. Ministers engaged in
the work

p. 203.
168.

Nov. 12. 318

Nov. 11. 132

Nov. 12. 318

Garden Seeds, all sorts, from London Feb 1762. by a woman
Garden Seeds, of Land B. 1768. by a woman
and by another woman
Flower & Fruit Gardens, connected with gentlemen's houses
Garden Seeds by a woman 1761 Feb. Seeds from London

Concert of Music, vocal & Instrumental
at Concert Hall. Nov. 30. 1758. Tickets 1/2 Dollar.

m. 15
246

"Dollars" were used in reckoning money since or
less after 1750 -

p. 173.

Nov. 12. 224

Stonewall. 12 acres of Pasture in Cambridge
"well fenced with stone wall" (Memorandum 1758)

Nov. 14. 283

Military Articles of various kinds were adv.
frequently. Surgeons Instruments

m. 16. 220

m. 15. 160

"A clothes Press" 1758. was for sale, a moveable

Crockery & Glass Ware was imported abundantly
but different kinds & articles not specified - with
few exceptions. It was sold by hhd. crate &c.

Furniture 1758

- m. 15.197 Feather beds, Bedstead & curtains
April m. Mahogany & Oak Walnut Tables
m. 15.169 Mahogany & Oak Walnut frame Chairs
m. 15.150 Handsome Chimney Glass. Iron bedstead with screws
m. 15.164 Marble Slab with Mahogany frame
m. 15.89 Assortment of China. A fine parcel of Pictures
m. 15.97 8 day Clock with mahogany case
Pewter, Iron, Brass & tin ware, &c &c
Henry Quincy, The preceding belonged to one man, dec.
Of the same estate were, Carved Chairs. The
China was of Dishes, Plates, cups & saucers, &c.
m. 15.89 Turkey Carpet, Looking Glasses, Cherry Drawers, m. 15.132
m. 15.138 Large Harpsichord, Pictures, maps m.
m. 15.101 Carved Silver Haft Knives & forks
m. 15.376 Paint Silver Chafing Dishes, 3 silver Can
m. 15.186 24 Regens to be sold, & other plate
Henry Quincy, the owner of these things was
of Braintree, & a bankrupt
p. 142 Bankrupts were many 1758 among merchants
shopkeepers & others.
April John Welch going to England - To be sold
at his house. Several, Looking Glasses
m. 15.150 Chimney & chimney glasses. Egg day Clock m. 15.97
m. 15.132 " Japanese Cherry Dishes & Betswe" another do
m. 15.164 " Marble Table supported by carved Eagles"
15.129
m. 15.99 Burnt China dishes, Plates & Bowl
m. 11.125 Delph Flower Pots with Handles
m. 15.212 { Lute green Harraten curtains.
Sundry reed do do
Plate, var. Teakettle! Spent bowl with handles
Sugar box & salver, of Tankard, cans, porringers
Salt, pepper, mustard, Silver Haft Knives & Forks, a Can
Mozzozinto Prints. Pictures. (for sweet meats
com. " Handsome brass hearth". Brass andirons, com
many common articles, 24 Candle molds m
1758 Mahogany ^{m.} Teaboard & bottle stands
m. 15.354 Book Case, Carpets, Delph Ware
Nov. Looking Glass 8 feet by 3. Settees. ^m Inlaid with glass doors
m. 15.129 Bureau & other Tables. Carved Table m. Desks 1762 m.,
1769 Settees covered with crimson damask. Set of Tapestry. Tapestry Hangings
m. 15.179 Parlor case of drawers covered with a marble slab. Large Settees m.
m. 15.169 { Curtains with crimson damask back & bottom
" " with cane back & bottom. 1763 Mahogany Betswe. m. 15.132

Boston Gazette 1758-

Goods - many new ones - same old.

- m. 15. 254 Back german Tables, Dice, Cards
Com. 10. 416 Cock Gaff. - Brilliant stones. Com. 10. 416
Com. 10. 431 Floodgate Box Irons & Flat Irons
Com. 10. 428 Yellow & White coat breast Buttons. Horn do.
m. 15. 106 Jackknives, Cutters, Penknives, &c. Glass do.
Blue Humkums for aprons.
m. 15. 249 Siland paper, Satin & Hair hat. Chips do.
(Com. 10. 350) Wood, bone & Ivory stick fans with
gentle mounts
Scarlet & Crimson Cloth $\frac{1}{4}$ for short Cloaks.
m. 17. 371 Cotton Velvets. Plain & corded Venetians.
m. 17. 187
m. 14. 301 Red Satins for mens Waistcoats & womens gowns
m. 17. 426 Calicoes, Chintzes, Patches, White Calicoes,
m. 17. 392 Red & white Striped Cinghams; Bengals
Tappais, Ricamnes, Chellors, Cotton Gowns
m. 12. 343, Men chestnut Cheeks often & other Cheeks
m. 14. 301 Silk Negligees, Erminet. Coloured mode for a pair.
m. 17. 392 Furtrams common, and Thick. Stay trimmings.
"Nankeens" nearly the first. "Nankeens" another
Glass & white wax necklaces.
m. 15. 184 Round Knife Baskets, Breadbaskets & Olden
m. 15. 158 Clops, brooms & brushes. Pearls Peas, room
Com. 10. 414 Hacks & Eyes (nearly first. Pearls Ink stands
Sept. 17. 426 Furniture Calico for beds (first time so mentioned).
m. 14. 301 Hair quilts & petticoats.
Cut Brown Krockas of all sizes. Com. 10. 417
m. 12. 63. Spectacles set in Silver with Temples prings.
a man lost a pair.
m. 12. 375. Large Turkey Carpets. Irish Butter.
m. 9. 276. "Garden Spades & Shod Shovels" are those
commonly mentioned
"Nusk Skin" (probably for smoothing wood)

1759.

- June. English Chintz advertised - first time m. 15. 427
m. 12. 63. Temple Spectacles & Leather Spectacles adv. (?)
Com. 10. 367 English & India Nankeens. Cotton Shapers
m. 14. 276 Furniture Cheeks. None so Pretty.
m. 15. 303 Flour adv. was chiefly from Philadelphia
m. 15. 164 Rubstones were adv. as from England.
1760 Printed Linens. Com. 17. 421.
m. 14. 301 { Siph. Stuffs for Womens Gowns, viz. Prussian, Dresden, Messineth.
Duk Brocades, Broglion, Goretz, Venetian Poplins, &c.

Boston Gazette 1758

Privateers went out in this war as in the preceding. Rhode Island was noted for privateering. Some Prize Ships in Boston.

m. 15. 114

Horse stolen & stayed from Kellogg's Inn in Hadley - dark bay, 14 hands high. Belonged to a man in Helmsburg. Many horns were "natural" & "sucus".

p. 192

July Newbury Lottery, for a bridge over Parker River
7000 Tickets @ \$2. \$14000. Prize \$2.600. for bridge \$1400.
or 14 was 5000 tickets @ \$2. Prize 9000. Gain 1000. 1760 may

July York Lottery, for a bridge
Germaniston Lottery [Lic. ass. III. Prizes pub. June 4. 1759]
This seems a Massachusetts Lottery.

Wives were now then advertised & had been for years - but such advertisements were rare. They became more plenty 1759. 1760 & after.

Aug. A Carrier from Boston to Plymouth adv. Set out from Boston on Friday mornings; set out from Plymouth to return Wednesday mornings - will transact any business on the road - Has a chair for carrying passengers.

m. 12. 273. "Flaxseed 6th offnd for it Nov. 1762 money for Flaxseed every year.
August "Salt or Money" offnd for Flaxseed.

p. 206 Salt was brought from Sallituda & from Turks Island. At least, vessels came from those places. Sallituda's Salt adv. 1762. Salt or money for flaxseed Aug. 62. Lisbon Salt always. St. Martin's sometimes.

1759 A Carrier was appointed by Government to go ^{between Boston & Albany} weekly, during the campaign of 1759. He will set off from Boston on Mondays.

War. The proclamations by Government, British Commanders & others to induce our young men and older men to enlist in the service by land or sea, towards Canada, or Novascotia, &c. were frequent in this war. Mechanics also often called for, & fine inducements held out. Sometimes land promised. Bounties & various inducements held out to all.

m. 17. 416 } Some Shops were broken open in Boston & Cambridge
m. 15. 311 } Describers from British Regiments, were often lead men,
& committed Crimes - [The more foreigners, the
more vice & crime. many Describers from the British
Houses were entered sometimes & plundered, especially of plate.

p. 175
176
179
m. 12. 323 } Millinery Sept 1758. as adv. by Jane Eustis
included a great variety of Articles - every
thing that females wore, & all materials to
make them - that is, good & fashionable articles.
Everything ornamental. Some articles worn
by men. — she included Rappee & Scotch Snuff
perfumed hair powder, Soft & hard
perumatum perfumad, Lavender Water, Salvelation
unction for the teeth, Stoughtons Ointment,
Honey Ointment, &c. — many of her articles were
taken from a French private ship.
P.S. "She makes all sorts of Millinery."

1764 A woman "makes all sorts of hats & bonnets in the
newest fashion" and "mounts fans in the genteelst
manner." — has many goods.

1758 Hatters goods adv.

m. 15. 378 } Linen Linings for beaver, beaverst, (aster & felt hats
Cabby linings — cloth hair looping — Frog loops
Round of flat silk lace; plain & worked buttons
Camels Hair. Coney wool, fine red wool
Bowstrings, Brushes, Vallums, Cards, Blocking line
Black thread, Pomastone, Verdigris, Copperas
Logwood — adv. by a hatter

p. 184. 142 } Bankrupts continued to be many during
m. 2. 232. } the year 1758 under a new insolvent law.
m. 14. 409 } They were merchants, shopkeepers, mechanics,
&c in Boston & other towns. Much real estate,
Furniture, goods, &c. belonging to them, was sold.
m. 14. 409 } Yet the Lotteries went on increasing to help others
to become insolvent. The war expenses
were great.

m. 14. 409 } Bankrupts continued 1759
The law was passed Aug. 1757 — was disallowed & declar-
void by British government. News of this came in June 1759.
more or less that had begun went through.

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1759.

p. 397.

Ames's Almanack for 1759. 1st sheet was
5 Coppers single, 2 postarems a doz. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ single. 2/5 doz.
"Poor Joseph's Almanack" was the same
Ames for 1760 larger 3/4 doz. 7 coppers single ($4\frac{1}{2}$ doz.)

Feb Auctions. One auctioneer says none under
m. 15. 216. 21 years of age will be admitted to his evening sales
except gentlemen's sons of good character, unless
they buy a ticket & pay 1/4. He says, abominable
crimes have been perpetrated by children & servants
in his auction room

Peer's leather, buff colored, imported from England
m. 12. 320 is advertised at 9/4 per lb.

Offers for men to enlist in campaign 1759
m. 15. 164. Bounty 6[£]; those who have been in the service. 8. 2
each to be allowed a blanket, knapsack & cantin.
and 6^d a day for subsistence till they arrive at Worcester.
Wages of private soldiers 8[£] 6 per month. Incl.
men of 6 to be allowed 2 tin Kettles & a hatchet.
England was to furnish arms, ammunition,
tent & provisions. Time April 6 to Nov. 1.
5000 men. — Worcester & Springfield were places of rendez-
vous, & time of enlistment continued till May 17.

p. 190 Stone Cutter from Germany. H. C. Geyer —
m. 15. 164 furnishes Marble Tables, Chimney Mouldings
Hearth Jambs, Door & window frames for brick
houses: Tombstones, Gravestones: Sinks
for kitchens. He polishes old marble, &c.
[Is all his stones marble? apparently, & imported.
see next page]

Ames Soldiers Clothes, Ready made. advertised, over
m. 17 4/5 coats caped, of broad cloth, Kersey, &c.
Jackets of bombad serge & swanskin, double breasted.
Breeches of blue & red Halfbuck, German serge, Druggett & leather.
Trowsers, of check & Oznabrigs.
m. 12. 343 Shirts of check — Caps of worsted & milled, Shoes, &c.

Crockery & Glass.

- m.15. 8/6.95 { Hds of white stone ware
Blue & white & white stone ware
China Plates, cups & saucers. English China
China, Delft, Stone & Liverpool Ware.
an assortment of China ware
stone & Delft ware. Glass ware | m
- 1760 { Hds of Earthen Ware
Hds & Grates of Delft & stone ware | m.15.95
m.15.84 14 Hds & boxes of wine glasses
m.15.86 Assortment of blue & white China, burnt enamelled.
Do of Delft, Stone & Glass ware.
m.15.95 { Samples of blue & white Stone Ware. Chimney Tiles
1761 { China Ware, blue & white, burnt - or plates, handle coffee
m.15.86 cups, cups & saucers, qt and 2 quart bowls, salad
& puddling dishes, round & long fish dishes, coffee cups
with saucers.
m.15.84 Glass salvers, glass candlesticks, cans, vinegar creels,
wine glasses & decanters.
1762 White Stone ware by crate. Delft Ware | m.15.95
m.15.84 Newcastle glass bottles, quart each by gross in ham-
pers.
m.15.86 China ware burnt & blue & white. Dishes, Plates & soup Plates
quart & 2 qt bowls, pt & 1/2 pint bowls. Enamelled
1 qt pint & 1/2 pt mugs. Blue & white baking cups.
Blue & white & burnt Tea cups & saucers coffee do. Tea sets.
m.15.84 Glass candlesticks, Mugs, Decanters, Crewets, wine & water
and other glasses. Jelly & Syllabug glasses, beakers, salt &
m.15.95 China & Delft ware by large or small quantity.
1764 Earthen & white stone ware by hds & crate
Delft & Stone ware. Grates of yellow ware.
m.15. 95 { 1766. Delft & stone ware from Liverpool.
1767 Delft, Flint, Nottingham, Agate, Tortois & Black Ware.
China, Delft & Stone.
1768. "Cream colored Ware" a fresh assortment first I have noticed, all in
white Flint ware, Common Liverpool Ware, other Glass & Enamelled
Stone & Cream colored Plates 1769. } an adv.
- p.190 Stone Cutter. H. Geyer adv. May 1761, that he has
m.15.164 hearths, steps & Tomb Stones of Connecticut Stone,
Hearth of slate stones, drain stones, grinding stones
from Nova Scotia for blacksmiths, grave stones &
others. He says he has imported these
adv. Aug. 1762. Had imported an assortment of Stones (he said that
from 1761 in regard to stones from other colonies) & manufactures
them. Has one marble hearth & several marble tables.
adv 1763. Has stones for hearths, jambs, steps, tombs, paving,
sinks, spouts & all other sorts of Connecticut Stones.
also slate stones for hearths or graves. 120 feet Chignecto
stone for underpinning; other sorts of stones.
1767 Feb. H. Geyer sells stepping stones, lamb stones, & hearth stones, & 3 ft. apart
and underpinning st. - all of Connecticut & New Stone.

192 Boston Post Boy 1759.

- m. 12. 359 Ironworks were building in Hardwick
 April 1759. Charleston Lottery for paving June 1760. No. 1. 6000 Tickets at 2s. Prizes 10,800
 m. 13. 218 Lottery to improve Navigation of Taunton River May 1760. No. 1
 4000 Tickets at 2s. Prizes 7,000. Remain 8000
 p. 188, 186 Boston Lottery No. 7. (to complete paving to in Neck
 p. 184. 5000 Tickets at 2s. 10,000. Prizes 9,000. Remains 1,000
 m. 13. 218 They say the way is already paved to the Gorge Tavern
 & is more agreeable, & more safe for waggons & carriages.
 No 8 followed
 m. 13. 218 Roxbury had a Lottery to continue the paving
 their side of the line. No. 1. 6250 Tickets at 2s. 4s
 \$12,500. Prizes 11,250. Remains 1,250. No 2. in Oct.
 7th Sept. 1760. No 3. in Oct. 1760
 m. 13. 218 Newbury Lottery No. 2 at about same time, and
 County of York Lottery No. 1. Newbury No. 3. No 4. May 1760
 Oct. Suelbury Lottery, to raise the Causeway. No 2. April
 No 4. 62. 5000 Tickets at 2s. Prizes 9,000. Remains 1,000 No 3. July 1760
 p. 187. March 1760 Lottery No. 1 to draw in the unexpired bills of the late Land Bank
 6000 Tickets at 2s. Prizes 10,500. Remains 1500. No 3. March 1761
 p. 194 Houses continued to be burnt - one in County Con
 May one in Lexington. This was set on fire by a man
 laying his pipe of tobacco, partly burnt out on the mantle
 piece & going away. One at Shrewsbury Dec. 29. 1760
 m. 15. 229 One at Windsor Conn. caught by candle left burning & burnt bed. On
 1762 young man & young woman burnt. House was soon consumed
 p. 194
 Alarm. Noise in the air of ~~three~~ explosions, like
 those of cannon, was heard in various places May 10
 m. 8. 287 followed by a noise like that of drums. Came from
 N. H. & passed S. E. It was heard in Worcester Bristol
 Plymouth & Barnstable Counties, at Providence R.
 At the end of Cape Cod a large ball of fire was
 seen which made explosions like cannon.
 John Wentworth, Prof. at Harvard Col. requested more
 particular information.
 Smokes. Men in advertising farms & buildings, sometimes
 tell, not how many fire places, but how many
 "smokes" there are. A farm 24 miles N. of
 m. 9. 348 Norwich Conn. & 3 from Oblong, is adv. having a house
 with 4 rooms on a floor & "3 smokes below and
 one above". Orchard of 110 trees.
 m. 15. 207 Lightning struck buildings, killed some persons and
 more deaths in the summer, almost every year.
 Destruction 1768.
 Charcoal was brought to Boston on carts & sold about
 m. 15. 172 the town. It was the business of many. Some accused
 of using baskets too small

Boston Post Boy 1759

Incest.

1759 At Cambridge, August 1759 ~~Herb~~ ^{Herb} Qadly of Lincoln
 M. 15.311 was convicted of adultery & fornication with her
 own mother's husband, a man 76 years old; &
 sentenced to sit on the gallows, &c. to be whipped 30 stripes
 M. 2.238 & even after wear a capital S. two inches long
 & proportionable bigness cut in cloth of a different
 color from her clothes, & sewed upon her upper gar-
 ment on the outside of her arm, or on her back, in
 open view.

Bears in August & Sept. came down upon the
 M. 12.122 country & destroyed corn & hogs. Some appeared
 in neighborhood of New Haven. Some visited the
 Seaports in Maine. One was killed near Boston
 Two children said to have been killed in Brentwood
 Ct. H. - a woman was attacked in Chester Ct. H. but
 escaped - two boys attacked in Berwick but
 escaped - 7 Bears killed within a mile of the
 meeting house in Kellay in 13 days. One killed in
 Lynn Oct. One killed in Milton Oct.
 1768 50 bears killed in Fowaldboro & neighboring towns. Sept 1768
 near Chelsea.

p. 95 Bopla was the chief tea adventurer - adv. D 6/8 & by 202
 p. 150 Dealer by Cwt. in Chest. - 1762 Green Tea adv. but
 p. 198. let the inferior to the best Hyson? In 16 canisters \$2. per lb.
 1762 Boked Tea. the main Tea 1763 Boked 0.575 by the
 42 lb. dealer

p. 177.225 Post office. 235 letters at Boston Oct. 8. 1759 are adv.
 m. 12.363 more than half of them are directed to other towns
 (ready Boston 3 to towns in Hampshire Co
 about the same No. adv. Oct 13. 1760. Same Oct 1761. Oct 1762
 adv. Oct. 1769. 175 letters Oct 1764. Oct. 1768 about 320 letters
 adv. Oct. 1773
 Great rejoicings in Boston when Secondaoga,
 Niagara, & Quebec were taken
 Ringing, Firing, Illuminations, Fireworks
 Quebec surrendered Sept 17. News reached Boston
 Oct 12 or 13. Thanksgiving appointed Oct 13.
 to be observed Oct 25. Thursday.
 Oct 22 was the great rejoicing day in Boston
 Great doings in other towns

M. 10.191 Common Thanksgiving Nov 29.
 M. 8.62 Freemasons commonly celebrated 24th Jun 2

M. 12.153 Itch Hannah Kidney of Boston adv. Feb 11. 1765 that she makes
 & sells a mixture that will cure the itch or any other
 breaking out "by the smelling of it only."

Abraham Whipple of R. Island, was captain of a privateer
 and in one cruise took 23 French prizes, & some of them
 valuable.
 B. Post Boy Feb 1760, as quoted
 by N.Y. Tribune 1854.

194 Boston Post^{Boy} 1760

^{p. 152}
^{p. 178}
^{p. 164}
^{m. 147}
²¹² Prices of the Post. The printers say March 10. 1760 that they agreed to publish a half sheet weekly for for 5/4 a year; but the great flow of news has obliged them for two or three years past to publish whole sheets two thirds of the time. Must be increased in price.

Hereafter the price is 6/8 a year in Boston; and 8/ for those covered, directed & left according to order. — This is lower than Philadelphia & New York where they have at least 9/ a year or one dollar & a half & in the neighboring governments, they have a dollar for their small papers. — They say wood better & provisions are higher than they were 2 or 3 years ago.

^{m. 15}
⁷⁸ Great Fire in Boston March 20, 1760
Names of the dwellers in the houses given

^{p. 192}
^{m. 15}
⁷⁹
^{m. 15. 237} Houses Burnt.
April 3. A house & barn & contents mostly burnt in Lancaster
A house & beams in Concord & much corn & hay
A Double house & most of its contents in Lincoln
A House & barn in Wilmington, & all in the barn
These 4 fires occurred in one day & probably a dry windy day & seem all to have taken in the house — this not quite certain.

^{m. 15. 239}
^{m. 15}
²³⁷ A house at Needham April 5. & most of contents.
1762 A house at ~~Holman~~ ^{Hale} burnt in Goddington. Defect in chimney
" April. a house & Dedham & most of contents. Sparks fell on the roof of Hanson's & set on fire by
a house at Framington; at house at Kittery. At Windsor, 61-1. Bullington by
in May 1762

^{m. 15}
²⁰⁷ (Hail & Lightning) July 30 1760 Severe storm at Hatfield
attended with Hail. The house of Coratham Ellis
(Ellis) was struck & a woman knocked down
who has since recovered. Considerable of the
Indian corn in Hatfield & Northampton
are laid waste by the hail.

^{m. 15. 207} [1764 June 27. Dost Paines' house struck with lightning in Hatfield. Mrs P.
" Aug. 20. Mr Breck's barn burnt with lightning in Sp¹ Mrs P.

^{p. 208}
^{m. 15}
^{p. 79} Accidents to persons are many every year.
Some fatal & others bad. — Year past it was so
1761. There have been many fatal accidents, & some bad wounds.
1762 many accidents, & many sudden deaths every year.
These fatal accidents, are often odd & strange
many strange stories
1763 Strange as well as common accidents continue & increase
1764 still more plenty & dreadful awful accidents 1768.

"Carolina Indigo" is advertised April 1760. Not noticed before. — amongst the Indigo ads. for years before we see called "French Indigo". 1762. French & Carolina Indigo.

May Ladies Needle Work. Sarah ^{Bramham} ~~Cass~~ informs young ladies that they may be taught at her house in Dorset Lane, "Waxwork, Filigree, Painting on Glass, Marking, Plain Sewing, Tent-Stitch & Irish Stitch" — will board reasonably.

June 2 Butts — A man advertising many goods for sale at Marlboro', "cheap for cash" — & that there he says, "Butts will be taken as cash at 6 pence a lb." ^{1 lb. of the best Tawny & red-dyed were 5 pence also: Butts @ 8^d. 1761} ^{"Robt. Butts" imported after adv. 1761. 62. Irish Butts in 1764}

Red Cloaks. The Marlboro' man above advertising "1/4 Scarlet Broad Cloth for womens long cloaks, and Cardinals."

"Iron Furnace Ware" — so called 1762.

Yellow Ware adv. June 1760 (not under that name)

Iron Pots & Kettles; Churns, Backs, hand pots, hand Kettles, 2 quart, quart, pint Skillets, Pudding pans, Basons, Iron weights, Ovens, mutton, Cart & Cheese boxes, &c. by Ton, hundred or less. 1762 Feb. added. large & small Spiders, Snappers, Bakepans, Fry pans, hand pots, ~~pitch pots~~, Pea kettles, horse cart boxes, Wagon boxes, Tin Kettles for cooking, Pitch pots, Others as follows. Tea kettles with crooked spouts in solid cast-iron.

Saddles. Ware is often advertised, but see no allusion to a harness maker, or to any materials for a harness.

Providence Stone Lime adv. Nov. 1760. ^{see towards end of 393} Co. do. July 1761. July 1, 12, 1763. 1764.

Watches. A man adv. Dec. 1760. a Gold Watch suitable for a gentleman; also a gold chased watch suitable for a lady; & several silver & pinchbeck watches. 1763 a watch @ 8. 10. sterling.

7 Silver Watches at Auction 1762. Second-hand &c. 1 Gold watch 11 silver & 1 gold watch at auction Nov 1762. all second-hand.

Nov. 1763 a variety of Silver & Gold Curious writing at auction.

Georgia Stone Lime adv. Aug. 1762. cheaper than that from Providence & the wharves in a bushel more. So says adv. I think it is a very same as below.

St George's Stone Lime adv. Sept. 20 1762. made at St. George's. ^{with from Providence & Lime. For sale at St. George's & in Boston.} Continued 1763. 1764. 65. 66.

196 Boston Post Boy 1761

Several farms adv. 1765-1772 have a potash on them

- p. 80. **Potash** - A farm of 300 acres & large house, at Cold Spring, is offered for sale, Feb 2. 1761. It has a building of 70 by 30 feet, which has been improved
- all. 9. 285. "part for the Potash manufactory and part for a shop" - John Millaścaren of Cambridge seems to be the owner. It is said to join Hadley
1762. 1430 acres partly in Pringetown, Worcester Co. is Province offered for sale. Is called "Potash Farm". To be set off at auction at not less than 500£.
- m. 9. 285. 1763. Dec. Lease offered for Potash. First notice of any for sale.
- all. 9. 285. 1763. Dec. A Boston man offers 41. C.T. (6²/₃d) for Ashes
1767. Potash works in Hardwick - & Easton were worth
1769. Potash Kettles adv. 1771. These cast at Salisbury. Can save to by much better than those cast in Mass.
- all. 12. 242. **White Pine Tree**. Paper of Feb 23. 1761, says a tree was lately felled at Goshen in Connecticut. By Mr. Hills which measured 4 feet 10 inches at the butt (in diameter) & was cut into Sawmill logs as follows:
- | | | |
|------------------|---------|--|
| 2 logs of 8 feet | 16 feet | Perhaps there were two branches to the tree. It could not have been 330 feet high. |
| 6 " of 12 " | 72 " | |
| 1 " of 13 " | 13 " | I was supposed the logs would make 12,000 feet of boards. The 30 feet would have made saw mill logs had it not been broken |
| 1 " of 15 " | 15 " | |
| 6 " of 12 " | 72 " | Broken in fall |
| 8 " of 14 " | 112 " | |
| Broken in fall | 30. | 330. |
- [Cannot be true]

A Painter adv. March 9. 1761. - 4 kinds of White Paint, 9 of red, 8 of yellow, 6 of blue, 4 of green, 5 of black; 3 of Oil, or Linseed, Nut oil & Oil of Turpentine, with Varnishes, knives, brushes, pencils, Whiting, gold & silver leaf, & gilding, &c.

1765 Same painter adv. London Linseed Oil by barrel or less; also Crut Oil & other things.

1769 Same painter has Linseed Oil, Nut Oil, & all sorts of Paints.

1772. Same has Linseed, Nut, & Turpentine oil

p. 239 m. 12. 147 **Fast** appointed in England - to be March 12. 1762

cap. Jan 2. 1762 on account of war with France, and now, just begun, with Spain. To pray for blessing on our arms; to pray that judgments deserved by our sins may be averted, &c. To be devoutly observed by all, as they would avoid the wrath of God, and upon the pain of such punishment as we may justly inflict on all such as contemn & neglect the performance of so religious & necessary a duty. Bishops & Clergy are directed to compose a form of prayer suitable to the occasion, to be read in all churches, chapels, & places of public worship. - Massachusetts Gazette April 12.

p. 227
 m. 12. 193
 Post-riding - Silent Wilde (resided subsequently
 at Spentisbury & probably now) proposed to ride from
 Boston to Northampton, Deerfield, &c. during
 8 months; the + is every week 6 months, and
 once in two weeks 2 months - to begin first Monday
 in April [to go to Dec. 7] He wishes names to be left
 at public houses in the towns - will furnish Boston
 papers @ 8¢ a year. He will do other business.
 He seems to have altered his plan; to go all the year & have 2 dollars. 6 months
 expired in Nov. He calls for 1 dollar.

p. 210
 m. 12. 386
 Rags wanted May 1761. - of linen, of old sail cloth,
 of cotton or checks. 5d O.T. will be allowed per lb.
 at Boston, Salem, Portsmouth, &c. and at the
 Milton P. Herrellill (apparently the only
 mill in the colony.) or 1 dollar per cent.
 [5d O.T. is $\frac{2}{3}$ of a penny lawful or 1 copper,
 which is $\frac{2}{3}$ pence for 12d - one dollar is 72 pence

m. 12. 193
 Post-Rider. James Lee of Pomfret proposes to
 ride as a newspaper carrier from Boston
 to Windham, Connecticut to begin April 1 &
 go once a week during summer season (June.
 Goes through Roxbury, Needham, Holliston, Belling-
 ham, Ellendon, Wrentham, Douglas, Kellingly
 Woodstock, Pomfret, Canterbury, Windham
 will carry bundles, &c. March 1762
 m. 12. 193. Post-Rider to Fitchburg, May 1771. passes through Charlestown
 Cambridge, Lexington, Concord, Acton, Littleton, Groton, Shirley
 Lunenburg, Westminster, Fitchburg. Not a new one perhaps.

p. 184
 m. 12. 335
 Connecticut Pork & Virginia Corn
 also Pickled Pork "in barrels of 220 lb each."

S. Carolina Sole Leather & are adv. [Mass. 15. 62
 English Sole Leather & Soles]

Advertisements in regard to Taxes, Land, &c.
 in new towns are common & have long been so.
 [and long continued]

p. 227
 m. 12. 193.
 m. 12. 193.
 Silent Wilde, Rider from Boston to Northampton, Deerfield
 &c. advertises for pay for last 6 months, ending Jan. 1771
 [He refers to these 6 months as being due, alludes to nothing before
 probably he left off 1762 or 3. He began again 1770, about or on 1. 1. 1771
 earlier. He proposes 6 months longer - He calls this 6 months
 "last engagement as of some before." Proposes to go once a week
 & let others have papers at 1 dollar for 6 months & carry them to the beginning
 He goes to N. H. first apparently. Will do other business as usual. 2. 2. 1771
 Calls loudly on those who are indebted.

Goods.

- m. 15. 167 { Womens shoes of black satin, Russel, worsted Damask, Blk Shammy
Do. Clogs & gold shoes of Blk Velvet. Childrens red Morocco Pump & shoes
Lynn made shoes, also Lynn made shoes 1763
- m. 14. 301 Womens Tammy Quills.
- m. 15. 419 { Blk satin Bonnets, Spotted & plain Chiff hats,
Quills, plain, black & colored satin hats.
- m. Grape Fans. Blk Quills. (m. 10. 448).
- m. 14. 301 Cardinal setts & Cardinals made up. Some Cardinals were ^{m. 14. 301} Black
- m. 17. 420 Laces, a variety - clear, spotted, migionet, long, peizt, schisic,
- (m. 10. 452) & d kps - shup & border kenting, colored silk gauze, Paste works,
India taffety, Bandanna, Gulgee, Scotch check, cotton Romal
- m. 14. 301 Womens cotton patterns for gowns.
- m. 15. 376 A gold whistle with bell & coral.
15. 150. Looking glasses "about 8 feet high."
15. 157 { Pictures in plenty & often advertised - Those of the
great men of Europe, so called, are mentioned.
- m. 14. 309 Feather Muffs & Tippetts. also Fur Muffs & tippetts. m. 12. 301
- m. 14. 274 & 275 Cornetum Checks, Apron Checks $\frac{5}{8}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$, Manchester checks $\frac{3}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$
- m. 12. 374 Carpeting for floors & stairs. Carpets of different sizes m. 12
- m. 15. 93. Churny Tiles per box. Salt Peter.

1763.

- m. 14. 301 Womens apparel - a great variety. also Mens Apparel
- Con 9. 346 A womens pocket of striped beedtick, lost with articles in it.
- Con 10. 451 Feathers & Plumes. Silver Flowers (Con 10. 46)
- m. 14. 291 Gauze & catgut commonly tog. then
- m. 15. 320 mens neat black bags for the hair. Velvet caps m. 15. 378
- m. 15. 98 Paste, transparent, stone & other necklaces & earrings
- m. 15. 98 French head Soitaires. Bee le do
- m. 15. 172 Spanish & Philadelphia Iron not uncommon
- Con 10. 325 Womens & Childrens English made stays.
- Con 10. 350 "Flan mounts & Fans mounted" continue later advertised.
- Con 10. 424 "Steel shoe chapes & tongues" [1765 leather bowed Spectacles
- m. 14. 425 Punchbeck, bath metal, steel, stone, Japaned Shins & knee buckles
- m. 15. 166 Calinanco shoes made at Lynn @ 38¹/₂ O.T. Cotton Wood 17¹/₂ O.T. ^{m. 15. 117}
15. 95. Bohea Tea 4¹/₂ O.T. & 4¹/₂ O.T. single lb; Hyson 10¹/₂ O.T. & one sort 8¹/₂ O.T.
17. 193. Another offers the best Hyson at 4. a lb - none better in 73. ¹⁷⁶⁴
- 209 Another, extraordinary Hyson at 5¹/₂ & Green Tea at 2¹/₂
- m. 15. 98. 2 & 3 gallon stone jugs & Pickle pots. (m. 15. 93)
1764. Trimmings for gowns & Sacks. (m. 14. 301)
- m. 17. 393 Printed Gattings. Pretties (m. 17. 404)
- m. 15. 419 Womens bonnets, trimmed hives, plain hats, (acid hat,
Chiff hats.
- m. 15. 142. R. J. Cheese, best at 5¹/₂ full b. Ry Gammon 2¹/₂.
- m. 15. 166 Womens bus shoes for women 35¹/₂ O.T. - Kitchen Jacks. m. 12
- m. 15. 103. Lemmons & Linet.

Boston Post Boy 1762. — Crimes.

199

- M. 15. 306. A man executed in New York for attempting passing
N.Y. paper currency. Also one for burglary, Feb. 1762
M. 15. 311 Thieft, house & store breaking, — seems increasing.
(Called Dr. Seth H.)
- M. 15. 307 Seth Hudson, "noted" for counterfeiting Treasury
notes, to be whipped 20 stripes, 4 times, to be
imprisoned a year, pay a fine of 100 £ each
conviction — 90 s. per Annum how his confederate
to be whipped 30 stripes & pay 100 £ each conviction
- M. 15. 307 3 more in Boston for forging notes on shops, were
punished by whipping; only imprisonment & fine
- M. 15. 311 One for housebreaking; one for shop breaking.
- M. 15. 308 At New York, one sentenced to be executed for
burglary, & one for setting fire to a warehouse
S. H. was executed (negro). First (white) was reprieved till
King's pleasure is known
- M. 15. 311 Horse stealing was not at an end — often adv.
as "stayed or stolen", 13th, 14th, 14th & 15 hands high.
Some packs, some pack stags.
Compounding with felons — or a desire to do so, is
often manifested for a long course of years — the
man who has lost offers to conceal the crime,
or "no questions asked" if certain things are returned.
Often pretend to know the person when they do not.
- M. 15. 308 1764 Sept 3 men were whipped 60 stripes each at
the public whipping post, for stealing. This seems
to have been done in Boston — possibly R. S.
- M. 15. 311 1765. In 1764 & 5 there were highway robberies.
By a law of 1761, it was made a capital offence,
to assault, rob, or take from any person, in the
highway, street, passage field or open place any
money, goods, &c. This was, in addition to a law 10 Anne
- M. 15. 311 Murders of Bastard children occur rarely — but there are some
known or suspected.
- M. 14. 80 1765 April. At Court at York, Ellaine, of Condesbury, 6 women
confessed themselves guilty of fornication; 4 were
fined 50 s. each, or to receive 10 stripes. Not being able to
pay, they received the stripes at the whipping post.
They were "veterans in the service". Two of them
for other faults were committed to house of correction
and received the discipline of the house, which by way
of entrance was 10 stripes more each.
2 of the six escaped the lash, having alleviating circumstances.
- M. 12. 124. 1767. 8 by 11 Houses broken open & plate stolen; and some
shops broken open & robbed — a house set on fire & burned
by a villain — many villains about, for ignorant transients.
a Traumatic person at N. Haven, for burglary, whipped 15 stripes,
right ear cut off, branded B. on forehead.

200 Boston Post Boy 1762.

War-

April 19. 1762. Massachusetts had 600 men in the service, who were to be recruited, at a bounty of 70^s. e. a. & 620 more to be raised at 7^s. bounty each, at last session, G. Court voted 2000 men, now raised, all to be 3220 men, under Gen. Amherst - To Serve to Oct 31

also Recruits for regular service 893 men to have a bounty of 7^s. (Then was for the English regular service to complete the Kings Regiment in America, to serve during the war. - They were offered Province bounty 7^s. L. m. Kings bounty 5^s. & 4^s. e. a. equal to \$3.15. mass. cur. or a half 10.15. lawful m. to be clothed, &c. Wages not stated.

Seamen are offered to enlist in a Kings ship 53/4 a month, and ashore in Prizes.

Springfield was Rendezvous for Provincial soldiers
Castle William seemed place for regular soldiers.

June 5 of these N.E. soldiers adv. as Deserters from Castle Wm & 6^s. reward offered for each.

Mass Militia Law in force 1762. & quoted from:-
Soldiers & householders to be provided with Firelock
musket, of musket or bastard m. bore - barrel 3¹/₂ ft
or other fire arms satisfactory. a Snapsack, a collar
and 12 bandaliers, or a cartouch box; 10 powder,
20 bullets, 12 flints, sword or cutlass, worn & spring wire,

Great Rejoicings at N. York, Boston & elsewhere
upon the reduction of Havana. Sept 1762
In Boston Sept 20. Great Display & Sermon by Dr Sewall,
Bells, Guns, feasting, music, illuminations, bonfires, fireworks,
& yet it was a useless conquest, which cost Massachusetts
much blood & treasure: how many perished by disease
Gov. ap. Oct 7. as a day of public Thanksgiving in the Colony

Cessation of Arms. Preliminaries of peace signed Nov. 3. 1762
Proclamation of Cessation of Arms by British King, Nov. 26.
Proclamation read in Boston Feb 7. 1763. & guns fired and
other rejoicing.

m:14.84 Thanksgiving for Peace to be Aug. 11. 1763, Gov.
Bernard says His Majesty had commanded him to appoint
a day of Thanksgiving -
Peace was declared by King of England by Proclamation March 21.
Proclaimed in Boston Aug 10.

Rogeroes. Chew Balley, one of them, died at New London July 1. 1762. He was poisoned by eating some vines or bushes, swelled up & died. Would allow no means of cure to be used, nor would the brethren and sisters of the sect allow any - it being contrary to their principles - He was brother of one of the Sect who was in Boston with one or more persons of the same party, about a fortnight ago. They were called here Reca Her Baptists & endeavored to disperse their books

M. 2. 244. c. **New York & Newport.** Two sloops to run between these places, as packets to carry goods & persons. To sail from N.Y. every Friday, & from N.P. every Thursday. Prices. Cabin passengers a pistole. St. aged 2 dollars. Cask goods 3¢ per ton; bar iron 1¢, pig iron 10¢. Cadage 2¢. Old Iron & Rum 8¢. Lhd. Candles 9¢ box, butting 9¢. 2 wheel carriage, a pistole - horse or cow, pistole. Baggage as customary.

Aug. 16 Here on the woods, August 1762 - very dry season. m. 2. 266
m. 15. 236. Woods & brush burnt in three miles in Oramtree; somewhat less in Abingdon; in Brookfield a mile square burnt over

In Brentwood, N.H. great fires, some buildings burnt. Has run over 2000 or 3000 acres - some farmers swept clean of corn, fences, &c. & nothing to be seen 200 persons engaged in watching it day & night to keep it from buildings - In other places there was great destruction, especially among the pines, & the ravages continued day after day, & then seemed no abating without rain

Rain fell before the 23. Aug.

1768 May 13. Fire in Norfolk Co. burnt 5 miles long & 1 1/2 broad - fences all burnt & one house that was empty.

[Here, in pine woods Sweden. Lon. 2. Rec. Vol. 2. 119.

M. 15. 170. **Snuff.** Kipping of Glasgow, is always appealed to as No 1. "Other Scots Snuff" is adv. Rappee rarely. A man again offers domestic snuff, which he thinks as good as the Scotch snuff - packed in casks, bladder bottles, canisters - as cheap as Kipping sells in Glasgow. He is McKenzie, prob. a Scotchman. He says the only objection to his snuff is that it is manufactured in New England, which is quite enough with some people.

M. 15. 170. Kipping's snuff is advertised by Hhd, some years. (he says). Rappee's snuff was still the best snuff 1772. Tillock's is something adv. Rappee sold down

202. Boston Evening Post 1762.

accidents from guns

m. 15. 76 Many accounts in years past, of persons being killed in hunting, being taken for a bear or other beasts, being.

Man shot in Montague.

m. 15. 76 Sept 16. Mr Nathan Tattle & his son were hunting in the woods; they parted & the son coming upon his father at twilight, in a thick wood, & unexpected ^{for the first} took him for a bear & shot him, & he immediately expired. The ball went through one arm & lodged in his body.

1764 Dec 5. John Rammon of Palmer shot John Davis of Ware
m. 15. 76. ^{by a mill pond.} ~~They were both hunting for an Otter~~ unknown to each other. Davis thought Rammon had wasted the Otter

Fair at Haverdwick, authorized by G. Court,

m. 12. 185 1762 held Wednesday & Thursday, Oct 20 & 21
1762. This seems the first time or is first ad.
in 1763 adv. again. 16 Oct 19 & 20

p. 165 Old Tenor prices continue to be given to many
m. 2. 294. things, in the newspapers & continue down to 1772 & after

Newfoundland Fishery - estimate.

m. 14. 266 2000 boats catch 500,000 quintals } @ 12/9. £ 372,000
150 vessels " 120,000 " " 60,000
m. 15. 380 3000 tons of oil from the same @ 20s ton — 60,000

m. 15. 444 Mourning Coach fitted up for funerals - will carry
5 or 6 persons. Use of it 6/8; also a Chaise. 8/4. with
drivers &c

Saddler & Chaise Maker adv. Nov 1762. (first one

m. 12. 373 Sells chairs & chairs & Saddles of all sorts -
m. 15. 1395 Saddles an Hunting, Demi-seat, hunting pured, Side saddles,
Chair saddles, Chaise collars, Coat collars & saddles,
Bags & portmanteaus. Also Saddles a -
Fringer, Laces, bits, Buckles, Stirrups, Whips, Tug & nails
worsted Reins.

m. 15. 763. Another Chaise maker - advertises
395 Every Lace of all colors for servants & Chaises,
worsted Reins. needs Foot-oil. m. 14. 294

1764 March Chaise & Harness Maker advertises -

m. 12. 373. " Makes & mends all sorts of Harness." First notice
of a Harness maker

1768 Nov. 2. Saddler from London; Side saddles, bridles
m. 12. 373 portmanteaus & saddle bags, &c.

Snow. much snow fell in winter of 1762-3
 m. 7 or since Dec 25 - on the 7th m. the town and
 county were full & travelling bad. Snow
 M. 10. 143. supposed to be over 3 feet on a level in the country
 or "between 3 & 4 feet". Several persons from Rutland
 Deerfield, &c. were obliged to march with snow-
 shoes to Shrewsbury - there being no paths on the
 road.

p. 185. 168
 p. 233

Sabbath
 m. 12. 318

Seeds

Garden Seeds, advertised by 2 women in
 March 1763. also one of them adv.

m. 9. 238

Clover seeds red & white, Lucerne, Sainfoin,
 and other grass seeds. Rape & Canary bird seeds.
 One has hamp & Canary seeds.
 also Good boiling Peas.

m. 12. 318

A Third woman adv April 4, more extensively
Large Windsor Beans were adv. by two of them,
 also pole & bush beans. - The 3d has -

m. 9. 238

**Red & White Clover, Flanders Clover & Ryegrass
 Seed.**

1764 March
 m. 12. 318

One of the same women out again with all sorts of Garden
 and Flower seeds - wholesale & retail - just from London
 a man in Roxbury also advertises (small box in Boston.
 another woman in Boston advertises - & Clover & grass seeds

1769. March
 m. 12. 318.

Garden & other seeds adv as usual by women, 4 at once,
 and two men. 1770 women out again. 1771 same 3 women &
 a man 1772 Garden & grass seeds as usual. 3 women adv. 1773
 1773. 6 women & 3 men adv. same as 1772.

Children of both sexes, offered by Charles Town oversury
 to be bound out in town or country.

most of Umbrellas seem to have been made here

p. 179
 230
 713

"Umbrellas". A new seller appears June 1763,
 besides the one at the Golden Cock. viz Ann Tomkins.

m. 15. 52

"a great variety of silk umbrellas, very large, with
 me at Mahogany sticks in the newest taste?"
 not said whether imported.

1766 Dec. Isaac Howls makes Umbrellas with the next m. m. 1767

Umbrellas still made at the Golden Cock

1768. O. greenleaf, neat green & blue Umbrellas.

1769 O. G. has given Persian Umbrellas, at 6 & 5. O. T. (16/8.

1772 Umbrellas & Umbrella fringes. Also Umbrellas made in needle manner
 & Isaac C. Howland. 3d adv.

Garden Seeds

1765. April. Woman adv Garden, Flower & Bird Seeds.
 also Clover red & white, red top, Hudgrass - all of last
 year's growth - Windsor & other kinds of upright stalk Beans
 are always advertised - another woman adv Garden seeds

See above
 m. 9. 238
 m. 12. 318

m. 12. 318

1766. A woman made adv; and 2 other women.

1767 Feb 16. A woman advertises Garden & grass seeds
 by another woman; and a third one, & a fourth.

m. 15. 30

One has white & red Clover, Lucerne, Sainfoin, Hudgrass, seed.

m. 12. 318
 m. 15. 30.

1768 Feb. The women come again. garden & other seeds. Windsor Beans
 always offered. Now, Clover, red top, Hudgrass, Lucerne & beet seed.

204 Boston Post Boy 1763 (Cont from M. 11.180. M. 9.105)

June 20 ^{White Pine.} Logs seized by Banning Wentworth, surveyor
General of his Majesty's Woods, in the month
of April 1763. viz.

At lower end of Westminster 28 logs, 13 to 29 inches diameter.

At Chambliss Island, Westmoreland, 35 do - 14 to 38 " do

In Westmoreland 49 " 14 to 34 " "

At Spruce Island in Hindsdale 32 " 12 to 29 " "

At Pomroy's Island in Hindsdale 119 " 12 to 30 " "

At Hindsdale 140 " 12 to 33 " "

At Charlestown (Nolt.) 130 " 12 to 30 " "

At Falls in Walpole 105 " 12 to 34 " "

At Falls in Rockingham 322 " 12 to 32 " "

At lower end of Charlestown 5 ^{do} masts. 12 to 20 " "

At lower end of Rockingham 6 do 10 to 24 " "

At upper end of Walpole 3 ^{do} 15 to 17 " "

All cut from trees growing in New Hampshire, & not in
any township & all to appear at a Court of
Vice Admiralty in Boston June 23^d. & show cause
why the logs & masts should not be forfeited.
May 31. Wm Story, Dep. Regt. of Court

June 20. More logs - seized in April. in Mass
At Field's Island at lower end of Northford 266. 12 to 36 inches
as Northampton 140. 13 to 32 "
Cut out of trees growing in N Hampshire, &c
Same notice from Wm Story, as above

July 11. More logs seized in May & June 1763, viz
At Northampton & South Hadley } 326 logs, 14 to 36 inches Diam
At Springfield 185 " 12 to 30 " "
At Hadley 45 " 15 to 36 " "
At Hatfield 21 " 15 to 30 " "
At Northampton 21 " 16 to 24 " "
Proceedings as before. dated July 7. 1763

July 25 More logs seized in Massachusetts.

At Seaboard at a mill 3100 logs 12 to 36: & 800 more

in Kickanawak river, 129 logs at Falmouth 144 logs, + 100 "

In Andover 500 logs, 12 to 36: in Haverhill 100. 12 to 36

In Bradford 300 " 12 to 36: in Panton & Halls 160. 12 to 36

all said to have grown in N.H. & not in any township.

Sept. 19. 1000 Logs at Amoskeag falls, 12 to 36. W. Story, July 23.
[all logs seized are white Pine. like the others. W. S. Sept 12
[see next page at bottom.]

p. 174 Barber adv. just imported (calls himself Periwig maker.
 June Black bags for the hair - Curling tongs & tapers irons,
 Razors, Paper combs, Setting combs to dress half cut wigs,
 M. 15. 320 Perfumed oil - hair powder, perfumed splain
 Pomatum; stiff pomatum for warm weather.
 Shaving boxes & brushes; London hair & grisle hair,
 white goats hair, ^{ready mixed for wigs}
 white & grisle own owned hair.
 Black, brown & pale horse hair,
 wig makers ribbon cauls & silk.
 Nov. Human hair, horse hair, grizzle hair & silk cauls
 (adv. at auction)

142. Lotteries Faneuil Hall Lottery No 1 adv. July 1763
 m. 15. 370 Do No 2. 1763; do No 3 Jan 1764 - towards rebuilding
 Faneuil Hall, 4000 Tickets @ 3s. Prizes 12,800, Remains 1200
 m. 15. 218. Newbury Lottery still going on. 1764 [No. 4 1765
 m. 15. 370. Faneuil Hall L. No 7. 1767. also No 8 & 9. Claims continued
 down to 1770 & 1771. Last Glass in 1772.
 1772. Harvard College Lottery to raise 3200 £ to build a new Hall
 m. 15. 370 10,000 Tickets @ 6s. Prizes 48,600 £
 m. 15. 187. A Negro girl 9 or 10 years old offered for 30 £, 1766. Other
 negroes offered as before, but not many at once.

July Servants still Imported.

m. 15. 71 } A number of young men & women servants
 to be disposed of for a term of years, agreeably to indentures,
 from Ireland.
 Var. Some indentured maid servants to be disposed of
 1769 Sept 30 Servants from Ireland - some tailors, shoemakers
 m. 15. 71. Smiths, weavers, &c. Others understand farming.

These celebrations or most of them were kept up in 1772 & 1773. Whigs joined in them
 Birth Day of Queen Charlotte, celebrated Jan. 18. 1769
 Accession of George III. Oct. 25. 1768 celebrated in Boston
 Birth day of George III. June 4. 1768. Rejoicings as usual
 Royal Birth days, & other days in reference
 to the Sovereign & his family were observed
 in Boston as in past times. Birth day of Prince
 of Wales, celebrated 1763. Queens birth day 1767

Dec 3. More Logs. Dec. 1. 1764 - Claimed by Pennings Wentworth
 p. 204 var. 18 at Hatfield, 25 to 34 inches; Healdy School meadow 3
 19 to 24 inches & 2.5 to 34 inches; South Hadley 50. 12 to 18 inches;
 and 80 19 to 24 inches & 20. 25 to 34 inches & 13. 35 to 44 inches. At Hadley
 12, 19 to 24 inches & 12. 25 to 34 inches. At Northampton 20 (12 to 18),
 25 (19 to 24), 28 (25 to 34). At Fall's 10 (12 to 18), 14 (19 to 24), 10 (25 to 34),
 at Springfield W. Side 75 logs (12 to 18), 60 (19 to 24), 30 (25 to 34), 19 (35 to 44).
 at Longmeadow, 30 (12 to 18), 40 (19 to 24), 16 (25 to 34), 8 (35 to 44).
 [Cont. m. 15. 236] West side of River? 50 (12 to 18), 60 (19 to 24), 40 (25 to 34), 10 (35 to 44).

206 Boston Post Boy 1764.

p. 188 **Flaxseed** - cash offered for it some years past.
and sometimes Salt. Same years after,
m. 12. 273
Oct. 1763. a man will give money; or will give 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels
Salt for a bushel of Flaxseed.
1772 It was cash for flaxseed

m. 15. 281 **Apothecaries** - almost all for 20 years, had
advertised their medicines as "Chymical
and Galenical".

Small Pox in Boston Jan. 1764 and after
m. 1. 31 Business checked - not much done.
General Court met at Concord in May.

p. 112 **Assizes of Bread** June 2. 1764. Wheat 4/8 bushel
m. 11. 1381 July 16 1764 wheat 4/6. prices nearly the same
4 White Loaf to weigh 2.4 Sept. 7. wheat 5/4 White Loaf
m. 15. 25 do 1.2 May 1765 Wheat 4/8. White Loaf 2.4
185 20 Brown Loaf 2.1
4 Brown Loaf 3.0 $\frac{3}{4}$
3/4 wheat 1/4 rye }
(Bisket at a copper 0.6.

Music & Instruments 1764

m. 15. 1381 A gentleman from London advertises, an abundance
of Music in manuscript & in print, from Italian,
German, English, &c. All the old & new songs,
and tunes. The Scotch songs & tunes, are in 27 Volumes.
A great collection of old & new English songs & music,
then relate to the voice, flute, violin, Harpsichord,
guitar, &c. and to old & new country dances,
minuetts, Scotch reels, marches, hornpipes, &c. jigs
much, & song of the Harpsichord (no piano forte).
His instruments are Flutes, German & old common
Hautboys & Reeds; Fiddles 3 dollars & upwards. Tenor Violin,
G-string bass viol. for a girl, with case; Fiddlebow 2/3 & upwards,
Fiddle bridges 5/4 doz. Nut, pegs, tail pieces, breech pins.
Fiddle & Bass viol strings 4/6 abundance & upwards; & other things

m. 12. 2892 A double Sley with harness for 2 horses - will carry
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ persons - also a single sley - for sale.

Prize Money at Havana 1764 - How it was divided in London April 12, 1764 - The 2^d Division

Lord Albemarle £20,000.	Captain	30.81.
General Elliot 4000	Subaltern off.	18.15.7
Adjutant General 1125	Sergeant	1.9.5
Brigadier General 321.8.6	Corporal	1.2.6.
Field Officers 88.4.8	Private	0.13.5.

Sea officers & men nearly the same [From a London Paper,
Admiral 20,000. Commodore 4,000. Captain 321.8.6.
Lieut. 24.11.2. Warrant officers 12.6.6. Petty do 3.9.0
Able (seamen) 14/3. 12.5.9. Seamen had about half as much
as the Admiral!

u. 2. 214 Variation of the Compass at Boston - by John
Winthrop, Prof. at Harvard College.

1673. 11° 15' -	1725 - 8° 51' -	1790 - 6.46
1678. 11. 0 -	1730 - 8. 37	1775 - 6.32
1689. 10. 30	1735 - 8. 23	1780 - 6.18
1700. 10. 0	1742 - 8. 0	1785 - 6. 4
1705. 9. 46	1745 - 7. 50	1790 - 5.50
1710. 9. 32	1750 - 7. 42	1795 - 5.36
1715. 9. 18	1757. 7. 20	1800 - 5.22
1720. 9. 5	1761 - 7. 7	
	1763. 7. 10	

He has actual observations only in 1700. 1742. 1757. 1763.

The rest must be calculation. He puts down
Falmouth (Portland) as varying 45 minutes more
than Boston all the time; & Newboscot 53 minutes more
than Boston.

Williams, Vermont, 1794. has Cambridge 1742. 8°; 1757. 7° 20'; 1763. 7° from Winthrop.
Providence 1764. 6° 30'. Hartford 1786. 5° 25'. Beverly 1781. 7° 2'. Wrentham 1785. 5° 46'.
Cincinnati 1785. 8° 34'. Andover 1785. 12° 30'. W. line of Vermont 1785. 7° 40'.

p. 214 "The Art of Cookery" by a Lady. adv. 1764 - giving
directions for dressing all kinds of flesh, fish & fowl;
u. 12. 306. for making soups, sauces, omelets, ragouts, the art of
18. 86 pickling, pastry, distilling; directions for marketing.

p. 213. 130 Mourning Apparel. A sister of Pres. Holyoke died
u. 15. 44y at his house in Cambridge. Mr. Hannah Burdett
Nov 19. 1764. Her remains were interred "without
the expense of mourning apparel, agreeable to
the laudable method now practiced in Boston!
How long was this method practiced?

1765 "The new method of interment is noticed several times, does
u. 15. 44y that refer to not wearing mourning? seems so.
[Frothingham p. 270 notices a funeral in Charlestown
without mourning apparel, Sept. 1761.]

Boston Post Boy 1865

Jan 7. Newtown Pippins - a few barrels ad
 m. 12. 241. the same April 1769

Jan 21. The "Society for Promoting Arts, Agriculture and
 M. 14. Economy" in Mass. offered premiums for
 361. several kinds of produce; Premium were 5. 10
 15 L. & c. for Flax, Hemp, Hempseed; on
 M. 14. 310. Swamp, bog or meadow cleared; on young
 Apple Trees in a nursery (natural Trees apparently -
 Premium for greatest number). for best & largest
 cheese, & 2 & 3 best; greatest number of mules 1767 not
 under 10. Greatest quantity of hops; preparing the
 m. 16. 202. greatest quantity of land for grain, & sowing it with
 clover, Timothy, Lucern or other useful grass seed
 on Barley. On Thorn Hedge.

Lewis Bliss, Collector of Excise in Hampshire
 in 1765. & had been before.

Spring of 1765
 M. 15. 237. Houses Burnt, in Winter of 1764-5. One had two
 persons burnt. They seem to have burnt very quick.
 There is in 1765 several notices of defective chimneys
 & sparks over roof. The fire sometimes found its way
 through the brick or stones into the garret or chamber;
 when a house was burnt in a country town, a new way
 immediately erected by the neighbors & others.

p. 194
 M. 15. 79. Accidents to persons, destroying life, maiming, wounding
 and other hurts are common, as they have been for
 many years. Some are very strange ones; some are
 over persons some shocking, many sudden & deaths
 noticed. Same every year. Lightning as before. Suicide.
 awful accidents, many 1766, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, &c.

House burnt at Leicester Jan. 18, in time of public worship
 1767, & continued. A house burnt on Sunday was not unusual
 M. 15. 237. House burnt at Goshen N. Y. Took on Roof. One burnt at Kitting. Chmney
 1767. Do " in Warwick R. I. Large fire set running on fire & then house
 1768. Do " at Wrentham, set on fire by a willow
 1768. Do " at Weymouth, set on fire by a defect in oven

1768. Houses burnt as usual in winter & spring - some by night & some
 by day. One by ashes. Several persons burnt to death. One at
 Deerfield of arms May 12. Wife perished. Many elsewhere

1769. Houses burnt as usual
 M. 15. 249. Copper Coins, Copper, half copper, and Irish
 Halfpence are mentioned & a large quantity
 of these stolen in Boston.

M. 15. 79. Accidents happened in raising mills, meeting houses & large
 buildings, many drowned, many run over by wheels, 3 in one paper
 killed many. many accidents by children's feet in handling guns.
 for wars, havings & flax.

p. 222 Cabinet Ware - Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry
 m. 15.133 and Cedar articles are in one advertisement.
 m. 15.169. Chairs with mahogany frames & leather, & Harrolem bottoms

p. 195 Connecticut Butcher adv. in Boston
 m. 15.140 Mrs Rose Butcher 1767 For him Butcher often adv.

p. 213
 p. 221 Domestic Manufactures were established on a small
 217 scale, & much talk about encouraging them,
 m. 13.130 talk about the oppressive spirit of England, not very
 14.310 loud yet - about Stamp Act, & Stamp Act, & other acts 1764
 m. 2.2080 Opposition to Stamp Act increases Daily. Various
 m. 18.89 movements noticed. "Sons of Liberty" a term much used
 [said to have been first used by opposers of Stamp Act: 1765]

p. 198 Tea. 400 chests imported into N York by 2 Vessels
 in April 1765. m. 12.284

p. 95 July 1766 Bohea Tea @ 36/ O.T. by pound (4/10. Lm.
 Best given at 10/ O.T. D. (26/8) & some given @ 6/ to Seachung
 Jan 1767 Bohea Tea @ 34/ O.T. Sept. 30/ O.T.
 Dec 1767. "Choice Labrador or Hyperion Tea" adv. m. 9.319.
 Nov. 1771. Nyon Tea in 4 x 4 lb canisters @ 7.10. O.T. or without
 castles @ 7/5. Some Hong & Bohea, price not given. Cong. adv.
 1772 Green Tea 16/ Some Hong 9/4.
 1773 Nov. Bohea Tea adv at 20/ O.T. only 2/8. best Hyson 18/6. m.

m. 12.350.351 Cider Brandy first noticed: 1765 July 8, when
 30 barrels of 50 years old Cider Brandy is offered
 for sale at auction. Said made "to be very useful
 to preserve cider" - not said to be good as a drink.

1769 Feb. Cider Brandy 5 years old for sale at 2 pence per
 and last year's make at 1 1/2 pence per, by barrel only.
 1773 Cider Brandy adv.

m. 12 } Boston Races on the Neck to be Sept 25. 1765
 234. of two hundred dollars. 6/ entrance.
 1769 Oct 15. To be a Race on Boston Neck for, money 1000 dolls.
 5 dollars entrance.

1765. Playing Cards advertised now & then, now & in past years
 m. 15.262.

[Liberty Tree was an Elm near the head of Essex Street, & nearly
 opposite the present Boylston market. There were other elms around it,
 a meeting under it Aug. 14. 1765 against the Stamp Act, gave it
 the name of Liberty Tree. The British cut it down Aug. 1775 (1776) Sons.

Liberty Tree in Boston; and besides in 1767 there was
 "Liberty Hall under the Sacred Elm." Liberty Tree
 had buildings near it.

A house "near Liberty Tree" had a flower garden in front.
 There were Liberty Trees in other places & colonies

Post Boy 1766. & 1767.

M.2. 208c } ^{13th of Rep. came May 15th bells & cannon sounded that day.}
 m.18. 89 } ^{Great Rejoicing in Boston for the repeal of the Stamp Act. May 19. 1766. Great Fireworks}
 Much done near the Liberty Tree on the common. ^[Not on present Comm. these decorated with flags & colors.]
 Firing, ringing, wine drinking, &c. ^{the Hancock gave the people a piece of repast &c. here were 900 & dancing.}
 Similar doings in other places.
 The dreadful accident at Harford in the Buck School house; 3 killed, many others much injured; some mortally wounded. They were preparing rockets for fireworks.
 The Boston Mob damaged the house of the Lieut. Gov. to amount of 950. £. to his furniture 2218 £. - Damage to Secy Oliver 172 £. Bury. Hallowell for 159 £ + 382 £ to Wm Story 39 £ + 97 £.
 [Sermons were preached & printed. - [notably preached on Thanksgiving Day July 14.]

Deaths in Boston 1766. 389 whites, 134 blacks
 do in Newport 1766. 145 do. 33. do. (7000 Inha

111.12.281 } Dentist adv. in Boston Jan 26. 1767. - John Baker.
 Says he shall leave this place in 20 days. Has gratitude for past favors - & hopes those who doubt of the safety of his art, from its novelty in this country, are now convinced of its safety & usefulness.
 Has dentifrice for sale. Calls himself Surgeon Dentist.
 one Adv. 1773 in Boston - says he has practiced 6 years in N.Y.
 Feb. 9. } Writer of 1766-7 } There was good sledding in January
 Wheat &c } & great quantities of fuel & provisions
 were brought in. Much wheat flour brought from this province - more than 20 tons.
 m.9. 259 } It sold at £5.15. per 100 weight O.T. (14/4. chiefly from porten towns. 8 tons were from Northfield & much more is expected from that & other towns.
 m.15. 303 } £5.15 O.S. is only 12/8 lower 15/4 lawful

m.9. 122 } Bolting Mills. 2 for sale March 1767. "and reels"

5.197 } Reys. The bell cart will go through Boston
 1767 } before the end of April to collect Rags for the
 m.12. 386 } paper mill at Milliton.
 "Rags are as beautiful, which concealed lie,
 But when in paper, how it charms the eye."

Prices advertised Jan. 1767. Old Tenor

- m. 17.377 Bath Beaver 23/9 a yard. Some Kistys at 20/. & Rattens 15/ ^{m. 17}
 Checked Barley Corns 13/6. ^{m. 17. 370} Lymen Sarges 37/6. ^{m. 17. 370} Teppets 22/6
 (m. 10.322) Turbans 11/3. & at 5/. ^{m. 10} Seland Ribbons 8/. ^{m. 14} Col'd Croper 13/6.
 m. 15.166 { Lymen Shores 35/. — Another has Lymen Calumance 35/6. ^{m. 15}
 English Co at 1 dollar. ^{m. 15.166} Lymen Shores 35/. & 30/ 0/8. ^{m. 15}
 Cheppats & Bonnets 24/6 O.T. ^{m. 15}

Articles without prices

- m. 17.371 Scarlet Brod Cloth for women's — Gold & Silver Lace, ^{m. 14} another ^{m. 14}
 riding hood. — Silver & thread Teppets & ^{m. 14} ^{m. 14}
 (m. 10.400) Black Oil Cloth for men's hats. ^{m. 14} Crimson & Scarlet breeches patterns ^{m. 14}
 m. 12.53 Bent Tortois shell combs for ladies hair. ^{m. 17.421} Printed Linen from Eng. ^{m. 17}
 (m. 10.451) New fashion Paddelstick Frans. — With flowered Aprons ^{m. 10}
 (m. 10.451) Head & breast Flowers — Black plumes & feathers. ^{m. 10}
 m. 15.166 Satin, Red, Russel & Calico. Shoves. ^{m. 15} Children's Morocco shoes ^{m. 15}
 m. 15.419 Women's hats & bonnets of all colors. — Printed Linen again ^{m. 15}
 (m. 10.451) Hats & bonnets with white plumes for them. French Indigo always ^{m. 14}
 (m. 10.403) 6 gr. Lawns for Aprons. ^{m. 10.428} Threads No 7. to No. 76. ^{m. 10}
 m. 15.375 Carpets & Carpeting. ^{m. 15} Deathhead, basket, needlework, horse ^{m. 15}
 m. 14.274 Cheeks, apron width (1/2?) ^{m. 14} Horschaw, white & yellow metal Buttons. ^{m. 14}
 m. 14 { Eng Leaf sugar 7/ O.T. — Leaf sugar made here 6/6 O.T. ^{m. 14}
 240. { Brown Sugar 3/ O.T. — Turps. 5. Liverpool, Bristol & Lisbon Salt ^{m. 14.92}
 m. 15 — a Dulcener — Oil & Whale Fins adv. ^{m. 15.182}
 m. 14 white quilting for petticoats.

1/2. 164
 p. 195 { Watches & Silver Watches are not uncommon
 p. 184 at Auctions. Gold ones are usually only one
 p. 235 at a time, & not frequent.
 Jun. 29. A man from England offers 10 silver & Punchbeck Watches
 some cost in E. 4 guineas ea.

8 day Clocks continue. One 10 day Clock.
 1769. Now & then a single Gold Watch & a Auction. Silver ones
 more plenty. Lacking Steel Watch Chains.
 1771. "A lady's neat Punchbeck Watch" adv at auction.

m. 12.22 Pickles - Cases of them imported, viz. Olives, Walnuts,
 Beans & corned hovies. 1707

m. 15 1773. A 30 day Clock adv
 96. 1772. 8 day Clock adv. that cost 15 guineas in England. (70th)
 1773 Benj. Willard large sale of Musical Instruments, Spring
 and 8 day Clocks. Had a shop in Boston & in Grafton.
 many watches sold in Boston. Gold ones do not often appear

m. 14.319 Stallions to cover - just advertised May 4. 1767 - two
 one 6/4 & one 8/5 - near two all day 1768. 2 dollars a leap
 one adv 1773. at 28/.

m. 2 Providence Dec. 1767 had 2958 white & black, including
 2940. 339 blacks.

m. 15. 166. Female Shoemaker, Elizabeth Shaw, makes
from Europe, June 22 & mends men's shoes;
also makes all sorts of women's Silk, Calumet &c
Rusel, & Leather Shoes.

m. 15. 166. Lynn Shoes, after they were first advertised, continue to
be so, & were kept by many.

p. 151.
m. 9. 283. Seal Coals were used for grates and also
by blacksmiths. Often used for Smiths in
years past. "Smiths Coals" adv. many times, see Seal coals

m. 9. 64. A Balance Master, from England; performs
"Balances" in abundance. Boxes 4/2 m.
Front seats 3/. Back seats 2/.

m. 15. 148 A Mouse killed in Brookfield Sept 12. 18 hands high.
& weighed 626 lbs. - horns 23 inches long. A mouse
was killed in Brookfield Sept 1765. None for 40
years before seen there.

m. 15. 148 1769. Sept 11. A moose discovered in a corn field in
Brookfield; pursued to New Braintree & killed. 12 feet
long & 5 high. One caught in a beaver trap in N.H. 1771.

m. 2. 260 Duties on articles in America. by Act of
m. 19. 174. Parliament, 1767. [Act 4/3 112 Ds. or 1/2 green 1/2
Glass of various kinds - crown, plate, flint, white, green.
Red & white Lead & Paints Colors. - 2/112 lbs
Every pound of Tea 3/. - Paper of various kinds, in
all over 50 kinds - 6/9/11
To be paid in Silver @ 5/6 oz. 1/6. 2/. 3/. 4/. &c per cask

The duties on glass & paper were repealed; that on tea
remained.

See more of these duties, m. 19. 174.

Proc. Nov. 7. 1764. Thanksgiving to be Dec. 3. Thursday - to thank god for his gracious dispensations; especially for preserving the health, &c. of King George; Queen Charlotte Prince of Wales, Princess Dowager of Wales & all the royal family; & by frequent increase of the royal issue to assure the continuance of the blessings we derive from that illustrious house, - for prospering the British empire; for giving healthy & kindly seasons to the people of this province, & a sufficiency of the produce of the land and sea. All exhort to assemble & return thanks. Magistrates & civil officers enjoined to see that no servile labor be permitted on that day. God save the King.

Nov. 16. 1764. 2 Sloops between Providence & Newport, to carry passengers & goods. - Passenger 9. 4 wheeled Carriage 3. 2 wheeled do 1/6. Horse 1/6. Lumber 3/4 per m. Rh of lime or other thing 1/4. Barrel 3. Bucket 3. Trunk or Chest of goods 9, 1 & 5. Iron & heavy goods 2/4 to 3/4. Empty hhd 1/5. Shaken hhd (hhd not put together) 2. Box of candles 2. - The newspapers he has carried on this business 10 years & more. Produce & Goods rec. for pay

M. 16. 347. Ladies Head Dress - is said in an Eng. P. to make the head of twice the natural size, by artificial pads, bolsters & rolls over which their hair is combed or frizzled. The hair to cover the Kolly is said to come from hospitals, where patients die, the hair being the property of the nurses - the hair of deceased gen., strumpets, &c.

New Hampshire on Conn. River.

M. 15. 126/15. 2/13. 28 feet hogs from one farm in Walpole were driven to Portsmouth, and killed March 8. 1768, and sold at 3^d alb. The first ever brought to P. from Conn. River - In 1762 there were but 200 families above N. H. now 1768, there are 2000. People are continually moving up. This is the best land in N. H. 3000 bushels wheat were raised on the above Walpole farm in 1767, but none can come to Portsmouth for want of a road.

1768 69 M. 11. 81. Royal Music. Tarrars Melody, with a variety of Tunes from the Melody of the Heart, & William's Virginal Psalmody. - the whole containing 190 psalm & hymn tunes & 25 Antiphons. Price 8s.

216 Boston Post Boy, 1768

Prices stated

Dec 49. A man adventures goods, as he says, "at the true
1767 sterling cost" - for

m. 17. 406. Scarlet & blue plush 6/6 + 9/4 sterling
m. 17. 371. Sup. Broad Cloth 16/ 16/6 + 17/ Second Cloth 13/6 + 14/6
m. 17. 371 mid. & coarse do. 3/6 to 10/ Scarlet Whiting 6/6. 7/9. 10/ m. 17. 371
m. 17. 373 Rattien 5/3 to 6/3 - Robine Leestring 9/ m. 17. 385
m. 17. 405 Blue brocade 10/ - Tabbys shapes 25/ [m. 17. 384
m. 17. 405 Straw colored Padusoy 7/ + 9/ Crimson Padusoy 9/6 [m. 17
m. 17. 384 Taffety 6/4 + 7/ [m. 17 Striped Satin 6/ [m. 17. 384
m. 17. 385 Silk waist program 5/ - { Crimson Capuchin Silk 2/9
{ Satin, white & striped 8/4. { White do " 4/2
m. 17. 405 { Co. crimson 8/6. Blue satin 7/9 m. 17. 405
m. 17. 405 Camaricus for waistcoats 3/6. White & Watered Tabbies 5/6 m. 17. 384

July 1768. Prices of some things given in Old Fen

m. 15. 190 Spot 10£ (wt. O.T. Wool cards 10£ O.T. per dozen [m. 10. 439
m. 10. 407 Bran Kettles 14/2 lb. German steel 6/ Past. dishes 9/6.
m. 10. 412 Pewter plates & basons 9/8d. Powder 45£ per barrel.

m. 15. 222 772. Dipped Candles 5/ O.T. by box. 5/3 by single lb.
m. 15. 272 " Soft soap, 1 year old. 10/ barrel. Potash was used in making soap
m. 15. 303 773 Jan. Fine Flour 18/ (wt. High Pork 8/3. 6d. New peas 4/10 bush [m
m. 14. 240 773 " Jamacia Sugar 17/6 1/3 £ (wt. O.T.
" New Lamb Soap 16/4 Chalson. [m. 15. 173.

Spinning
m. 15. 318 771. 70 wheels at Dr. Stiles' Newport, spun 190 skeins for Mrs. S.
Sept 7. 69 A Down N.H. 242 skeins of 7 knots at house of Rev. Mr. Bel Knapp.
m. 15. 318 Ladies of Salisbury Aug 17. 1769 - 45 with 36 wheels, from 5 to 5.
as spinning Rev. Mr. Webster, carded & spun in 1018 skeins. Cotton & 1000 skeins
of linen spun their own materials, got home, made 2102 skeins or 1470 knots
A bid Ladies of Dedham gave Rev. Mr. Hovey's wife 102 skeins of
yarn spun at home, 20 knots to a skein July 1769
A bid Spinning at various places besides those mentioned.
1020 knots to Mrs. Rowland, Providence. 69.

1769 Apr 37 Ladies spun at Rev. Dr. Stiles' moderate, and
m. 15. 318 gave Mrs. S. 106 skeins of good yarn 15 knots to a skein. Others
sent in 318 skeins more

Spinning matches (excited by the Politics of the times)
1769. At Brookline May 1. 46 Ladies met at house of Isaac
Gardner, Esq. to spin 60 skeins of linen yarn, of 20 knots
each; & carded & spun 45 skeins of cotton & tow yarn.
They gave their work, (to whom?)

1769. May 3. 70 odd young ladies assembled at house of Rev
m. 15. 318 Jonathan Miller in Newton. Their spinning
& other offerings made 120 score [of knots?] presented
to Mr. Miller

1769 May 33 Ladies at Jamestown, R.I. (Canoncut) spun in
a day 150 x 6 knots & 26 threads, each skein 15 knots, & all
skeins 40 threads, 2 yards long. Not given away.

1769. May 18. 83 wheels going at Rev. N. Robins in Milton
460 skeins spun & given to Mrs. R. Mr. R. of flax used in part.
most of them dried & unspun - all cheerful & 140 knots weighed all

- p. 209, 221 The House of Representatives, Feb. 26, 1768, passed Resolutions to endeavor to suppress extravagance, idleness & vice, & to discourage the use of foreign superfluities, and encourage manufactures.
- U. 13, p. 130 Brigadier General Ruggles of Haverhill was only nay; & he gave the reasons for his dissent Feb. 29. He apprehended it could not be for the interest of the people to encourage the manufactures in general.
- 1st because, Manufactures in all countries are set up at the expense of husbandry, &c.
 - 2^d In this country, manufactures have insurmountable difficulties, owing to thinness of people, high price of labor, &c.
 - 3^d "At all times it behoves us to avoid settling up any business which may be detrimental to the another country, as the preservation of a good understanding between Great Britain & her Colonies is essential to the welfare of both."
 - 4th To give encouragement to manufactures will look like a threat against and a defiance of G. Britain, &c.
 - 5th "If by these & other means a breach should be made, 'whoever gets the victory, we are undone', &c.
- The house would not enter it on the Journals - 3 days after.
- These reasons at large in Boston Chronicle March 7, 1768, at Mr Jewell's.

Spinning Match

- U. 15, 318 At Deerfield March 9, 10 young women from 12 to 19 met on a spinning match & spun 140 skeins of yarn, each containing seven 40 thread knots, & held on common reels. They began at 4 A.M. and finished at 9 P.M. The highest spun 20 skeins. Kind of yarn not given.
- 1768 Nov. 2. Spinning match at Charlestown. Frothingham p. 277.
- Oct. 1768. 66 young women met at Roxbury at the minister's house & gave Mr. Adams "above a hundred score of linen yarn". They seem to have spun it at the house, though not so said, but they met "early in the morning".
- Dec. 1768. A spinning day at house of Rev. Mr. Stillman, Boston - quantity not given. Most were in groups of their own spinning.
- Jan. 1769. 2 women in Lebanon had a sp. match - one spun 16 skeins of linen yarn of 15 knots each, & 2 knots over; the other 16 skeins & 10 knots. I spun sun 45 minutes, high till 9 P.M.

Dec. 1768. Inhabitants of many towns determined to use no more tea, on most of the 1st of Feb. 1768, all students at Harvard College but 4, 150 families in Boston.

Com. 5, 220 Daniel Dickinson died at East Hartford, Conn. March 30, 1768. Aged 103 years. [Error. He was born in Hadley April 26, 1674. was 93 years old.] He hanged himself at Northampton, first week in Oct. 1768.

M. 2. 2126.
2. 2940

Old Trainings.

A writer in the Essex Gazette at Salem, Jan 31. 1769, an old man, gives the result of his observations for 40 years. — He says training days have nearly resembled each other for forty years.

Not one officer in five was tolerably versed even in the manual exercise & the simple evolutions. & one half of them were not masters of the manual exercise, tho' A. B. C. of a soldier. A company was lucky to have an officer that could give the words of command. But the militia were assembled 4 days in a year; their time however was not spent in military exercises. If they trained all day they were ordered to assemble at 9. They were all there perhaps by 10, but did not get ready for roll call till 11. Absent ones were then noted for fine. In marching to the training field, several would break from the ranks & surround an awkward man, & then retreat to the main body; or alarm a timid harmless female. They were ready for business at the place of exercise at 11th or 12 o'clock. Here the words for the manual exercise were given, if any officer had learned them, & then the master set for imitation. This was repeated till it was time to dismiss the men, which was done after a volley on two, & the officers, &c. retired to a tavern where an entertainment was prepared, with wine & punch. By half past 3, they were re-mustered & by 4 were under arms, & exercised as before. At five they returned to the parade or officers quarters, where the exercises were finished by a treat, random fire, & retired volleys. Drums, hurrahs and guns followed the retiring officers.

One of the four days was commonly spent in firing at a mark. Of the other two, the forenoon was spent as above, but in the afternoon there were sham fights. — The course of training days, formerly is very similar now. The men learn nothing good, but much evil. The officers deserve little respect, & get but little, but they try to make it up by giving drink profusely, & sometimes provisions. Respectable people will not train, but pay a fine.

He says men, women & children leave their business & schools to see these things. — Officers are tickled with the feather. — There are some exceptions, he says. "An old fashioned training day was always a day of drunkenness." Atlantic Mag. May '59.

p. 172 Cold. The harbour of Boston was froze up the 2^d & 3^d week in February 1769. Loaded Sleighs & sleds passed over to Cambridge & Charlestown, and down to the Castle Islands. Ice broke up Feb 21. & 22. The sledging did not reach beyond Worcester. Many farmers have not been able to bring their flour & corn & provisions to market.

(p. 173. There was, March 1769. a Hartford Post and a Western & Southern One, besides the northern one then seems to have been a Hartford post for some years. The Southern & Western Post had one at Boston. Papers mention the Post-Rider with mails for R. Island, London, New York, &c. He was assaulted on Boston neck but escaped. Oct 69. "The Post from Boston to Hartford" & the "Hartford Post" are often mentioned, evidently distinct from S. & Western, yet connected with N. York, &c. 1771 Nov 26. The Southern Post leaves Boston on Monday, & goes through Providence & Bristol to Newport. This post went through towns on its way. Hartford post at same time.

p. 229. Free Press, a large collection offered of different kinds, March 1769. He puts them down as imported from London - perhaps not so intended.

(Houses burnt in 1769 as in years before. One caught by flax set on fire by a candle. Seldom was much saved.

1770. Fires continue. A man & two aged maiden ladies burnt in Andover. The females used to smoke in bed. & the fire is accounted for in this way.

M. 15 Barn burnt - supported set on fire.

p. 237 1771 Fires continue. Houses & contents go quick.

1771 Oct 29. The house of Timothy Nash at upper 600s "The best house at 22. Coos in N. H." was consumed. 150 C. corn, 4000 lbs to Casco, pork, beef, peas, potatoes, beans, &c. & most of the clothing of the family, being 7 in green, & a great part of furniture and sundry articles of dress. Nov. 23. House of Rev. Thos. Pennington at Wallpole burnt at noon day. Yet almost all was consumed. Loss 300 to 400 £. Loss took fire from joiners shavings.

1772 Houses continue to be burnt.

21. 118 p. 13. { At Reading School at Marlborough - to teach reading & all kinds of Needle work. Board 8s. per week (seems to include all. Feb. 1769

M. 16 { Deaths at Oxford Mass. by Throat Distemper.

31 { 1768 Feb 28 to March 1 1769. 73 persons died. From March 1 1769 to middle of Aug. 35 more. 110 of the inhabitants had died. The disease was increasing in autumn of 1769.

Port Boy 1769.

1769

m. 15
p. 27
Marrage at New London June 11. 1769. Sunday Evening -
of Daniel Shaw of Marlborough & Grace Choate of N.C.
on Monday evening an elegant ^{large} ball by Nathaniel
Shaw Esq. at his mansion House, to 92 of the principal
gentlemen & ladies of the place, who attended and
danced 92 figs. 52 country dances, 45 minutes,
and 17 Hornpipes. Company retired at 45 minutes
past 12 o'clock. Boston News Letter from N.C. paper prob.

Lightning - struck house of Deac. Samuel Ware of Brookfield
& killed his son aged 21 - 15 were in the house at the
time. House almost ruined, & furniture damaged -
both 130 £. There was a "centoo" to the house.

m. 9. 120
At Northampton, July 5. Wednesday PM. There
was a ^{most} severe storm of rain, thunder & lightning;
it rained so hard for several hours that the meadows
were overflowed with water 3 or 4 feet deep; great
quantities of hay were carried off by the flood.
During the storm, the house of Deac. Herit was
struck by the lightning; it entered the top of the
chimney & ran down to the lower floor, where two
of his children were standing about 14 & 7 years old,
both of whom were instantly killed. House was
very little damaged. From Hartford Paper.

Lightning did much damage 1769. Some hail storms.
Houses struck, animals killed & some persons. Barns burnt

m. 15
297
1770. Damages by lightning. Steeply struck &
1771 Damages by lightning. July 28. 5. at Shattfield M. house
struck & John Burr, Esq. & David Sherman killed.
Other meeting houses & houses struck
1772 Houses & barns still struck with lightning. many in 1772

m. 15.
142
1774 Cheese, Narragansett, said to be nearly equal to Cheshire
Cheese continues as in past years - Cheshire & Gloucestershire
^{and} Narragansett. ^{in years past known.}
1770 Sept Rhode Island & Narragansett Cheese, 15 lbs. each
1772 May Rhode Island & Cheese from 30 to 50 lbs. each
Oct. Connecticut Cheese. The best of Weymouth Cheese.
1773 Weymouth Cheese. 1773 Nov. Pomfret Cheese.

Maddogs killed in various places. Jan. 1770.

m. 9. 241.
Maddogs 1769. Nov. in W. Westbury County & in New Hampshire
killed Dogs about 1769 Oct. in R. Island. Anacanna.

m. 9. 129
Grapberries for Sale Oct. 1769.

July 6. Confectioner & Distiller from London.
 Preserves, fruits, makes cordial & syrups, cakes,
 M. 14. 94 } gall bladders, maguerons, candied fruits,
 M. 12. 144 } rock candy, &c. — Sugar confectionary and
 sugar plums of all sorts wholesale & retail.
 will purchase Eugefica, peppermint, fennel
 and fruits of all kinds, ^{when they are ripe.}
 Do not recollect to have seen confectionary adv.
 before. — 1773 one advertising "plum, pound, rusk, York
 and all sorts of cakes. [Sugar Plums of. in this Vol. p. 246. 1695
 M. 14. 94.

Can. 10. 457. Flower Maker from London makes head flowers &c
 supplies broaches sticking in the hair

J. 209
 217 North American Manufactures have been
 advertised among them for a year or two
 July it now, are 2 d. Cloth, Whiting, mixed cotton & linen
 M. 13. 130. Camblits, Deapay, fine 1/8 Wiltfield Linen
 17. 381 & worsted Hose, White cotton & linen tow cloth,
 14. 310 Lymn Shoes, Pole Combs, Cards, &c

M. 14 } all such done to increase manufactures. Some from
 310 } England help on the work, viz. mechanics &c
 (the means of good for Cloth, serge, Sagathy, Shalloon
 & Hats. we made here - large ones, warranted as good as English
 1774 April 18. New England Manufactures at vendue viz. Sagathies, Double
 and single. Calimancoes, Castings, Satinets, red bunting, &
 some house furniture.

M. 2. 275 } Grindstones from Nova Scotia, adv. said
 Can. 10. 344 } to be vastly superior to those from Great Britain
 M. 15. 164 } the grit being much smaller.
 There seem to be a new article in the market;
 old ones seem to have come from G. Britain

Sep 21 ^{the first} A Spinnet made in America by the John Harris.
 M. 15. 138. at Boston (his father was a Spinnet & Hayswick head
 maker in London.) & shipped to Newports. He
 carries on the business in Boston

M. 2. 236 The Comet, much said about it 1769. Aug. & Sept.
 Oct. & Nov.

Politics ran high, much in newspapers.
 Boston prominent in town meetings & other doings

p. 209 Mahogany furniture, viz. Chest on Chest-Drawers,
Bureau, Tables, Desk & Bookcase
m. 15.81 Mahogany frames of Chairs ^{(not called Mahogany Chairs}
the bottoms gave the name. Mahogany Tea-chests
15.133. and Wottle Stands. & Tea Tables, & Dining Tables. Desk & one.
15.160 Some Black Walnut furniture.
m. 15.86 "Burnt China" continued. Jacks, window seats &c. as before.
m. 15.406 Feathering & Feather Beds now & years before.
m. 15.81 Much Furniture sold at Auction now in past years.
Lecture on Heads, moral & satirical. July 1769
Pickets half a dollar [There was a book with this title.

m. 18.89 Great Celebrations by the friends of Liberty, on
the 14th August 1769. [It was the anniversary of
Stamp Act repeal? 14 Toasts drank under
Liberty Tree - 300 diners at a tent in Dorchester
45 Toasts drank.

m. 15.86 China Ware seems more often advertised than the
sorts of Earthen wares
Indigo best seemed to be French, & most often a dr. but Spanish
m. 14.260. & Carolina appears now & then

Coins. My Chamber of Commerce agree to take
m. 10.96. pay out Coins at the following rates. Oct 3. 1769.
m. 15.247 Johannes 6.80. Mordun 2.80. Guinea 1.17.0.
Eng Crown 8/9. Eng Shilling 1/9. Pistarum 1/7. (Same as over).

m. 223.315
m. 9.126
m. 2.211. Carrying & Feathering.

in Boston Oct 28, a person who was supposed to be
an informer to the officers of the Customs, of certain goods
which had been seized, was taken to King Street, placed
in a cart, his garments taken off except his breeches
& his body tarred & feathered. They made him stand
up with a lantern in his hand, & carried him to the
S. N. & West parts of the town & then back to King Street
where he was set at liberty. Many were gathered together
& the mob ordered people to put lights in their windows
as they passed which in general was complied with.
The Troops were all in arms & the Gov. & Council
were in session, but the tumult subsided before they were
ready to act. It was Saturday night.

This not approved by leading men
Nov. 1769. A man who enticed a female into a barrack
of British Soldiers, was tarred & feathered in Charlestown.
Frothingham p. 278.

Nov. Carpets -

- m. 1771 "Persia Carpets 3 yards square". List Carpeting for stairs
 375. } 1772 "Wanted, a good Turkey Carpet, 4 yds square"
 "Turkey & English Carpets"
 "Willow Carpets for rooms, staircases & Chaises."
 "John Handcock covered the floors of the Library."
 "A Willow Carpet 16 by 18 feet"

Nov. "Stone Ware" is sometimes used for the brown stone ware.
 m. 15.94. as "Hampers of Stone ware containing quart pint mugs
 and Chamber pots. Also Stone pickle pots & jugs."

m. 18.89 Agreement not to import from England, a few things
 excepted, till the revenue acts are repealed
 was signed by all Boston importers but
 10 or 12. - This said Nov. 13. 1769. Same agreement
 to the extent elsewhere. Unlikely to be an agreement 1768
 Merchants after their adventure Goods as imported before
 the nonimportation agreement took place.
 Rhode Island was accused of violating their
 agreement of nonimportation, & many hard
 things said of them. - There seems an older agreement
 than the above.

New York Merchants signed a nonimportation agree-
 ment Aug. 27. 1768. not to receive Goods shipped
 from England after Nov 1. 1768, nor import any.
 except, coats, salt, sailcloth, woollens, cardware
 grindstones, chalk, lead, tin, sheet copper, german
 steel.

Advertisements decreased after these agreements
 and almost ceased in the Boston Papers in
 1770. more quite latter part of year.

more advertisements in 1770. The long ones again
 appear. The agreement could not have been observed

There was much plain speaking in the Boston
 newspapers in 1772 & 1773. They handled the government
 here & that in England (though not so severe on the King) with
 severity, mostly done by correspondents. - Still before 1774
 Obnoxious men were threatened with tar & feathers, & the destruction
 of the tea & other acts not very legal were justified - "Joyce Jr"
 signed some short articles as Chairman of the Committee
 p. 222 "Tarring & feathering"

p. 193

m. 12
363.

Post Office. Jan. 2. 1770, near 300 letters in & do not
times, 1/8th or more for Boston men - advertisement
again July 9. over 200 letters -
1772 April: about 210 letters adv.

m. 9.
289

Great Flood. Jan. 6. 1770. in some places. The poor
works of Ch. & Geo. Goldwell at Simsbury were carried away
Great Flood in Con. Riv. in April - greater than for 20 years. ^{Hampden paper}

m. 15.40

Lectures on Pneumatics - proposed. Tickets 1/2 dollar each
only 30 will be sold, ~~as~~ only about that number
can conveniently attend.

July Concert of Vocal & Inst. Music at Concert Hall, Tickets 1/2 dollar
m. 15.139 | Such concerts had been for many years

Pottery.

Advertisement April 8. 1771 -

m. 15.86

China Ware, viz. blue & white, red & gold painted & painted Coffee
and Tea Pots, Bowls, Sugar, Cream, Leannistly, Spoontrays,
Sauce boats, - Tea, coffee & chocolate cups & saucers &c.

m. 15.84

Glass Ware, Double & single flint; plain & engraved cut, Wines
crews, Jugs, Beakers, Decanters, canis, paltys, plates, &c.

m. 15
94

Delft Ware. Bowls all over, Plates, Dishes, Bottles, Basins, &c.
Stone Ware Printed, Painted & gilt, & plain cream color,
enameled, Double & single, Rose, Hyacinth, Tortoise, yellow
Cauliflower, Pineapple, Fruit pattern, black, white
blue & white & crown ware & every sort
Chimney Tiles - an assortment. [Same adv. 3/4 to 9/4 do.]

Queen's Ware adv by some [1774. Stoneware, viz. of 10 p. mugs & chamber pots
in Hampshire from England]

m. 15.94

1772 Staffordshire, Bristol & Nottingham Ware, consisting of Cream colored
Chambered Cups & saucers, Tea pots, Bowls, Sugar, Cream, Dishes, plates,
Bowls, Mugs, Tumblers, the dials, Bread Basket, Fruit Basket, with stands,
Sled dishes, &c. &c. Dishes; an assortment of Cream, white,
brown, tortoiseshell & black ware

1772

China, Green colored, Delft & Stone Ware,
Norwich Stone ware, as Jugs, Pickle pots, mugs, &c.

m. 15.95

1773 one advertisement China, Glass, Enamelled cream colored; enam. blue & white
white blue & white Delft Ware. Brown Stoneware. plain cream
colored ware, & fluted - seems not enamelled.

"Green colored Plates & white Stone plates" an two sorts of ware
1774 Staffordshire, Bristol & Nottingham Ware, including cream colored, enameled in
black, white & brown stone & glass ware.

m. 15

1771 A Horse Chocolate Mill in Boston
210 1772. Same Horse mill & horse for sale with 2 Kettles & 15 Peckles.

1772 A Billiard Table for sale.

Accidents

Mr. 15. 79 Ebenezer Edwards of Northampton, being at work on the highway, received a violent blow on the head by the falling of a tree, & instantly died, Aug 22. Has left a wife & 9 children. He was well respected & his death is greatly lamented.

Mr. 15. 79. Accidents continue as before - but more in some years than others.

Dec. 1771. Two light houses finished on Thatcher's Island by government.

Officers in Hampshire Commissioned, Aug. 1771
 North Regiment. Hon. Israel Welles, Col.
 Oliver Partridge Esq. Lieut. Col.

Berkshire South R. John Ashley Col.
 Elyas Wright. Lieut. Col.
 Majors - John Fellows, & John Ashley Jr.

Mr. 15. 266 Ordination Rev John Hunt was ordained & Rev John Bacon installed to the pastoral care of the Church at old South. Mr Hooker began with prayer; Mr Hunt preached from 11 Timothy 2. 15. Three more clergymen took part, Chauncy, Mather & Eliot.

Nov. 197 Mr. Post Rider, Silent Wilde's six months are out again Nov. 3rd Monday, wants pay for these Comps. & for preceding services. He will ride once a fortnight through next half year, if suitable encouragement is given, & deliver papers at 1 dollar for the Comps. If enough do not appear he shall quit the business.

Dec 30. 1771. Calls himself post rider to Deerfield, Northampton. &c. Wants pay for last 6 months, & for papers formerly delivered.

Oct 25. 1773. Says he has engaged to ride from Boston to Northampton & Deerfield. &c for a year, commencing 3 weeks in Sept. Price for a Boston paper 2 dollars a year. To go once a week half the year & once a fortnight half the year. If suitable encouragement is offered he proposes to go to Westminster, Templeton &c.

1774 Not much advertising. Papers all political. The parade of 400,000 brick. 1775 very few ads.

May 1776. Silent Wilde & Isaac Church were now new carriers from Boston to N. H. Deerfield. &c have advanced the price to 7/6 per month. They were paying for a dollar a week. & intended to be in Boston every week. & in the morning for a dollar a week. & intended to be in Boston every week. & in the morning for a dollar a week.

China Ware

m. 15. 419 blue & white enamelled Teacups & saucers, 8 1/2 ft breakfast
 86. bowls with saucers. set of long china dishes, Enamelled cups &
 saucers with handles to the cups. blue & white enamelled. Coffee cups
 blue & white burnt & enamelled Plates & dishes, Sauce boats
 Butter Plates, Teapots, sugar dishes, Cream pots, Enamelled
 blue & white of 8 ft mugs, & Pudding dishes, Patty Pans
 Custard Cups, Bowls of several sizes [Patty Pans in China Ware
 and in Glassware of m. 15. 86.]

1772 Ladies Head Coverings &c

m. 15. 419 Ladies newest fashion Bonnets, lace, lippets, feathers, plumes
 m. 15. 419 Ready made Bonnets & Hats. Satins for Bonnets
 m. 14. 302 & fine & tastefully English-made ladies caps. Silk lacing for stays
 Com. 10. 441 Ladies Portia or shell combs. Heads made Hooded, m. 14
 Com. 10. 451 Feathers for ladies riding hats
 Com. 10. 403 Apron Check called 1 3/4 yd wide, apron width measuring Com. 10
 m. 14. 302 Ladies newest fashion London made Dress gauze & lace caps
 Com. 10. 451 Head Flowers, & rich feathers & plumes
 m. 15. 419 common chip Hats, Superfine chip do. with ribbons for trimming m. 15
 m. 15. Lustrings for Ladies Hats [best chip Hats 12/ to 20/ a pair]
 1773 white & blue, and green feathers, some for ladies hats [Com. 10. 451]
 m. 15. 419 Ladies newest fashion white beaver riding hats
 m. 15. 419 Pelong Satin lacing for bonnets, Murreilly, quilting for ladies coats
 1774 West chip hats, & common sort for covering [m. 15. 419] "a full coat"

Checks

1772 Manchester Checks, Scotch checks, Cotton & Linen Checks
 p. 113 Cotton Checks, Linen Checks. Check Hats
 Furniture Checks, blue & white, red & white, green & white
 and Monesopallies to match. [m. 14. 274]
 m. 15. 343 Checks with 3/4 yd and 6/4
 "Apron width" was over a yard.

Plate. When a decaudman's furniture was sold, there
 m. 15. 376 was always a silver plate among it, besides a spoon. When
 a house was broken open, plate was stolen.

"dried Ox Hides" were brought from Jamaica to the places
 m. 15. 62

New Church in Brattle Street - They advertised for materials
March 2 1772 - Stone for foundation & cellar.
800 M. Bricks, 8.4.2 inches. 330 bbls Stone Lime
500 Cart Loads of sand
Oak timber for lower floor; pine timber for roof, galleries, &c
Boards, Plank, joist, slate for Roof, &c

Knives & Forks, silver Handles, continued to be sold 1772.
M. 15. 80 Handles were silver, not the other part.

M. 15. 80 p 222 Porter & Beer, in large quantities were imported from England
and always had been and are.

"God save the People" is at the end of a patriotic paper
in March 1772. sold at Salem

March Fruit Trees, &c

p. 219 Sarah Dawson advertises "a large collection of grafted
M. 12. 1773 and inoculated English fruit trees of all sorts. 4 or 500 are
now ready to be removed. A large number of pears & plums.
A large number of young Apple trees raised from the seed
and selling for grafts. Est seems by her use of the word
"English fruit trees", that the grafts & buds came from England
or the trees came from England when small. Yet I am inclined
to think that they all were American, though originally from
England - She kept also Garden seeds, Flower roots,
of all sorts, Gooseberry & Currant bushes - Dried sweet
herbs, with thyme, mayorain, balm, &c

M. 12. 1773 Another Widow advertises trees as a bowl, and
enumerates, Cherries, Pears, Apples, Quinces, Lime Trees
English Elm, red & white Dutch currant bushes, English
Gooseberry bushes, Asparagus plants.

M. 12. 1773 Women advertised Garden seeds 1772 - "all
of the last years growth" 210 two men

M. 12. 1773 One Man also advertises "all sorts of fruit trees
and flowering shrubs, and a large quantity of box
fit for edging."

July 1 Sarah Dawson appears again, has a fruit & flower garden. & sells fruit
seeds, and flowers. Raises garden seeds, fit for the West Indies. Grafted & inoculated
M. 15. 54 English fruit trees

M. 12. 1773 John White has a Nursery garden in 7 Star Lane, and sells
fruit trees, seeds, & herbs & sweet.

24.12.133

Poetry on Winter Dec 9. 1771. professedly original.

Trees are stripped of leaves, & the wind bears them through
the air; flowers are dead; Dusky clouds obscure the skies.
Northern blasts come & trees bend & branches, & feathered flakes
Descend; nature's face is pale, all snowy white.

Sheep won't feed on grain digamid the snow for herbs;
Cattle now around the crabs, lowing for food, & taste the
treasured store. The woodcock, come in flights, & the shooter
goes after them in the snow. The tuneful birds are silent,
"love no more their notes inspires", shivering they seek a scanty
morsel. The silent stream no longer sparkles in the sun,
but in icy fetters ceases to sparkle. My hand is benumbed
with cold while I write.

Boston Gazette 1772

p. 203 Umbrellas [mar. 15. 52]

1772 May 113
H. A. Greenwood advertises that Umbrellas are made
and sold at his shop, where ladies maybe supplied
with all sizes, so as to suit minims 4 or 5 years of age
and as low as 6s. He has also Oil Cloth & ne. at
jointed Umbrellas for mess. He mends & covers
Umbrellas, & sells new sticks. He has a figure of the
upper part of a female holding an umbrella or Parasol
over her head. Did not the old Umbrellas
include Parasols? Were they not made for a sun-
shade? Were not the oil cloth ones the real umbrellas?

Another dealer in Umbrellas appears 1772, Jos. Pierce
1773 May. Greenwood advertises again & has the picture - has
Umbrellas, every, bone, mahogany & maple handles &
some small forgeries. Oil Cloth do for rain
1774 June 10. John Gutter at the Golden Cock advertises Umbrellas
of all sorts for ladies & gentlemen & 20 umbrellas stick & he has
a lady's head & bust, & she holds an umbrella.

Fans

Con 1772 "Beautiful Leather Mount Fans" are still advertised.
10 E. bony, Ivory & paddles tick fans & leather mount - some 365
450 1773 Fans from S. O. T. (18) to 5 & O. T. (13/4.)

Cordials have been advertised for years. Then were stills
MS 15.38 for distilling these. Unisced Cordial was common

Heat. Thermometer (Fah) went up to 91° July 28. 1772
91° July 29. — was up to 91° Aug 6. 1772. This considered
very hot weather in Boston

1772 "A Tailor & Habit maker" offers to work in gentlemen's
m. 12. 322 houses, & thinks, he can give satisfaction.

1772 Freemasons — had the "Right Worshipful Grandmaster
m. 8. 62 of Masons for North America" & Dec. Benjamin Church Jr
was appointed master of a new Lodge in Boston, and
styled "Right Worshipful" B. R. Jr.
"Most worshipful Joseph Warren, Grandmaster". They celebrated
Dec 27. on Feb 27. of 1772 the Evangelists Table ready at 2 o'clock.

p. 115. Horse Stealing. Rhode Island 1772 made a law that a
man convicted of horse stealing should forfeit all his
m. 15. 114 estate, be whipped 3 times 39 stripes each time, & be
banished the colony. If he again comes into the colony
he shall suffer the pains of death
m. 15. 114 Horses continued to be stolen

p. 113 Playing Cards — were advertised on. Mary Andrews,
m. 15. 262 Highland, Harry 8th & Great Collegal.

M. 16 { Flour advertised in Boston for many years was almost
185. always Philadelphia Flour — not from N York nor Virginia
Baltimore Flour adv 1773.

M. 12. 33 Pipes were always plenty. 12. 15. 18 inch usually, some 20 inch.
Some called Hunter Pipes were doubtless short ones.

M. 14. 256 English Grammar School is now open in Boston Oct 1772
"where gentlemen & ladies may have their children taught.
reading, spelling, Eng. Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin & Italian
& Composition in general. Also Logic, Rhetoric, Oratory,
Globe, Geography, History, Chronology & M. Philosophy
Civil Government, &c. Seem to be a Private School.

p. 334. Iron Plate Stoves adv. 1773. Stoves have been adv. before
m. 14. 334 Bath Stoves 1774

m. 15. { Choice Water Fowl Feathers for sale.
197 1773 Choice Feathers a few kind. not stated.

232

M. 11
= 392

Boston Gazette. 1773

M. 12
320

W. 18
p. 13

...

77.12.381.
77.15.188.

11.113.

Cromwell. There was a Cromwells Street in
Boston 1773. in or near School Street [Warren 1750 sup. p. 166]

p. 203 Seeds were advertised by 10 persons March 1773
M. 15. 30 7 women & 3 men. [Most were dealing in Groceries & other goods]

M. 12. 318. They have common garden seeds, Flower seeds,
Sweet herb seeds, Bird seeds, and Grass
seeds. Also dry aromatic & other useful herbs
and roots, & a variety of fruit trees, &c. &c.

M. 12. 318
15. 54 Garden seeds are, Peas 4 or 8 sorts. Beans, all
have Windsor & Lisbon early bean, early yellow Dwarf,
white & speckled pole bean, and white & yellow kidney
pole beans (the first white is an kidney). Other beans some have
and black eyed bush beans. Cabbage 3 sorts, Cauliflower 2 sorts
Broccoli 3 sorts, Onions 4 sorts, Endive 2 sorts, Radish
5 sorts, Pepper grass 2 sorts, Parsley, Spinage, Lettuce 6 so.
Cucumber 3 kinds, Carrot 3 sorts, yellow, orange & purple.
Red Beet, Parsnips called Swelling P. White Mustard,
Celery, Asparagus, Muskmelon, Watermelon,
Summer & winter Squash.

Sweet Herbs &c. May orain, Thyme, Summer Savory
Basil, Sage, Lavender, Rosemary, Blue & Rose
Lupinus, Nasturtium

Bird Seeds. Hemp, Rape & Canary.

M. 15. 30 Grass Seeds adv 1773. Red & white Clover, Fowl Meadow
Red & white, Burnet, Lucerne. [Red & white in 1773
M. 12. 392 Flower seeds are not particularized.

M. 12. 392 Plants in pots & without, adv. by one, & many garden plants.
M. 12. 172 English Fruit Trees adv. by two

The Seller did not all advertise all these things,
but most of them adv. almost all.

They are all "imported from London", and all of the
last years growth, or most so advertise. — Yet one
of them says she has "garden seeds raised
here more fitting for the West Indies". It seemed
to be supposed that seeds raised here were not
good — Everything from London was
good; it is astonishing how common this feeling
was in Boston, & partially in the country it was the
same.

M. 15. 54 Oct 1775 John White adv. "Garden seeds, suitable for the
West Indies". "David this summer & sold very cheap".
He did not think of offering things to be sown here.
But he offered Flower seeds raised here.

March 1774 4 or 5 women & 2 men adv. [M. 12. 318
Began Feb. 28, 2 women adv. Seeds, 2 women adv. Groceries. One of
arrived from England (London) Dec 1773 & January 1774. One garden seed woman
has Groceries & one has English Goods — March 7, 2 women & another

A Rich mans Furniture at Auction (John Apthorp, Esq. de.)

May 1773

- m. 15 379 { Fashionable Plate, a great variety, London made
Silver Handed Knives & forks, 7 cases, of the best silver - lately imported
- m. 15 213 { Bed Window Curtains, of silk Damask (The two kinds
of Curtains were alike in the same room among the variety
Chairs & an Easy Chair, seem to have ~~been~~ ^{copied} of the same
Sopha, a large one, & 10 chairs covered with crimson
silk damask, & 4 large window curtains of the same
Sopha, a small one, & 5 chairs of the same damask, Chimney taste
Copper plate bed, blue & white, with window curtains
& Chairs for ditto.
4 Copper plate Window curtains, red & white.
- m. 15 151 India Cabinet, a fine one
- m. 15 99 Spring Clocks - 2 handsome ones
- m. 15 406 Feather beds, bedsteads & bedding
- m. 15 129 Dining Tables, Tea Tables, Card Tables, Bureaus. Set of Tables
- m. 15 134 Table & bed Linen, a great variety.
- m. 15 152 Score Looking Glasses, & pier do.
- m. 12 375 Turkey and Italian Carpets
- m. 15 86 { China of the best kind Teasett of the same figure
Teasett of pencil China, & variety of table & ornamental China
- Com 10 351 Fire Screens, Common Chairs, Kitchen furniture.

Furniture elsewhere (not Mr. Apthorp's)

- m. 15 169 { Chairs with Hair Bottoms, yellow bottoms & leather bottoms.
& mahogany & walnut frames. Also Copper plate bottoms.
- m. 15 407 Settee with mahogany frame. Field Bedstead & curtains
- m. 15 215 "Copper plate Furniture for beds & curtains"
- m. 15 169 3 Over 6 inches glass advertised for - Were not there for
flag bottom chairs?
- m. 15 84 { Patty & Patties was a common article in glass ware
What was a glass patty?
- 1774 "Couch & squal" not uncommon. "A neat Sofa" very rare
- m. 15 407 "Squal & squal chair" handsome Specimen. m. 15 139
- m. 15 406 "Mahogany & maple 4 post bedstead". This occurs before
I saw three any bedsteads with more than 4 posts?
- m. 14 241 Mahogany Sugar Chest small. Handmaid small (furniture) for sale
- m. 15 137 Pictures were common among furniture
- m. 15 169 Leather bottom, plush, & straw bottom chairs

p. 173 Land & Farms, &c. Wm. Bowdoin^{Esq} of Roxbury was
 one of the great Landholders. Died 1773. He had a farm
 of 500 acres & 35 acres more in Leicester, with house & barn &c. &c.
 of 500 acres in Frametown
 He owned half of 950 acres in S.E. corner of South Hadley
 "New Granby" (so named 1773). Bounded N. by Newham & Downe
 & by Belchertown. W. by a highway, & S. by Springfield
 Large bodies of land owned by wealthy men in
 or about Boston, are often advertised - sometimes with
 buildings & improvements, & sometimes wild land

p. 211. Watches, silver & metal (pocalled) seem pretty common
 Clocks, 8 day & some other In 1773, 1774, &c.
 Gold watches more plenty, but somewhat rare, except among
 the most wealthy. Watches for females are very
 rarely alluded to
 Plain, Skeleton & horizontal watches, in gold silver and
 punchbeck cases - a great variety of silver & watches
 from 10 dollars to 100 guineas, which show the day
 of the month, & other, with seconds, suitable for physicians
 also Spring & pendulum 8 day Clocks
 Benj. Willard again adv. - in Roxbury Street, makes
 all sorts of Clocks & Clock cases, sells Musical Clocks
 that go by spring, & others by weights.

Sept. Women's Apparel adv, belonging to a lady in another province
 12 rich sacks, petticoats, & almost near many of them, & other
 Gowns of fine muslin, blue &c. &c. Satin Cloaks, Shades
 Silk Aprons, Russel petticoats,
 Calico, Linen, Dimity & Manteo petticoats,
 Bonnets & hats; Gowns, Catgut, silk, Kenting & muslin & Hops
 Double lawn, Lincoln worked & other ruffles
 Caps with rich laces; Linen, & muslin & gauze aprons,
 Cotton & silk hose; silk & worsted shoes, Ribbons,
 Ermine muffs & Tippets & fur border; Silk & stone chens
 & wearing linen - a man's Scarlet jacket trimmed with
 gold lace. M. 17. 4/5

Solemn League & Covenant of the Bostonians to withhold com-
 mercial intercourse with England, is commented on in a London paper
 of Aug. 8. 1774. when was this league formed?

A vessel was to sail from Middletown for the Mississippi. Sept 6. 1774.
 As some of the passengers were not ready, she would not sail till Oct 10.
 Com. Courant.

M. 12. 290 Stone lime was still obtained from St. Georges 1774
 The same lime advertised 1778 & 1780

Boston Gazette 1774.

[Officers Commissioned by Hutchinson - Rec^d Com^s at Halifax April 13, 1775
see May 3, 1775

Oct 8, 74.

Meeting of the Officers, now chosen, of the companies
of 1st Regiment in Hampshire County, commanded by
Col. Israel Williams, at Northampton Nov. 10 & 11
Lieut. John Chester Williams was ~~made~~ Clerk
Capt. Jonathan Clap, Chairman

They first voted to divide the Regiment into two ^{three} ^{to} ⁿ
Regiments, 1st Reg. to consist of Northampton, Southampⁿ,
Halifax, Williamsburgh, Chesterfield, Worthington
Murrayfield, Norwich, Whately, Ashfield & No. 5.
& Regiment, of Hadley, Sunderland, Leverett, Amherst,
South Hadley, Granby, Belchertown, Pelham, Greenough
Ware, New Salem, Shutesbury & Enfield.
3rd or Northorn Regiment, of Deerfield, Monrovia, Northfield
Warwick, Bernardston, Colerain, Greenfield, Shelburne
Conway, Charlemont, Murrayfield (Should be Ellisfield)
and No. 1.

They then chose officers of the Regiments.

They then drew a paper, renouncing & disclaiming
all authority they might have by virtue of any
Commission from Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. Late
Governor: & the following signed it.

Jonathan ^{E.H.} Clap, Josiah ^{Am} Chauncy, Israel Hubbard
Benjamin ^{Ches} Bonney, Joseph ^{Am} Hooker, John Wells
Levin ^{S.H.} Pomeroy, John ^{Am} Nash, John Power, Jr.
Wm Brackenridge, Samuel Williams, Jona. Osgood,
Samuel Bartlett, Josiah Osgood ^{Ch}, Benjamin Tupper,
Daniel Gray, Eliza ^{Hod} Porter, Elyah Hunt, Abraham
Cummings, Ware, Mathias Henry, Benj. Phillips
John C. Williams ^{Hod}, David Stoll, Ezra ^{Ch} May, Joseph
Lyman ^{W.H.} Asahel Clap, John Field, Josiah White,
Josiah Smith ^{S.H.}, Ruggles ^{S.H.} Woodbridge, Jona. Randall,
Joseph Cooke, Nathan Sager.

Voted that the Norfolk Militia (exercise) be the
standing exercise in these Regiments.

Voted that the proceedings of this body be published.

Attest John Chester Williams, Clerk
[The dated this Nov. 14. 1774.]

See Jonathan Judel's remarks in his Diary. Oct 10 & 11
1774. "A revolutionary matter," copied from that. He says they
those Col. Pomeroy, Colonel; John Dickinson D. Col.; and Deane May, major, made 3 Regiments
1774 Aug. 24. 26 Commissioned officers in Colden's Regiment
met at Brookfield, and resigned their commissions, under
their hands respectively. [Commissions from Hutchinson as above]
Boston Aug 26th

Ms. 12.363. Post Office published 280 letters, Jan. 11. 1775

m. 15.48 Potatoes. English Whites, adv. March 1775, from Nova Scotia

m. 15.54 Garden Seeds adv. but not particularized.

m. 14.229 Dancing Academy adv. March 20. 1775.

March Donations from Hadley £13.4. Hatfield £12.15.3
Southampton, Cam. 10.0.0.

Many papers are missing.

Jan. 22 Congress resolved to emit 2 millions of dollars in
bills of credit, in bills from 2 to 20 dollars, Forging &c
Great Variety of Garden Seeds adv. in Portsmouth
not in 1774 & 72 March 1774 & 1775.

Ms. 6.427 1776. Representations not found (some N.H. 1.294)

1776. Boston Gazette at Watertown

Jan 10 The Committee of Correspondence Inspection
of Granby, published William Eastman as an
enemy to his country.

Ms. 12.307 Making Salt Peter. Directions how to make it
by John Whiting Chairman of the Salt Peter Com-
mittee. Dec 25. 1775 - Take earth that has long been
covered from the weather from under old buildings
(whether a meetinghouse, dwelling house, barn, stable, &c)
Dig not above 6 or 8 inches deep. Put the earth in leath-
er tubs; run the liquor through 3 bleaches one after another
pouring water in the 2^d & 3^d bleaches, till all nitre is extracted
Mix with this lye $\frac{1}{2}$ as much lye from Ashes. Let the
sequor settle, & pour the clear liquor in a Kettle & boil
it; then dip it into a tub, & when settled pour it in to
trays & in 24 hours pour off the liquor from the crystals.
This may be boiled again or mixed with the next liquor.
The first crystals must be dissolved, & the liquor pour
off into cooling, when it will again crystallize. This second
operation clarifies the Salt Peter.

Merchants establish'd themselves a second
Boston, in Cambridge & other towns.

(Ms. 10.429) John Clarke makes buttons at Concord & is going
into Catgut making, from the "skinning guts" of sheep

m. 16.316 Price of Boston Gazette at Watertown had been 6/8
now after May 1 or sometime in May, price to be 8/ Paper
the publisher says has risen $\frac{1}{3}$ "owing to the neglect of saving
rags" The paper used is very coarse & removed to Boston. Nov 4
1776

Boston Gazette 1776

Pay of men in Continental service, Aug. 1776

m. 11. } Col. 50 dollars a calendar month Major 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars
 p. 12 } Captain 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ doll, Lieut. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ensign 13 $\frac{1}{3}$
 p. 13 } Sergeant 8. Private 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ or 40/- { *Massachusetts some*
March 1777

1776 Sept. 26 Clothing for army wanted - cash will be paid

m. 11. } Mens Hornespun or other cloth Coats, brown
 p. 12. } or any other color, lapelled with the same or white
 with or without pocket buttons, no linings, faced
 with the same as the coat.

Mens Cloth jackets without sleeves, faced with same
 Mens Cloth Breeches, with or without Pocket Buttons
 Leather Breeches, with covered buttons or otherwise
 Blankets, striped, white, brown or mixed
 Felt Hats large & strong.

Shirts of flannel striped or plain; or of cotton & linen

Stockings of yarn of all colors. Leather shoes

Prize Goods - There were great quantities of
 them advertised at auction & otherwise.

Com. 10. 1774 } 25 grove shoe & knee Chapes
 m. 15. 97 } 14/der ladies watch chain & 46 der mens
 14/0 " watch seals - 14/der cane heads. m. 15. 145
 " 1 elegant musical timepiece". m. 15. 97

1777 Desertions ~~are~~ *as usual* in 1776 as well as 1777 } m. 17
 Many deserters advertised - & they increased } 416

m. 14. 227 Thefts were frequent.

m. 16. 350 Negroes continued to run away -

At m. 14. It is said in the Gazette that the colors of the
 m. 9. 369 } American fleet have a snake with 13 rattles
 of the fourteenth budding; in the attitude of going to
 strike, with the motto "don't tread on me"

Garden & grass seeds are still advertised by

m. 15. 54. one woman or more; one man or more
 some taken in a private ship.

m. 15. 317 } United States Lottery is advertised June 1777. 26 Jan 1778
 m. 8. 70. } *Massachusetts Lottery 1776*
 Luxury in Boston complained of - & not without cause

m. 12. 363. Boston Post Office over 200 letters adv. July 21. 1777
 - many for other towns

1778. 1779. } Desertions abundant, in adv. Some
 m. 17. 416 } point to the enemy - Some stealing. Some shop breaking

10.196
H.2.264
m.12.147
Fast in England.

The King of England issued a proclamation for a general Fast Oct 30. 1776. Fast to be Dec. 13. on account of the ^{"just and"} necessary means of force which we are obliged to use against our rebellious subjects in our provinces of North America; and putting our trust in God that he will vouchsafe a special blessing on our arms both by sea & land.

Prayers to be put up for imploring the intervention of Almighty God, & his blessing speedily to deliver our loyal subjects in America from the violence, injustice & tyranny of those daring rebels who have assumed to themselves the exercise of arbitrary power; to open the eyes of those who have been deluded by specious falsehoods into acts of treason & rebellion, &c.

The fast to be reverently & devoutly observed by all, "as they tender the favor of the Almighty and would avoid his wrath & indignation; and upon pain of such punishment as he may justly inflict upon all such as continue to neglect the performance of so religious a duty." The Absps & Bps have been directed to compose a form of prayer, suitable to the occasion, to be used in all churches, &c.

1777 Col Rufus Putnam in an advertisement May 19. 77 names 16 persons who are recruiting for his Regiment. Among them are Jonathan Allen & Ebenezer Root of Northampton, Samuel Sheldon of Hadley, and Isaac Church of Shutesbury.

Representatives of 1777 are in B. Gazette. Fano. Edwards Esq Timothy Danielson were of the Councilors elected. Also Rep. 1778. Councilors the same. Also Rep. 1779. Councilors the same.

Baroigne in his return of the Provisions taken at Pondenroga & that Independence (on the return of one inclusion) says they took 649 barrels of Pork of 220 lbs each & 1768 bbls Flour containing 1950 each, & other things - 5 bbls beef & 210 lbs each early in.

1778. Cargoes of French goods began to arrive 1778.

1778 Playing Lands a disorder
May 1777. A Postcard to Newbury (N.H.?) Peter Robertson, says he must have for papers next Com. Off. Printed in Newbury the
Northampton not represented 1779.

M. 12. 26. to 29. Fixing Prices. [Pages 241. 242. 244. 245. 250. 251. 252.]

Massachusetts Legislature passed "an act to prevent monopoly & oppression" in Jan. or Feb. 1777. Under this act the Selectmen & Committee of Correspondence of Boston "stated and affixed the following prices", April 14 1777

Godfish & Haddock, guts & gills in 1 hullb; 100. gut. 2^d hullb
 Tomcod & Flounder. 1st d hullb; Halibut 3; Eels, skinned & gutted 3
 Carting Wood from Wharves to buyers house 5/ per cord, including ^{all expenses}
 Trucking a single 4th d 2^d. Tiers in proportion
 Trucking 8 barrels, Calvad. 4/ per. Do Mendenize 4/ per ton
 mens best calf skin shoes not over 12/ per. Boots in proportion
 Womens Leather Slides 6/ per. Womens Cloth shoes 8/ per.
 mens best beaver hats 48/ ea.

m. 13. 27. Soap merchantable, delivered, 20/ a barrel; 1st 3/ per pound

Tallow Candles dip. 9th by box 10th single pound

Salt meadow Hay 7/ cut

Rice 30/ cut. 8/ 6 a quart, 4th all

Loaf sugar 1/ 6 d — Vinegar 1/ gal

Onions 4/ bushel. 1/ 2 peck 8th peck

Carrots 7/ " — 7th peck 4th peck

Parmips 4/ " — 1/ 2 " 8th " —

Turnips 1/ 6 " — 5th " 3rd " —

Potatoes 7/ " — 7th " 4th " —

Eggs, 9th do

And Hoops, 14 feet long, 12/ hundred; 12 feet 20/ 10/ ^{under 11} feet 9/

Barrel Hoops 9 " " 6/ " ^{similar in proportion}

Red Oak staves, a barrel 28/ m. White Oak do 60/ m

do " " for 1st d, 60/ m. — do " — 56/ m

City Dried Hogs fat 6th by quantity, 8th by weight

Merchantable boards by retail 60/ per m

Clear seasoned boards, by do 72/ per m

Cider drawn from lees & barrel 20/ without barrel 17/

Cord wood from Country, besides oak & walnut, 26/ cord

Continued from next page. Mens shoes 8/ — Cotton 3/ + 3/ 8

Salt pork 220 lbs to a barrel 92/ Beef 240 lbs in a barrel 74/ 6

Continued from next page

Liver Oil by barrel 4/ gallon; Blubber oil refined 50/ cbl

Englis Hay best 5/ cut. Good white pine boards 48/ m Boston

Various things to be in proportion to those specified. Freight

& Casks to be allowed &c. Selectmen & Committee of Towns

may regulate prices in their own terms — unless an request to

to fix prices to them not here enumerated.

Imported goods 275 + 250 £ for 100 £ — just as on 25th page. Retailers

to advance only 20 percent — Penalties.

[These prices of Jan. 1777 seem to be about 50 percent in advance of prices in 1774 of things produced among us, or 33 1/3 to 50. Some imported things are doubtless.]

Fixing Prices

In June 1777. Man. Gen Court passed an act in addition to that against monopoly & oppression; & gave the Selectmen & Com. of Correspondence of towns, ^{power} to affix within towns, once in two months, the price of labor, of poultry, flour & iron, & of Smiths work, & the prices of inn & other liquors, &c.

Hereafter the following articles are to be sold at the prices annexed to them, or at prices not exceeding these:

Wool 2 1/2 d	Rye 6¢ bushel
Tanned Hides 1 1/4	Fresh Pork 5¢ pullb
Cotton 3/6 bushel	Cocoa 7¢ per lb
By Am. Cheese 8¢	Chocolate 1/2 or 1/2 at retail
Butter by pkin 10¢ 1/2 single lb.	Coffee 1/4 - 1/8 " "
Tow Cloth 7 wide 2/6 good	Oats 2¢ bushel
Homespun Cotton & Linen	Flax 1/2 "
Cloth 40 wide good } 4¢ 3/4	Spirits distilled in N.E.
Keeping 2 oxen a night, ^{or 24 hours} at Eng. }	not Rum to be as in E. Rum
Hay in Boston, 2/8	W. I. Rum 8¢ by hhd
Teaming 1/4 a ton per mile, if over 40 miles	" " 8 1/2 by barrel
Muscovado Sugar 6¢ by hhd	" " 9 1/2 by gallon
Hay for carriage } 7 1/2 by Cent	Shay for carriage "
18¢ by lb	N.E. Rum 4 1/2 by hhd at bl

Probably many more prices in the first act. See below.

This Act & the one to which it is in addition, to be in force 3 years from Jan. 1. 1777 See below.

257. Mainac puseth sent men to Providence to meet committees of the other States of N.E. — and when the Legislature receive the doings of the Committee they shall to the law against monopoly & oppression in Jan'y 1777 to take effect from Jan. 28. 1777.

They also voted most that the committee recommended (Page 257) Farm labor in summer 3/ — Wheat 7/6

Rye 7¢ Indian meal a corn 4/ — Sheeps wool 2/

Pork 4¢ pullb. Salt pork in proportion — Oats 2/ Flax 1/

Beef grass fed 3¢ pullb. Stuffed 4¢ pullb. Tallow 7¢

Hides 3¢ pullb. Cat skins 6¢ — Salt — 10¢ made in the State 12/

W. I. Rum. 6/8, 6/10, 7/8 + 2/ N.E. Rum 3/10, 4/ 4/6. Coffee 1/4

Sugar 54/ 60/ 83 — molasses 3/4 3/8 4/

Cocoa 6¢ 10¢ Chocolate 1/8. Am. Cheese 6¢ Butter 10 or 9¢ by pkin

Pear 8¢ beans 6/ Spanish Potatoes 1/4 + 3/4. Stockings 6¢ pr

Tow Cloth 7 wide 2/3. Stuffed Ham 1/4 wide 3/6

Wood from Country Oak 28¢ cord, Walnut 3/4. Eastern wood 2/

South Shore Oak 24¢ cord. Charcoal 1/4 abertok. Tanned Hides 11/34

Homespun Cotton & Linen 4 wide 3/6. — Mutton Lamb & veal 4¢ lb

Flour from South 30¢. State flour 28¢. Peppin turn 50¢ out

Blooming turn 3/4. Harge Keeping in 13 for night or 14 hours 2/ 40¢ oxen 2/

Team work 1/4 a ton per mile — from Northampton 1¢ west 2/ a mile

Out Rags, Hens & duck, 5¢ pullb. Geese 4¢ milk 2 1/2 d qt

[See preceding page]

242 1778.
 Al. 8. 70.

Extravagance
 There was complaint of the extravagance
 and luxury & dissipation of the times in the midst
 of the war, and doubtless not without reason.
 A good deal of sham patriotism said to exist — much
 irreligion & profaneness. A spirit of monopoly & extortion.

Prices of
 Concord
 July 1779
 p. 244

1779. Fixing Prices by State Convention at
 Concord, held Oct. 6 1779. [Earlier Concord Conv. p. 244]

Indian Corn meal 8 1/4 bushel
 Rye & eye meal 11 1/4 "
 Wheat — 180/ "
 Wheat flour 30 £ cwt
 Rye flour £16. 10. cwt
 Oats — 45/ 6.
 Barley & Barley malt 8 1/4. 6
 Rye malt 11 1/4. 6
 Peas — 180/ 6.
 White Beans — 13 1/4. 6
 Potatoes — 24/ 6
 Beef — 5/ per lb
 Veal, Mutton & Lamb 5/ 2
 Pork weighing over 7 Score 7/ 2
 Pork " under 7 Score 6/ 2
 Turkey, & Game Ducks 8/ 16
 Butter # — 12/ 2
 Hoggat — 10/ 2
 Fowl & Poultry. 10/ 2
 Poultry Candles 15/ 2 & 16/ by lb
 Salt Beef barrel of 240 lb 60
 Salt Pork " of 180 lb 77 £
 Cider (excl. of barrel) 6 £
 Cheese, new milk 8/ 2
 Cheese, inferior in proportion
 New milk, best beer measure 3/
 Eng. Hay. 15/ per 45/ 2. Rowen 36/
 Salt Hay 22/ 6. cwt
 Wood for Boston, Walnut 22 cord
 Oak & other wood of similar quality 20
 Charcoal 15/ per basket
 E & S. Shore Walnut 20 £. Oak 18 £
 Eastern Hemlock bark 18 £ cord
 Train Oil 90 £ a barrel
 Blubber 30 £ — "
 Iron keg 35 £ per cwt
 Iron Hollow Ware 15 £ per cwt

White Pine boards 35 m.
 Pine Shingles — £7. 10. m
 Cedar & Pine Clapboards 36 m
 White Oak sap barrels 5 1/4. ea
 White Oak pipe staves 120 £ per m
 Do " whd do. 60 £ per m
 Do " obl do. 30 £ "
 Red Oak whd do. 40 £ "
 " " bbl do. 20 £ "
 " " bbl do. 60 £ "
 Hhd Hoops — 30 £ "
 Barrel do — 30 £ "
 New Shovel for Molasses 60/ ea
 Jamaica Fish. 25 £ quint
 Seal Fish — 20 £ "
 Mackerel. bbl. 30 £
 Mackeraden. Alewings. 25
 and Herrings. bbl. } 25
 all the above are prices at
 the sea coast.
 The following are prices
 all over the state
 Green Hides 3/ 16. m. 15
 Sole Leather 18/ 16. m. 62
 Well dunned Horse 12/ 16
 Sheep's wool 24/ £
 Blooming Iron at forge 25 cwt
 Nail Rods 25 per cwt. advanced
 on the Iron
 16 Nails 9 £ m. to weigh 13 lbs
 Woollands 32 £ doz. 60/ hair
 Tearing 15/ mile for 2000 lbs
 but from Northampton to Pittsfield
 & Westfield to G. Barrington 21/ 2000
 at sea side £ 5
 W. Rum whd a bbl 5. 14 Gal
 " per gallon 6. 6. "
 C & Rum. by whd a bbl 4. 10 "
 Do by gallon 5. 0. "
 Molasses by whd 4. 4. "
 do by gal. 4. 6. "
 do by gal. 4. 14.

^{Oct}
Prices 1779 Continued.

243

Coffee by quantity 15/ lb	German Steel 30/ 10 by Cast
do by doz 16/ "	do 33/ 1/ by lb
do by lb 18/ "	Salt 9 £ per bushel
Brown Sugar 48 to 60 £ Cast	French & Sp. Brandy, Gal.
do do by pound 10/ 6 to 13/ 6	£ 7. 0 by hh ^d abbl, 7. 12 by Gal
Loaf Sugar 36/ D	Copperas 10/ 10
Chocolate 4. 20/ by box	Cellum 6/ D
do 10. 22/ by doz	Logwood 13/ 5
do " 24/ by lb	Peewood 6/ 10
Bohea Tea 16. 112/ by Chest	English, French & Spanish
do " 115/ by doz	Steel, by Cast 20/ 8/ 6
do " 120/ by lb	do by lb 23/ 10
Cotton wool 42/ 10 by bag	
do 48/ " by lb	

The Convention published an address to the inhabitants of the state. They refer to the resolves of the "late Convention", which have generally failed. They call some of the depreciation "artificial" not natural; therefore seek to remedy it; think "the late arrangements" have done some good—perhaps they ^{defeat} Congress. They had tried to balance the interests of merchant & landholder. They talk as if they were acting honestly.— The address was signed by Walter Spooner Presr. Thos. L. Halsey Secy. Oct 12.

General Court ~~made~~ another act "against monopoly & forestalling" Feb. 1779.— chiefly against forestalling or repeated purchases of the same goods.

Garden Seeds & Reel & White Clover. Herd's grass & Fowl meadow seeds offered for sale March 1779.

[The preceding list of prices, some things are 18/ for 1 in 1774, some 20 for 1, some 24/ for domestic articles. Some imported articles had a greater advance; some domestic ones as wheat & Peas. Many things are higher than Concord prices in July 1779 on next page. Some not higher]

Col. James Newbury's Newbury Nov. 11. 1779 accepted of the proceedings of the Concord Convention, & with Newbury part, adopted and published a scaled price. Coffin gives but few of the prices, & there seem not to correspond with Concord. Cotton 3/ 6 lb by bag or 3/ 8 by lb. Barber's shaving 3 pence, Damm boiled or roasted without wine 1/ 6. Supper or breakfast 1/ 1. Lodging 4/ 2. [I do not find such things or prices at Concord. There must be Newbury prices, reduced to specie.]

Boston Town Meeting Aug. 16. 1779. Passed
Resolves, regulating prices in Boston.

Laborers 60¢ a day + find themselves

Ship ^{some} & other Mechanics 78¢ day. + find themselves

Prices of several kinds of mechanics, to be reduced
10 percent; others 20 percent.

^{Tanned} Sole Leather 18¢ per lb. other leather in proportion
^{Leather Dress} Deer, Kimbreches, best. 35¢ a pair

^{Hatters} Beaver Hats but 35¢; Beaver cloth 24¢. Felt 4¢ a

Barbers + Hair Dressers to reduce 15 percent

Tailors - 18¢ suit for plain clothes } other, in
" 22¢ 10 for half trimmed do. } proportion

Painters to reduce 15 percent of Ship Chandlers 20 percent

Pitch to be 35¢ a barrel & Tar + Turpentine 30¢

Truckmen for trucking ^{large} Sugar 18¢. molasses & rum 15¢.
tires of barrels 4¢. other things in proportion

Wharfingers, all they do to wood 72¢ cord, inc. carting.

Shoemakers all work 6¢ shifting set of shoes 48¢

Refund horn 37.10 per lot

Cards 36¢ doz. 66¢ by pair

Glaziers setting glass off finding putty 4/6 a square

Innkeepers to reduce in proportion to reduction
in provisions & other

Fish - Cod 1/2 lb. haddock 9¢, halibut 1/3 without
the entrails

Goldsmiths for plate &c. shall not ask for
their labor more than 20 times what they
had in 1775 - + to this the weight of the plate
not said how much.

^{aphorism} Several Votes passed. Boston resolved to come into
page effect the votes at Concord in July as far as
they could, or to act in accordance with them

Convention at ~~Concord~~ to frame a Constitu-
tution. Sylvester Judd delegate from West
Hampden. List published 6th Sept. 1779
[S. Judd reached his home Sept. 14th.]

Congress in 1779 make money statements
m. 11. 152] in Dollars and 90ths of a dollar

Charlestown Lottery —

Gen. Assembly gave Charlestown liberty to raise
60,000 £. by lottery to widen & amend the streets
First day Jan. 1780 — 15000 tickets at 18 — \$150,000
Prize \$108,510. leaving \$41,490. { Clean 2d adv. June
US Lottery. Clean 3d — to be drawn March 1780

1780 March Garden Seeds from Holland advertisement

Nonresident Taxes — A large number of advertisements
in most papers 1780 + before are Collectors notices
of the taxes of nonresident proprietors. Some are
signed by Constables — Also many notices
of taxes on unimproved lands, in various towns

m. 15 { Boston Long Wharf Lottery — ~~called Boston Pier~~
36 Lottery, April 1780, to repair & improve Long Wharf
Highest Prize \$30,000 dollars.
Names of Representatives of 1780 are given, may
Timothy Danielson & Caleb Strong are Commissioners

Womens Apparel — offered July 1780, viz
black & rose green sack & petticoat
black & cranberry silk sack & petticoat, London made
Rose color Ducape Gown & petticoat.
Striped Lustrous Sack & Petticoat
Lustrous Gown, & other silk Gowns
English Patch gown & coat
White Cambric Gown. White Sarcon & Quilt
Rose color taffety Quilt
Straw color Tammy Quilt
White broad Cloth long Cloak with dark fur
Cambric riding hood.

Runaway Negro Slaves, still advertised

1000 dollars Sept 1. 1777 — seems to be called \$25 March 1780
Dollars & tenths of a dollar mentioned

August Boston Pier Lottery No 2. 5000 tickets @ 50. 250,000
m. 15, 316 Prizes 212,500. — left 37,500

Among Goods advance jeans & jeans, Knap Cords
Dutch & Venetian cords, Corduroys, Serge de mous
Hair bairns, Moreens Hairbine shoes with Calimanco Skoy
Hose, Cotton & silk Cotton Moreens & Moreens
Books adv. Oct 1780. Bibles, Testaments, Prayers, Psalm Books
Primer, Gulliver's Grammar & Salomon's, Enticks Dictionary
young mans best Companion, School Masters Assistant
Playing cards — no Spelling books.

Goods advertisements were not very numerous 1780, but they seem
to have most kinds. More goods more or less

1781. Boston Gazette

More goods adv. than in years past.

Harms advertisement - (Many at Auction
Confiscated Estates. do in years past.
Commissioners on insolvent Estates; their adv
have become very numerous

Garden seeds from Holland by one
do do by another

* This scale is too favorable; The depreciation was greater.

See p. 100 of
Page Further Depreciation. noticed after

April 1. 1780 - (not by law.

April 1. 1780, to April 20. \$ Spanish was equal to 40 of Old Emission
to April 25 equal to 42; to April 30 equal to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
to May 5 " 46; to May 10 " 47
to May 15 " 48; to May 20 " 50
to May 25 " 52; to May 30 " 54
to June 1 " 56; to June 15 " 60
to June 20 " 62; to June 25 " 64
to July 1 " 66; to July 15 " 70
to July 20 " 72; to July 25 " 74
to Aug 1 " 76; to Aug 15 " 80
to Aug 20 " 82; to Aug 25 " 84
to Sept 1 " 86; to Sept 15 " 90
to Sept 20 " 92; to Sept 25 " 94
to Oct 1 " 96; to Oct 15 " 100
to Oct 20 " 102; to Oct 25 " 104
to Nov 1 " 106; to Nov 15 " 110
to Nov 20 " 112; to Nov 25 " 114
to Dec 1 " 116; to Dec 15 " 120
to Dec 20 " 122; to Dec 25 " 124
to Jan 1 " 126; to Jan 15 " 130
to Jan 20 " 132; to Jan 25 " 134
to Feb 1 " 136; to Feb 15 " 140
to Feb 20 " 142; to Feb 25 " 144
to Mar 1 " 146; to Mar 15 " 150
to Mar 20 " 152; to Mar 25 " 154
to Apr 1 " 156; to Apr 15 " 160
to Apr 20 " 162; to Apr 25 " 164
to May 1 " 166; to May 15 " 170
to May 20 " 172; to May 25 " 174
to Jun 1 " 176; to Jun 15 " 180
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to Jul 1 " 186; to Jul 15 " 190
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to Aug 1 " 196; to Aug 15 " 200
to Aug 20 " 202; to Aug 25 " 204
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to Oct 1 " 216; to Oct 15 " 220
to Oct 20 " 222; to Oct 25 " 224
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to Jun 20 " 542; to Jun 25 " 544
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to Aug 20 " 562; to Aug 25 " 564
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to Jul 20 " 672; to Jul 25 " 674
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to Oct 1 " 696; to Oct 15 " 700
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to Dec 20 " 722; to Dec 25 " 724
to Jan 1 " 726; to Jan 15 " 730
to Jan 20 " 732; to Jan 25 " 734
to Feb 1 " 736; to Feb 15 " 740
to Feb 20 " 742; to Feb 25 " 744
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to Apr 1 " 756; to Apr 15 " 760
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to May 1 " 766; to May 15 " 770
to May 20 " 772; to May 25 " 774
to Jun 1 " 776; to Jun 15 " 780
to Jun 20 " 782; to Jun 25 " 784
to Jul 1 " 786; to Jul 15 " 790
to Jul 20 " 792; to Jul 25 " 794
to Aug 1 " 796; to Aug 15 " 800
to Aug 20 " 802; to Aug 25 " 804
to Sep 1 " 806; to Sep 15 " 810
to Sep 20 " 812; to Sep 25 " 814
to Oct 1 " 816; to Oct 15 " 820
to Oct 20 " 822; to Oct 25 " 824
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to Dec 1 " 836; to Dec 15 " 840
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to Feb 1 " 856; to Feb 15 " 860
to Feb 20 " 862; to Feb 25 " 864
to Mar 1 " 866; to Mar 15 " 870
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to Apr 1 " 876; to Apr 15 " 880
to Apr 20 " 882; to Apr 25 " 884
to May 1 " 886; to May 15 " 890
to May 20 " 892; to May 25 " 894
to Jun 1 " 896; to Jun 15 " 900
to Jun 20 " 902; to Jun 25 " 904
to Jul 1 " 906; to Jul 15 " 910
to Jul 20 " 912; to Jul 25 " 914
to Aug 1 " 916; to Aug 15 " 920
to Aug 20 " 922; to Aug 25 " 924
to Sep 1 " 926; to Sep 15 " 930
to Sep 20 " 932; to Sep 25 " 934
to Oct 1 " 936; to Oct 15 " 940
to Oct 20 " 942; to Oct 25 " 944
to Nov 1 " 946; to Nov 15 " 950
to Nov 20 " 952; to Nov 25 " 954
to Dec 1 " 956; to Dec 15 " 960
to Dec 20 " 962; to Dec 25 " 964
to Jan 1 " 966; to Jan 15 " 970
to Jan 20 " 972; to Jan 25 " 974
to Feb 1 " 976; to Feb 15 " 980
to Feb 20 " 982; to Feb 25 " 984
to Mar 1 " 986; to Mar 15 " 990
to Mar 20 " 992; to Mar 25 " 994
to Apr 1 " 996; to Apr 15 " 1000

New Emission since it has been in circulation
has been worth, 1 dollar equal to 40 of Old Emission

General Court met May 30 - 1781.

m. 6
228] Hampshire Senators. D. Danielson, John Bliss, Jos. Hawley
one blank.

Hampshire Reps. Northampton & Southampton - blank.

m. 6. 428
Hadley Philip Lyman, S. Hadley blank. Amherst Capt. Eben Mattson
Halford John Hastings, H. Hadley Wmsburg. vacant opposite
[This last office not agree with m. 6. 428.]

Massachusetts Lottery to Clothe the Army - to raise
\$20,400 in specie - to clothe Massachusetts line
10000 tickets @ \$3. - Prizes to be paid \$12,834
in Government Securities or Intrest; & in specie 17.166.
[It is said when the profit is to arise | Tickets for sale all over state
Did not go. Tickets did not sell. | by Eliza Hunt, Act]

m. 12. 281. A Surgeon Dentist advertisement July 1781

Massachusetts Lottery. Scheme altered.

1000 Tickets @ 3 Spanish Dollars - To be paid in prizes
in Spanish Dollars \$24,000. Leaving \$6000

Con. 6. 291. A Convention of delegates from New England & N. York
met at Providence April 1781. What was their object?

Thieves, Store breakers, &c. were in motion as usual

No great flourish of Trumpets in the Gazette when
Cornwallis surrendered; nor when Burgoyne surrendered

* Depreciation Jan. 1777 25 percent; 1.25 equal to 1.00; March 2 to 1. July 3 to 1.
in Ed. Enc. Dec. 4 to 1. In 1778, from 4 to 1 to 6 to 1. Jan. 1779, 7, 8 & 9 to 1.
1780, 22 to 1, Dec. 45 to 1 - Jan. 1. 1781, 100 to 1. on Dec 31. 1780,
to 100 to 1. March 1781, 135 to 1. April 1781, 200 to 1. May 1781, 250 to 1. June 1781, 300 to 1. July 1781, 350 to 1. August 1781, 400 to 1. September 1781, 450 to 1. October 1781, 500 to 1. November 1781, 550 to 1. December 1781, 600 to 1. January 1782, 650 to 1. February 1782, 700 to 1. March 1782, 750 to 1. April 1782, 800 to 1. May 1782, 850 to 1. June 1782, 900 to 1. July 1782, 950 to 1. August 1782, 1000 to 1. September 1782, 1050 to 1. October 1782, 1100 to 1. November 1782, 1150 to 1. December 1782, 1200 to 1. January 1783, 1250 to 1. February 1783, 1300 to 1. March 1783, 1350 to 1. April 1783, 1400 to 1. May 1783, 1450 to 1. June 1783, 1500 to 1. July 1783, 1550 to 1. August 1783, 1600 to 1. September 1783, 1650 to 1. October 1783, 1700 to 1. November 1783, 1750 to 1. December 1783, 1800 to 1. January 1784, 1850 to 1. February 1784, 1900 to 1. March 1784, 1950 to 1. April 1784, 2000 to 1. May 1784, 2050 to 1. June 1784, 2100 to 1. July 1784, 2150 to 1. August 1784, 2200 to 1. September 1784, 2250 to 1. October 1784, 2300 to 1. November 1784, 2350 to 1. December 1784, 2400 to 1. January 1785, 2450 to 1. February 1785, 2500 to 1. March 1785, 2550 to 1. April 1785, 2600 to 1. May 1785, 2650 to 1. June 1785, 2700 to 1. July 1785, 2750 to 1. August 1785, 2800 to 1. September 1785, 2850 to 1. October 1785, 2900 to 1. November 1785, 2950 to 1. December 1785, 3000 to 1. January 1786, 3050 to 1. February 1786, 3100 to 1. March 1786, 3150 to 1. April 1786, 3200 to 1. May 1786, 3250 to 1. June 1786, 3300 to 1. July 1786, 3350 to 1. August 1786, 3400 to 1. September 1786, 3450 to 1. October 1786, 3500 to 1. November 1786, 3550 to 1. December 1786, 3600 to 1. January 1787, 3650 to 1. February 1787, 3700 to 1. March 1787, 3750 to 1. April 1787, 3800 to 1. May 1787, 3850 to 1. June 1787, 3900 to 1. July 1787, 3950 to 1. August 1787, 4000 to 1. September 1787, 4050 to 1. October 1787, 4100 to 1. November 1787, 4150 to 1. December 1787, 4200 to 1. January 1788, 4250 to 1. February 1788, 4300 to 1. March 1788, 4350 to 1. April 1788, 4400 to 1. May 1788, 4450 to 1. June 1788, 4500 to 1. July 1788, 4550 to 1. August 1788, 4600 to 1. September 1788, 4650 to 1. October 1788, 4700 to 1. November 1788, 4750 to 1. December 1788, 4800 to 1. January 1789, 4850 to 1. February 1789, 4900 to 1. March 1789, 4950 to 1. April 1789, 5000 to 1. May 1789, 5050 to 1. June 1789, 5100 to 1. July 1789, 5150 to 1. August 1789, 5200 to 1. September 1789, 5250 to 1. October 1789, 5300 to 1. November 1789, 5350 to 1. December 1789, 5400 to 1. January 1790, 5450 to 1. February 1790, 5500 to 1. March 1790, 5550 to 1. April 1790, 5600 to 1. May 1790, 5650 to 1. June 1790, 5700 to 1. July 1790, 5750 to 1. August 1790, 5800 to 1. September 1790, 5850 to 1. October 1790, 5900 to 1. November 1790, 5950 to 1. December 1790, 6000 to 1. January 1791, 6050 to 1. February 1791, 6100 to 1. March 1791, 6150 to 1. April 1791, 6200 to 1. May 1791, 6250 to 1. 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November 1794, 8350 to 1. December 1794, 8400 to 1. January 1795, 8450 to 1. February 1795, 8500 to 1. March 1795, 8550 to 1. April 1795, 8600 to 1. May 1795, 8650 to 1. June 1795, 8700 to 1. July 1795, 8750 to 1. August 1795, 8800 to 1. September 1795, 8850 to 1. October 1795, 8900 to 1. November 1795, 8950 to 1. December 1795, 9000 to 1. January 1796, 9050 to 1. February 1796, 9100 to 1. March 1796, 9150 to 1. April 1796, 9200 to 1. May 1796, 9250 to 1. June 1796, 9300 to 1. July 1796, 9350 to 1. August 1796, 9400 to 1. September 1796, 9450 to 1. October 1796, 9500 to 1. November 1796, 9550 to 1. December 1796, 9600 to 1. January 1797, 9650 to 1. February 1797, 9700 to 1. March 1797, 9750 to 1. April 1797, 9800 to 1. May 1797, 9850 to 1. June 1797, 9900 to 1. July 1797, 9950 to 1. August 1797, 10000 to 1. September 1797, 10050 to 1. October 1797, 10100 to 1. November 1797, 10150 to 1. December 1797, 10200 to 1. January 1798, 10250 to 1. February 1798, 10300 to 1. 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October 1804, 14300 to 1. November 1804, 14350 to 1. December 1804, 14400 to 1. January 1805, 14450 to 1. February 1805, 14500 to 1. March 1805, 14550 to 1. April 1805, 14600 to 1. May 1805, 14650 to 1. June 1805, 14700 to 1. July 1805, 14750 to 1. August 1805, 14800 to 1. September 1805, 14850 to 1. October 1805, 14900 to 1. November 1805, 14950 to 1. December 1805, 15000 to 1. January 1806, 15050 to 1. February 1806, 15100 to 1. March 1806, 15150 to 1. April 1806, 15200 to 1. May 1806, 15250 to 1. June 1806, 15300 to 1. July 1806, 15350 to 1. August 1806, 15400 to 1. September 1806, 15450 to 1. October 1806, 15500 to 1. November 1806, 15550 to 1. December 1806, 15600 to 1. January 1807, 15650 to 1. February 1807, 15700 to 1. March 1807, 15750 to 1. April 1807, 15800 to 1. May 1807, 15850 to 1. June 1807, 15900 to 1. July 1807, 15950 to 1. August 1807, 16000 to 1. September 1807, 16050 to 1. October 1807, 16100 to 1. November 1807, 16150 to 1. December 1807, 16200 to 1. January 1808, 16250 to 1. February 1808, 16300 to 1. March 1808, 16350 to 1. April 1808, 16400 to 1. May 1808, 16450 to 1. June 1808, 16500 to 1. July 1808, 16550 to 1. August 1808, 16600 to 1. September 1808, 16650 to 1. October 1808, 16700 to 1. November 1808, 16750 to 1. December 1808, 16800 to 1. January 1809, 16850 to 1. February 1809, 16900 to 1. March 1809, 16950 to 1. April 1809, 17000 to 1. May 1809, 17050 to 1. June 1809, 17100 to 1. July 1809, 17150 to 1. August 1809, 17200 to 1. September 1809, 17250 to 1. October 1809, 17300 to 1. November 1809, 17350 to 1. December 1809, 17400 to 1. January 1810, 17450 to 1. February 1810, 17500 to 1. March 1810, 17550 to 1. April 1810, 17600 to 1. May 1810, 17650 to 1. June 1810, 17700 to 1. July 1810, 17750 to 1. August 1810, 17800 to 1. September 1810, 17850 to 1. October 1810, 17900 to 1. November 1810, 17950 to 1. December 1810, 18000 to 1. January 1811, 18050 to 1. February 1811, 18100 to 1. March 1811, 18150 to 1. April 1811, 18200 to 1. May 1811, 18250 to 1. June 1811, 18300 to 1. July 1811, 18350 to 1. August 1811, 18400 to 1. September 1811, 18450 to 1. October 1811, 18500 to 1. November 1811, 18550 to 1. December 1811, 18600 to 1. January 1812, 18650 to 1. February 1812, 18700 to 1. March 1812, 18750 to 1. April 1812, 18800 to 1. May 1812, 18850 to 1. June 1812, 18900 to 1. July 1812, 18950 to 1. August 1812, 19000 to 1. September 1812, 19050 to 1. October 1812, 19100 to 1. November 1812, 19150 to 1. December 1812, 19200 to 1. January 1813, 19250 to 1. February 1813, 19300 to 1. March 1813, 19350 to 1. April 1813, 19400 to 1. May 1813, 19450 to 1. June 1813, 19500 to 1. July 1813, 19550 to 1. August 1813, 19600 to 1. September 1813, 19650 to 1. October 1813, 19700 to 1. November 1813, 19750 to 1. December 1813, 19800 to 1. January 1814, 19850 to 1. February 1814, 19900 to 1. March 1814, 19950 to 1. April 1814, 20000 to 1. May 1814, 20050 to 1. June 1814, 20100 to 1. July 1814, 20150 to 1. August 1814, 20200 to 1. September 1814, 20250 to 1. October 1814, 20300 to 1. November 1814, 20350 to 1. December 1814, 2040

m. b. 428 Senators & Reps. 1782 - paper containing those missing
see below

m. b. 428 Senators, Hampshire, 1783 are
John Bliss, Caleb Strong, John Hastings,

m. b. 428 Reps. 1783. N. H. Eph. Wright. Southampton not reps.
Amherst N. Dickerson, Granby, John Ayers
Hartford John Hastings, S. Hadley, N. Goodman
Windsor & Whately vacant - Westhampton

m. b. 428 Hamp Senators 1784. T. Danielson, John Bliss, John Hastings, C. Strong

m. b. 428 Hamp Reps 1784. N. H. & S. H. & W. H. vacant
" Hadley & S. Hadley vacant
Amherst Capt Eli Parker, Granby Benj. Eastman
Hartford, Whately & Windsor vacant.

1782 is in Mess. Spy. in front Room.

m. b. 428 Hampshire Senators, T. Danielson, C. Strong, John Bliss

m. b. 428 Hamp Reps - N. Hampton Caleb Strong & Timothy Dwight
Hadley Capt Oliver Smith, Hartford John Hastings
Williamsburg, Jesse Wilde, S. Hadley, Granby & Amherst
Southampton & W. Hampton vacant - Amherst & Whately

1785 in Spy also -

m. b. 428 Hamp. Senators, T. Danielson, C. Strong, John Hastings, Oliver Phelps.

Hampshire Reps. Northampton, C. Strong & Dr E. Hunt
Amherst Capt Eli Parker, Granby Benj. Eastman,
S. Hadley, Hadley, Hartford, Windsor, Whately & vacant
S. Hampton & W. Hampton, vacant

1778 Representatives.

m. b. 427 Northampton Joseph Hawley, Eph Wright,
Robert Breck, Elyah Hunt.
Hadley Elisha Porter, Jon. A. Smith. S. Hampton vacant
S. Hadley, N. Goodman - Whately & Windsor vacant
Hartford Benj. Ellis

H. Gar. 1787 Representatives. N. H. ^{and E. H.} Benj. Sheldon. Col. Wm Lyman
June 13. S. H. not down. Hadley Capt. Oliver Smith, S. Hadley & Goodman Esq.
Amherst Daniel Cooley. Granby not down. Hartford Benj. Smith
Westhampton Sylvester Judd.

H. Gar. 1788 Representatives N. H. Saml Henshaw Esq. Benj. Sheldon
June 13. Southampton Capt. Lunt. Pomroy. Westhampton Sylvester Judd
Hadley Capt Oliver Smith, S. Hadley M. Enock White.
Amherst Daniel Cooley, Granby Benj. Eastman

250 New Hampshire Prices, regulated Feb'y 1777
by the Legislature - Prices not to exceed -

Wheat 7/6	Potatoes in fall 1/4. other seasons 2/
Rye 4/6	Pork, 100 to 140 lbs 4 1/2.
Corn 3/6	Do 140 to 200 2 3/4
Oats 2/	Do. over 200. 5 3/4
Peas 8/	Coriander, by barrel of 220 lbs. 5 £
Beans 6/0	Beef grass fed, best 3 ^d . Stallfed in pasture
Ans. Cheese 6/	Wine Leather Shoes 8/ per
Butter 10/	W & R Rum 6/8. 7/8 by hhd. & gallon
Yellow 7 1/2	feearage 2/1: 9/
White 3/	W & R Rum 3/10 by hhd. 4/1: by bbl. 4/6 by gal
Veal 3/	(amongst seask to be paid for)
Raw Hides 3/	Musc. Sugar 5/4 by hhd. 6/6 by Cas + 8 lb.
Sole Leather 1/6.	Molasses 3/4 by hhd. 3/8 by bbl. 1/1: by gal
Coffee 1/4	(feearage)
Flax 1/	Salt 10/ bushel & transportation
Wool 1/2	Ception 3/1 by bag, 3/8 by pound
N.E. Barkon 40/ct	Mens & yand stockings good 6/ pair
at work	Striped flannel yd & wds good 3/6.
European Goods.	Tow Cloth yd & wds - 2/3
some at an advance	Coarse Linens, grade - 4/
of 275 £ for what cost	Cotton Cloth and yd & wds. 3/8
100 in Europe of like money	Cotton & Linen cloth
ie. what cost 100 £ to be	{ European Goods in general
sold at 275 £. I think	250 £ advance - or 250 £
at wholesale.	for what cost 100 £ of like money
Farm Labor in sum-	at wholesale
mer 3/4 &	Retailers to ask only 20 per cent
in proportion to other seasons	over wholesale price
Mechanics in proportion.	Not to be sold at value higher than above
	Penalties for transgression.

Convention at Northampton, 2^d Wednesday of Sept. 1779. (8th)
Had by ~~Chas~~ Charles Phelps. Sept 15. to attend 2^d Convention
at Concord in October.
Had Committes of Hadley, Hatfield, South Hadley & Amherst, sent
Rec. circular letters to the selectmen of all the Hampshire towns, pro-
voking a Convention of Delegates at the Court House, in
Northampton, 2^d Wednesday in Sept. 1779. at 9 o'clock. that there
may be a uniformity of prices in the several towns. See Aug. 23^d
Sept 15th 1779. Hadley accepted the prices fixed at N.H. Eng. May 16th 1776. cont.
References to various lists of Revolutionary Prices
follow:-

Massachusetts prices 1777. p. 241.	Boston Prices 1777. p. 240. 245.
Connecticut do 1777. m. 12. 27.	Southbury do. 1777. m. 12. 26.
Providence Convention do. 1776. p. 254.	(Concord Convention prices. p. 242. 244. 1779)
New Haven Convention do. 1778. m. 12. 28.	Connecticut prices 253 to 256 of them.
Massachusetts prices 1776 p. 257.	References in Misc. 2, 296. 6
Northampton Convention 1779. See above.	

Regulating Prices

257

p. 241
257 A committee from the New England States met at Providence R.I. Dec. 1776. and on the 31st December 1776. recommended to the N.E. States the following rules & prices. They complain of the exorbitant price of every thing, of the extravagant price of labor, &c.

Farming labor not to exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ a day in summer. Mechanics labor to be regulated by this; & other seasons of the year to be regulated by this.

Wheat not over 6/ in Con.; not over $\frac{7}{6}$ in M. N.H. & R.I. Rye $\frac{3}{6}$ Con. Another $\frac{4}{6}$

Scorn $\frac{3}{6}$ Con.; Mess. $\frac{3}{4}$; N.H. & R.I. $\frac{3}{6}$ wool 2/ in Con. M. & R.I. — $\frac{2}{2}$ in N.H.

Pork in Mass. same 100 lbs. Dr. 14th full; 140 to 200. $4\frac{1}{4}$ d above 200 Dr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. — In Con. & R.I. prices $3\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ & $3\frac{3}{4}$ d for same weight — In N.H. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. $4\frac{3}{4}$ & 5 d. In R.I. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. 4 d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d for same.

Beef grass fed — in Con. 24/ 100; in M. N.H. & R.I. 25. or 3 lb still fed in proportion.

Raw hides 3d. — Salt 10/ bushel

Rum W.I. $\frac{6}{8}$ by hhd; $\frac{7}{8}$ single Gal. 7/ by quart, & freight. do N.E. $\frac{3}{10}$; $\frac{4}{8}$ by barrel; $\frac{4}{6}$ single Gal. freight and casks to be added.

Sugar best Muscov. 54/ Cut by hhd, 60/ by single Cut. 8/ full & freight.

Colonnies best $\frac{3}{4}$ by hhd. $\frac{3}{8}$ by barrel; $\frac{4}{8}$ by gallon, & carriage.

Cheese American 6d full — Butter 10^d full. Tallow $\frac{7}{2}$

Peas 8/ — Beans 6/ — Oats 2/.

Potatoes $\frac{1}{4}$ in fall; not over $\frac{1}{2}$ at other seasons.

Men's yarn stockings 6/ — Men's leather shoes 8/ per pair [m. 15. 166]

Salt pork by barrel of 220 lbs. — in Con. 84/ M. & R.I. 92/ N.H. 100/

m. 15. 113 — Cotton $\frac{3}{4}$ by bag. $\frac{3}{4}$ by lb — FLAX 10 Con; 1/ in M. R.I. N.H.

Coffee $\frac{1}{4}$

Two to the yd wide $\frac{2}{3}$ yd. Other widths & linen cloth in proportion.

Flannels yd wide, striped. $\frac{3}{6}$ Others in proportion.

Imported Woollens & Coarse Linens, Duck, Tick linnings and Osnaabrigs, not to exceed at wholesale over 27⁵ sterling for what cost 100⁰ sterling — Other goods not over 25⁰ sterling for what cost 100⁰ sterling, except warlike stores.

They recommend that the states regulate other things.

They are severe upon monopolizers & engrossers.

Rhode Island accepted of these regulations & enacted them into a law, to take effect Jan. 7, 1777 & they added the following: (turn over

252 Regulating Prices

Additions by Rhode Island to what Committee proposed - to be in force Jan. 7. 1777.

Turkeys & Dumphill Fowls 4¹/₂ pullb; Geese 3 pullb.

Clutton 4 pullb — Veal 4¹/₂ pullb, & others in proportion

m. 15.
364

Dinner at Taverns for travellers & boiled & roast meat, with other articles, exclusive of wine 1/6

Suppers & breakfasts 1/6. Lodging 4

Potatoes, good rough skinned 2/6 bushel

Walnut wood 3/4 per foot. Oak wood 2/6 per foot. 1/2 per 1/8 cord

Charcoal by land 4 bushel — Hard soap 4¹/₂ pullb

English Hay in Sea ports 90 to 120 per ton — at other places 60¹/₂ per ton

Teaming Work — one man with cart or waggon and one yoke of cattle or one horse, or two yokes of oxen, 13/ per day, he finding himself & team. Teaming for Army, 4/ per ton for one mile; every mile after the first 1/6 per ton.

Horse keeping in Sea ports, a night or 24 hours 2/6

m. 12. 120

Horse shoeing all round with steel corks. 6/

Horse hire 4¹/₂ per mile

Calf skins green 6 pullb. Tanned hides 1/4 pullb

Cotton & Linen cloth, yd wide, muddling, 3/8 per yd.

Boards, clear Eastern pine 6¹/₂ per m.

Do clear hantable E. 4¹/₂ per m

Do Common Country do. 3¹/₂ per m. Yellow Pine 3. 12

Do Oak, & first timber 3¹/₂ per m.

Hoops, whd. 4¹/₂ per m.

Staves White Oak whd 6¹/₂ per m. Red Oak 3¹/₂ per m

Do White. barrel, 4¹/₂ " & Red Oak 2¹/₂ "

Heading in proportion.

Tobacco 18/ Cwt. 4 pullb —

Mens but Deer's Leather Breaches 42/ per pair. Others in proportion.

Cocoa 6¹/₂ 10s per Cwt. & Chocolate 2/ per lb

House Carpenters, finding themselves 3/ a day. Ship do. 6/

Caulkers 7/ — masons 6/6 —

m. 12. 322.

Taylor for making a suit of broad cloth plain 24/

and for a days work, the employer finding them 3/

Trucking 1/6 per hhd.

Best Beaver Hats 42/ Best Felt hats 8/

Coopers, finding themselves 3/ a day. per hhd hoops & setting 3 ea and barrel hoops 2 ea.

m. 12. 66, Barbers for shaving 2

m. 12. 291. Stone lime 18/ for 100 Gallons at Providence

clerk may 1 to Nov. 2¹/₂ qt. Rest of year 3¹/₂ pullb

Bills of Congress & R.D. to be received at their prices

Heavy penalties for selling higher — more than at prices in Sea ports or public Markets.

[These prices are from 33¹/₃ to 50 percent above prices of 1774.]

Regulating Prices Connecticut

Congress by a resolve of Nov. 1779, recommended to the states to fix the prices of domestic articles and labor, not to exceed 20 times the prices of 1774 - & those of imported articles in proportion making some allowances; Salt & military stores excepted.

In January 1780, Connecticut passed a law accordingly as to domestic articles, ^{provisionally} proposing to fix the prices at 20 times the prices of 1774 & referring to resolve of Congress m. Their prices ~~are~~ for many articles; - (Others are specified) one 20th

Imported
W.I. Rum by hhd 6 £ Gal.
N.E. Rum by do 90/ " "
Muscov. Sugar 85 £ Cwt
moleasses 4 £ Gal
Coffee by Cwt 24/ lb
Geneva £6.10 Gal
Brandy 60 " "
Retailers not to add over 25 percent; & freight.
Selectum to fix prices for Innkeepers, with civil authority.

Domestic
Wheat £6. a bushel one 20th 6/ "
Peas & Beans 6 £ " 6/ "
Buckwheat 48/ " 2/5 "
Rye 90/ " 4/6 "
Oats 30/ " 1/6 "
Corn 60/ " 3/ "
Pork, hogs 200 lbs & over 6/8. - 4d
" under 200. 5/8 - 3 1/2 d
Beef stall fed a 6/ 6/8 - 3 1/2 d
" according to months 7/8. 9/ - 4 1/2 d
Beef grass fed - 5/ lb. 3d
Mutton grass fed 5/ lb - 3d
do winter fed, as stall fed beef
Veal 16 4/6 - 2 3/4 d
Tallow " 12/ - 7 1/4 d
Lard " 10/ - 6 3/4 d
Raw Hides " 5/ - 3

Leather in proportion
Bar Iron, blooming 30 £ Cwt. 30/ "
do " refined - 37 £ 10. 37/6 "
Pig Iron - Cast £10. 10/ "
American Steel 30/ & 20/ lb. 1/6 & 1/4 "
Castings as Pots, Kettles, &c 7/ lb. 4 1/4 d
Range Iron Kettles £22.10 Cwt. 22/6 "
Steel Rods - 50 £ Cwt. 50/ "
American Nails { 20. 22/6 d. 12 25/ - 1 1/2 1/3 "
 { 18. 27/6 " 8. 30/ - 1 1/2 1/6 "

Scythes & ea. 8/ 8/ "
Pork 100 £ 66 - 5 £ "
Beef - 76 £ - 76/ "
Hay 10 Crops 60 £ ton - 60/ "
Nov. to June
Hay rest of year 45 £. 45/ "

The law compelled persons to sell their surplus at these prices, salt and military stores excepted

The Law was not published at first, & probably not at all.

It is presumed they never attempted to execute it.

I have added the one twentieth, not the law.

Instead of fixing the prices at 20 times the value of the prices of 1774, nearly are 30 times as high, & others 24 times as high

Connecticut Prices.

Am. b. 286 | Stated or Legislative prices, for supplies to soldiers families, 1777 & part of 1778

Wool lb. 2/1
 I. Corn. bush. 3/1
 Rye " 3/6 & 4/1
 Oreslin " 5/1
 Wheat " 6/1
 Cheese lb 6d
 Butter " 10d.
 Pork in hog 3. 3 1/2 & 4
 Salt Pork 7/ & 8/1
 Beef 24/1 100 lbs
 Beef stall fed 28/1
 Mutton lb. 3/1
 Veal lb 3/1
 Coffee lb. 1/4 & 1/6
 Molasses 2/ Gal
 Men's Shoes - 8/6 pair

Potatoes bushel 2/1
 Turneps " 1/6
 Cider bbl. 6/1
 Lard lb. 18d
 Flax " 10d
 Beans bushel 6/1
 Tallow lb. 8/1
 Imported Salt bushel 10/1
 Home Salt 5/ & 6/1
 Shad, fresh 3 each
 Shad salted 4 "
 Wheat flour 18/1 (wt)
 Sugar lb. 1/10/1 or 6/1
 These are 33 to 50 percent above prices of 1774

m. 15. 166/1

The actual prices in 1777 & first part of 1778 were were about 3 to 4 times the stated prices; latter part of 1778 4 to 4 1/2 times the stated prices; & on to 5, 6, 7, or 8 for ones orders were given for what things cost over the stated prices. 2 acts of Assembly referred to Jan. 78 & Oct 78. Probably state prices were charged to the soldiers by the town, & so they got it. The rest seems paid by orders. Stated prices seem 33 1/3 to 50 percent above prices of 1774. Commissions were paid, of 5 per cent, for the labor of providing things, after Nov. 1. 1778 - and for time & expense in exhibiting accounts 2/1 a mile after July 1. 1779. & perhaps before, stated prices were not taken out of some bills, & the supplies were charged over to soldiers (probably on Treasurers book). On some bills the stated price was deducted as before. Jan. 1780 & after, still various, State prices deducted from most bills, but from many not. Part of them taken out of some bills March & April 1780. Some state prices deducted some not. Expenses for coming to settle Commissions 5 percent were still allowed 1780. After June 12. 1780 all accounts were reduced to what was called lawful at 40 for 1; that is 40 of old prices reduced to 1 in new currency. - Stated prices not deducted except here & there one. In Sept. & Oct. 1780, bills began to be returned in stated prices and lawful money (new bills) the latter about 50 percent higher than stated prices. - same as 60, 60 continental money for 1 stated.

Connecticut Prices.

Prices of Supplies

about Jan. 4. 1778	January 1779	March & April 1780
wheat 20/ + 18/	72/ and 90/	12.15 + 18 £ bushel
Cheese 1/6	6/ + 5/	24/ + 30/
Lard 1/ + more	3/	30/
Potatoes 3/ + more	12/ + 18/	66/ 30/ 90/
Corn 6. 8/ 10/ 12/	36/ 40/ 45/ 48/ 52/	£ 6. 7. 9 + 10 £
Rye bush. 14/ + 15/	42/ 48/ 50/ 60/	£ 9. 10 + £ 12 £
Sheep 5		{ May & June. fresh shad 18/ ea salt shad 36/ ea
Flax 3/ + 2/6	6/	Yellow 39/ + 42/ 30/
Pork by hog 1/ + 2/	2/6	Flax 42/ + 48/
Salt 66/ 88/ 120/ bushel	240/	15/ lb. by hog
Salt Pork 1/6	4/ + 6/	or cult. 9 £ bushel
Beef 50/ for 100 + more	1/6. 1/9. + 2/ + 1/	salt pork 20/ + 24/ lb
Sugar 3/ 4/ 4/6 5/	12/ 15/ 18/	10/ 12/ + 14/
Beans 18/	60/	36/ 39/ + 42/
Salt shad June '78, 1/4 ea		12 £ + 15 £
Butter 2/6 + 3/	5/ + 6/	Candles 40/ + 42/ lb

Prices varied 25 percent
in various parts of state
Cheapest where things are
produced.

Supplies of 1778, brought in at end of
the year were from 4 to 6 times
the stated prices perhaps averaged
5 times as much. latter part of the
year alone, they were higher.

July 1779. Supplies for months before this
date were 11 to 16 times the stated prices
Jan. 1780. Supplies for months before
were from 22 to 30 times the stated
prices perhaps averaged 26.
Great variations in towns for the
same articles at same time - 25
percent or more.

1780 { Jan. Feb. & For these & preceding months
March April } supplies averaged 35 to 46
times say 40 or 42 times. March & April
alone higher, say 45; some were 50 for 1
May & June. some 60 for 1. Some more
July, Augt averaged about 60 for 1
let reduced to 40 for 1.

£ 11. bushel
Coffee 36/ lb
Butter 40/

Eider 21 £ 16 bl.
Oats 72/ bushel
mens shoes £ 19. 10 pr
Womens do. £ 15.
Turneps 60/

Molasses 12 Gal.

Prices at Hartford, May &
June 1780 - beef 20/ lb. £
Corn 9 £. rye 12 £. Salt 60 £
Flax 60/ Sugar 60/ Rum 36
Wheat 21 £. Tea 60 £
Wood, April at H. 24 £ load
most things not so high.

256 Connecticut Prices

Feb. 25, 1780. Prices affixed to articles for use of the
army, by Congress [so said - perhaps by State

Wheat 9/.
Rye 6/
Corn 4/6
Oats 3/
Buckwheat 3/7½
Flour 2/.
W. I. Rum 110/
A. E. Rum 6/
Salt, brk. 18/
Best Hay 90/. ton.
Beans & Peas 9/.

- Salt Pork bbl 132/ for 220 lbs
Salt-Beef " 105/ for 240 lbs
Fresh Pork best. 42/ for 100 lbs
Fresh Beef in July 40/ 100 lbs
" " in Aug. 33/ "
" " Sept 36/ "
" " Oct. 35/ "
" " Nov. 35/ "
" " Dec. 38/ "
" " Jan'y. 42/ "
" " Feb - 45/ "
" " March 47/ "
" " April & May 48/ "
" " June 45/ "

May 1780. An Act passed the

G. Court. compelling people?

to sell at prices not exceeding the above, except

Run, Salt & Beef — Assembly fixed beef prices

Ann. Salt & Sheep — Assembly from 1841
at 33/ 39/ 48/. It was so proposed. — It to be
33/ for 5 months (say July to Dec. inclusive) 39/ 1 mo
(perhaps December) 48/ for 6 months (say January to
June inclusive).

Oct 1779. Prices of grain fixed for 3 months —
 100 lbs of wheat 20 shillings a bushel (20 times the price

14. Prices of grain prices
Sheet 20 dollars above the (20 times the price "State" p. 254)

13 1/3 " " 220 times the stated price
 220 times " " "

Meslin 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ " " " (20 times) " "

Wheat Flour 60 dolls Cwt (20 times less) 120 times

Rye	Flour 40 "	"	(20 times	"
		"	(20 times	"

Meshin Flour 50 " " (20 bushels)
20 bushels Oct 1770. Bat State

Scalps depreciation is 20 fort. in Oct. 1779. — But stated
prices were not prices of 1774, but 33 1/3 to 50 percent
in advance. — 4 years

The law of Dec 1776 (or thereabouts) for raising 3 years
men, ^{fixing} fixed prices at which their families were
to receive food, &c. and their own wages, it seems
were to be regulated by the price of articles as
they varied from these stated prices. — 9/20
seems. I had not the act.

M. 12, 28. Connecticut prices, 1778

Worcester. 9
 Magazines } Emory Washburn's History of Worcester says in 1776
 Vol. IV. p. 98 } a committee was appointed, agreeably to
 a resolve of Mass. General Court to fix the price
 of labor & produce. The committee reported a large
 list of articles, & E. W. selected a few of the prices reported:
 sup. p. 241
 p. 251

m. 15. 373 } Labor per day 3/ in summer & half as much in winter!
 Labor by the year 20£

men's shoes 8/ pair
 Horse hire 2 p. mile

m. 12. 120 } Shoeing a horse 5/6
 good gun & bayonet 8/4
 Indian Corn 3/ bushel

Oye 4/6 "
 Wheat 6/ "

Butter 9d per lb.
 Beef 3 1/2 p. lb.

Salt pork 8 p. lb.

m. 15. 364 } Toddy & tip 1/ per mug.

When did this committee report? I have no list of
 prices fixed in 1776 by Mass. Essex County fixed
 prices in Nov. 1776, & perhaps the Colony had previously
 fixed prices that have not met my eye.

The above prices are not so high as those fixed at
 Providence Dec. 1776, & at Mass. Feb. 1777, and indicate
 that they were some months earlier (sup. p. 241. 251).

They are, I think 25 to 33 1/3 per cent advance on prices of 1774.
 (and some more than 1/3d advance put up.)

m. 12. 26. Some prices in Lancaster? 1777.

1778 June A writer in Hartford Courant complains bitterly
 of the violations of the law regulating prices: many who
 assiduously make the law violate it as readily as others.
 Horses sell for 3, 4 & 5 times as much as in 1774. Men evade
 the law by leasing cattle for 999 years, selling an ordinary
 cow by guess at 1000 lbs weight, paying 8 dollars for a
 gallon of rum, &c. Wheat is worth double what it was
 in 1777. "Our currency has long been growing more plenty
 and less valuable".

Francis's
Watertown
p. 146

Conson
p. 244

Regulating Prices by Watertown, at a town meeting July 26. 1779.

They accepted what was done at Concord
July 14. 1779 (see page 244) and made addi-
tions as follows: -

Hay & milk in Boston market were left unregulated.

Innhold as to have
for a dinner $\frac{18}{17}$
Horse keeping per night. $\frac{17}{17}$
Oats per pottle — $\frac{5}{17}$
Punch per bowl. $\frac{30}{17}$
W. India Flip, per mug. $\frac{12}{17}$
Yoke of Oxen, per night $\frac{18}{17}$
at English way

Tanner.

Sole leather per lb. $\frac{20}{17}$
Curried calf skins, single,
equal to 6 lbs Sole Leather.

Labor.

A man per day & find himself $\frac{60}{17}$
A man per day & found $\frac{46}{17}$

Teaming.

Per mile, not exceeding 90 miles
out, per ton $\frac{18}{17}$

Man & team a day & find themselves $\frac{110}{17}$

man & team found, day $\frac{80}{17}$

Shoemaker

mens best shoes, per pair $\frac{6}{17}$
womens best do " $\frac{4.10}{17}$

Tailor.

making mens best worked out $\frac{8}{17}$
do do waistcoat $\frac{4}{17}$
do do breeches $\frac{4}{17}$

Weaver

Weaving $\frac{7}{8}$ yd cotton & linen cloth $\frac{6}{17}$
do yd wide tow cloth $\frac{6}{17}$
do $\frac{3}{4}$ woolen cloth $\frac{9}{17}$

Blacksmith.

narrow axe $\frac{7.10}{17}$

Shoeing a horse round $\frac{5.00}{17}$
with refined iron & steel

Shoeing Oxen in same manner $\frac{10.00}{17}$

Mechanics

Per day & finding themselves $\frac{72}{17}$
do find found $\frac{54}{17}$

Saddles
Best saddle complete $\frac{70}{17}$
Best curbed bridle $\frac{12}{17}$
Best single reined do. $\frac{6}{17}$
Leather Dresser.
Best sheeps wool. lb $\frac{22}{17}$
Best washed leather dress
sheep skins, single $\frac{56}{17}$

Boating from Boston

Per boat load $\frac{18.15}{17}$
Per hog head $\frac{25}{17}$
per barrel $\frac{7}{17}$

Barber, shaving $\frac{3}{17}$

Hatter

Best Beaver hat $\frac{40}{17}$
Best Felt Hat $\frac{80}{17}$

Joiner

Corn. Mahogany Desk $\frac{20}{17}$

do round top case $\frac{130}{17}$

do four foot table $\frac{27}{17}$

Currier

Currying calf skins $\frac{24}{17}$

do a hide $\frac{80}{17}$

Tallow Chandler

Candles per lb. $\frac{18}{17}$

Hard soap " $\frac{10}{17}$

Soap per barrel $\frac{15}{17}$

Potter.

Quart mugs doz. $\frac{50}{17}$

do do single $\frac{5}{17}$

Butcher

Raw Hides per lb $\frac{3}{17}$

Best Tallow " $\frac{9}{17}$

Flax per lb. $\frac{12}{17}$

Milk per qt $\frac{2}{17}$

Oats per bushel $\frac{48}{17}$

Barley do $\frac{96}{17}$

Malt do $\frac{96}{17}$

Horse hire per mile $\frac{5}{17}$

Chaise hire do $\frac{6}{17}$

European manufacturing
at prices fixed by Boston.

Committee chosen to carry into effect

[Prices seem 15, 18 & 20 times as much as
1774 and 75. See Boston, p. 245.]

Regulating Prices.

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Francis
p. 145 | Waltham voted July 7th 1779, that if any persons
should sell their produce at a higher price than
that fixed, "they shall be deemed enemies to their
country, & cried as such by the town clerk for
6 months after, at every public meeting of the town!"

County Court at Cambridge Oct. 7. 1656

Joseph Parsons Pl. vs. Sarah wife of James Bridgman Aff
in an action of the case for Slandering her on her name.
The case was left to the Magistrate (Judge). The
Court examined the evidences on both sides, and
found that the defendant had raised a great scandal
and reproach upon the Plaintiff's wife without just
ground. Ordered that the defendant make an acknowl-
edgment before the inhabitants of Northampton.
and also at Springfield at some public meeting at
each place, by order of the Pyncheon or Mr Holyoke
or either of them, in such words & manner as shall
be suitable to such an office. If this is not done
James Bridgman shall pay damages 10 £ to the
Defendant to pay costs of Court £ 7. 1. 8.

Robert Bartlett being convicted before this court of
Wanton dalliances & behavior towards Sarah
the wife of Christopher Smith, both parties living
at Northstock alias Northampton. Said
R Bartlett acknowledged the fact freely and
penitently with much remorse of spirit, and
his great sin therein. The court admonished him
& fined him ten pounds to be paid the Treasr of Middle-
sex County.

- 1657 Two for fornication before marriage fined 40 £ each
m. 14. 80 a female whipped 10 stripes for fornication, she utterly refusing
to marry the man.
1658. One was "convicted of striking & fighting in Watertown
meeting house on the time of public exercise" - to be
m. 16. 21 "whipped 20 stripes on their lecture day at the
meeting house immediately after the exercise is ended"
1659. There was a Road from Lancaster to Concord.
- ordered to be repaired.
1661. Isaac Amisden of Cambridge, died about 1661. and left
an widow Frances & a child.
- m. 14. 80 a couple for fornication before marriage, fined 10 £ each
- 1663 A woman at Charlestown, for saying she had as lief been
a cat as a woman as to hear the Sinner or Mr Shepard preach,
is fined 5 £ & is to be whipped. Also for meeting with Quakers
was admonished, & warned to attend public worship
on Lord's Days "with more frequency & delight."
- One for absenting himself from public ordinances 3 months
is fined 20 £ - & for entertaining Quakers twice at his
house is fined 4 pounds
Some fined for selling strong liquor to the Indians.

Middlesex Court Records

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- 1678 A man convicted of having a pack of ^{playing} cards about
 M. 14. 85 him, is sentenced to pay a fine of 5 £ or 57.
 M. 14. 80. Some fined 5 £ for fornication or to be whipped 10 stripes, or
 13 stripes Some fined 3 £. or to have 10 stripes
 1681. A man convicted of stealing 5 horses, is ordered to restore
 M. 14. 80 the 3 sold, & be whipped 20 stripes

William Shattuck of Watertown.

from Shattucks acct of Shattuck

- Died Aug. 14. 1672. Inventory taken Aug. 23. 1672
 In Parlor. Cloths. Shirts, hat, boots & shoes - £ 5.0.0
 Money £103. 17. 7¹/₂. 14 yds cotton & woollen cloth 40¹/₂. 105. 17. 7¹/₂
 Bedstead, Curtains, table, 2 chests, Great chair, basket, small ^{things} 2. 0.0
 8 napkins, 3 pillowcases, 2 table cloths & 3 pairs sheets. 3. 0.0
 2 tobacco boxes, 1 silver button, 4¹/₂. 3 sacks ^{of} ^{any} 0. 10.0
 In Kitchen. Great Kettle, 2 old Kettles, & 2 skillets 3. 0.0
 2 iron pots, frying pan, trammel, pie pan & tongs, roasting iron 1. 0.0
 Pewter - 6 plates, 1 bason, 2 pints, 3 porringers, 7 spoons, chasen ^{ten} 1. 2.0
 3 Pails, 3 tubs, churn, 3 wooden dishes & bowl, 2 bottles, & ^{things}
 12 trenchers, some earthen ware, 2 pairs cards, 1. 10.0
 Table, form, small table, 2 buffet stools, 6 chairs, small ^{things} 1. 5.0
 In Shop. Loom, warping bar & wheel, & all things belonging to it 1. 10.0
 In Dairy 5 tubs, 3 keels, 2 sieves 0. 12.0
 3 bushels Malt, 1 bush. wheat & meal. ¹/₁₆ yd. meal. 6d shops ^{ten} 1. 0.0
 In old cellar. pot-buttin, pork, 2 tubs, form, earthen pot 1. 0.0
 In Lodging room - 2 bedsteads, 2 barrels, 1 form, hair bag, chasen, 2 wheels, 2 10.0
 In New Cellar, 4 bbls, small vessel, beer stool - - - - - 0. 10.0
 In first Chamber, 2 pistols, 39 guns, & cutlash - - - - - 4. 0.0
 "His geilding tools and horrs h¹/₂" a mat, fan, wheel, & 2. 6.0
 3 pear scap & 3 old scythes 10¹/₂. 2 saddles, 2 bridles, 3 hattens ³⁰
 Iron crow, cross cut saw, hand saw, 3 axes, 2 sickles, 3 augers, &
 a plane, chain, cap. ring & sople, billhook, spade, shovel, } 2. 0.0
 wedges & beetle, hammer, 10 stock cards, 10 shears
 In Corn Chamber 50 bush. Corn at 2¹/₈ £ 6. 13. 4. ¹/₁₆ bushels Rye 0 - - - 6. 19. 4.
 Sheeps wool 20¹/₂. 2 feather beds, bolsters & 14 pillows 5 £ 2 rugs & 2 blankets 55¹/₂. 8. 15. 0
 Flock bed & bolster & cord, 10 blankets, 2 bolsters, 2 pillows & rug 3. 0.0
 Cart, yoke, old plow, "pair of harrows", grind stone, scythe, 100 boards 2. 10.0
 2 per iron files & 10 glazes ^{of} - Pear. wheat, barley & rye 6¹/₂. 6. 6.0
 Cart rope, old tumbleil, 2 horse collars, & traise, Dung fork, &
 2 pitch forks, 2 rakes & hoe 19¹/₂. Hay in barn & in meadows 6 £ 6. 15.0
 5 ams, Ind. corn 6 £. Farms near Stony Brook £10. Debt 42¹/₂. 28. 2.0
 4 ams meadows 4 £, more old horse 7¹/₂. old mare & young horse 7¹/₂. 18. 0.0
 Pan Oxen 9 £ 4 Cows £12, bull & 2 calves £4. 10 sheep & 9 lambs 6 £ 31. 0.0
 6 hogs & 8 pigs £4. 40 sows, 60 sows & hand weavers 150 1 ¹/₂ 4.0
 8 children living 72. 2 dead Total £434. 19. 11¹/₂ £434. 19. 11¹/₂

Thos Flint of Lancard is just in the Cook. Nov. 9. 1653

m. Green Carpet 20f. 16 Cushions 48f. 10 covers for stools 25f.
m. 13ds Woolen yarn 32/6. Bed & all things belonging to it 44£ 1m
m. 8ds Peere of Flax 10f. 8. Bed & bed heads in parlor 13. 10. 1m
m. 8ds swigged flax 32/6. 3 Cupboards 80f. 1 Clocke 90f.
m. 2 Iron chests - - - - - Corn 30 bushels 90f. Earthware 23f.
Dwelling House 300£. Tin 10f. 5 Cows 25£ 4 hives bees 80f.
Farre 400£. Pocket Watch 50f. 15 Sheep 23£
m. Coburns apples 180f. 2 Orchards 30£. In Tin 10f (same as above?)

Roger Bancroft 11. 12. 1653-4.

m. 50ds hemp 25f. 1 pair Coburns 2f. 2 Cows 10£ 1m
m. 2 Looms & other things belonging to his trade 6. 10

Others 1654

m. Long table & form 24f. a table chair 9f. old boots 6f. 1m
m. 17. Cloth Cloak 60f. Carpet for a table 12f. Pillow & cloth 10f. 1m
m. Bible & Psalm book 7f. 18 Preachers 11f. 1m
m. Some had Kitchen, Hall, parlor, beanto & chamber over
m. Bed in the parlor commonly. - Dairy chamber 1m
m. 4 Cows 28£ 4 Steers 14£ 16 Cows 90f. 1m
m. Curtains valance common.
m. Sheetmould Holland, flaxen & coarse. 2 Cupboard Cloth 3/4 1m.
m. Denmark Cupboard Cloth 2/6. 12 napkins 6f. 1m
m. 4ds Canot seed 8f. 1/4d Canany seed 5f. Table form & carpet 15f. 1m
m. Iron chairs 2f. 6ea. for stools 8ea. Cast & spike 20f. 1m
m. In Coburns 15f. 2 Stone Jugs. Wheat 5f. bush 2 Horn 3f.
m. Childs Breddle 4f. Peewee 1f. 8 Rye 4f. Peas 4f.
m. Brass Baking Pan 2/6. Occumy Spoon 3f. dor 1m.
m. Hammel 5f. 2 Iron pots & hook, 13f. Brass pot 10f. 1m.
m. Salt box. Brass mortar & non pestle 5f. 1m
m. Churn & staff 3/6. Salt marsh 30f. an acre 1m
m. Mares at 15£ each. Harrow 8f. wire 14£. yowdolt 6f.
m. Daniel Makena, a schoolman 15£ 2 Oxen 7ea 1m
m. Anne Ketch, 6 years to serve 8£ 4 Cows 4f. 1m
m. Feather Bed & Flock bed. Horse Harrow 14f. 30b Wheat 7. 10
1655 Linen chawer 2/6. marsh grass 7/bane. Porsnet 5f. 1m
& 1654 m. Lutterham 10f. Cowle 3f. Cheesbuss. In Coburn 6f.
m. Lamp 1f. Milk Kail 10d. Milk pail 1/4. Straining dish 4f. 1m
m. Milk Pan. Oxeer Vends common. Powdering tub 1m
m. 8 Chees 14f. Rye meat 4f. bush. Lein horn 1/8 Frois 2f.
m. Gunelston 10f. Cat Rope 3f. Horse fetter 2f. Cupboard 10f. 1m
m. 12 Calico napkins 12f. 12 other 18f. One Spider 2f. 1m
m. Citterne 5f. 310d Gun 60f. Salt box 3 Caries 1m.
Com. 10. wooden Trays. a brace 1m.

Mr Increase Stowell Nov 1 1655

His apparel 11th £6. Heelth bearing 36th. Armour 46th ^{m. 14. 282}
 m Court Cupboard 10th. Desk 2th 6. m Plate £12. 10. 0th m
 m Books 9th 1 Carpet & Cushions 45th. Living Table m
 m Chest of Drawers 5th 13th sheets 6. 10. 0 46th Napkins m
 m Suit of Draper 3th 12 Towels. Table cloths several m
 m Trench 20th. Chest 5th Linen pillow beams. Cotton 20th m
 m Box of white ware 20th. Jack five weight 15th. A Still 20th m
 m 5 Cows 20th. mare & Colt 16th 3 Sheep 7th m.

Mr Thomas Graves 31. 5. 1653.

Feather bed, bolster, green rug, 2 blankets
 coverlet, curtains, 2 chairs, mat & bedstead 8. 15. 0.
 m 8 ds 903 Plate 1st & de pois @ 4/63. — 30 19. 9
 m. Turn pillar Cupboard. 8 square Table, brass snuff box
 m. Brass andirons; iron stove, Goat with gold buttons
 m. Suit green serge curtains & walland with
 m. cupboard & chimney cloths 80th m.
 m. Window Cushions, Cyprus chair & Carpet — 90th
 m 183 ds pewter 1st. Draper Cupboard cloth & another
 m. Sheets, napkins, Table Cloths, towels, plenty, and
 m. 5 more cupboard cloths — pillow beams on
 m. 2 Cases knives; 5 joined stools; 6 leather chairs
 m. 2 low chairs & 2 low stools & Cushions
 m. Chest of Drawers, many beds, tables, carpets &c
 Some goods. 2 Cases of strong water m
 m 24 Sugar loaves. old Clock, Jack m
 m Court Cupboard. cheap. Pair Trammels m
 m Fire shovel & tongs. iron back, bellows m
 m A Copper, 4 pots, 3 brass skillets, 4 spits, &c m

widow Isabel Wilkinson 1656.

m. 17. 394 { A stuff gown 14th. old cloth gown 5th. old stuff gown 8th.
 old petticoat 6th. 2 thin undupetticoats 2th.
 old cloth cloak 2th. a Coat 3th. a black of furs 4th.
 old say apron 2th 6. old hat 2th. wearin liners 6th 4
 old stuff coat 4th. Carpet for a table 6th m.

Olthus 1656

m. piece Derrick for curtains 26th. Tow & flex Tin pot m
 m Wool @ 1/3. — Horze 11th mare 12th. Oxen 12th a pair m
 m. Tapistry coverlet; beel in parlor; Pewter be tle m
 m. Pewter Candelstick; m Cobron with brass border m
 m. Earthen pots, Cupboard & cloth, Trenches all have m
 m. Bible generally, Androm Corn in Chamber
 m. Cradle, Ram bags, Wheels of husbandry & forks & shares
 Several bad land in England.
 m. Feather bed, 5 new beds, flock beds, truckle beds, m
 m. all had Chamber pot; Great Chair, Gudeon, m
 Con. Gobron seem Andirons - unpur had brass bosses.

1657. Several
 Con. Leather bodys for women 8/. 2 Trammels ^{Con} 7/6
 Con. 2 Colours iron to hold up wood 5/11
 m. Earthen China dishes 5/6. 14 wine glasses 1/11
 Con. Smoothing Iron, ^{Con} Snuffbox, Croncut series, ^{Con}
 m. Woolen & linen yarn, ^{Con} Steelyard ^{Con}
 m. Treading trough, ^{Con} Knives & pot hooks ^{Con}
 m. Lattin pan & turner, 2 Skeps & bees 30/11
 A Tanner. & loads of bark 120/. Leather & Hides 76. 8. 6.
 m. Pan house & fatts £15. Fowls 5/11
 m. Fowling piece - a Table & Dresser 8/11
 m. Linen & woolen wheels. pair of Carrels ^{Con}
 Con. Iron Rake, Brass scales & weights ^{Con}
 Con. Wood Rakes, a pair ^{Con} 12 fowls 6/11
 Con. Wheelbarrow 3/. A still, Vinpan & Cullender
 Woman's Cloths
 { Large gown 15/. cloth petticoat 12/. Mohan petticoat 20/
 2 cloth waistcoats 16/. 3 petticoats 10/. 1 Easter 12/
 1 scarf, 1 cap & 1 ruff 20/.; 6 linen aprons and
 3 blue aprons some green one all 12/
 2 yns glass & probages 5/. 7 Hkps & 2 knives 9/
 5 turnings, 2 picuffs, shoes & stockings 7/
 m. 1 clevy & cleavy & pine, gundstone 3/. pulser and irons
 m. Cupboards almost all had. Horse collar & strainers ^{Con}
 m. 2 bushels hemp seed 8/. Hemp of flax 42/11
 m. Tobacco 6/. Crampot, flax seed, Pitt saw 6/11
 m. wool 2/6d.
 Jan. Jos. Rowlandson. Lancaster.
 1657-8. - 10 yds Perpetuany or coarse sage 26/8. Knappan 10. 6. 6
 m. Cotton wool 6/. Vinpan & turner, ^{Con} Bag & wallet
 m. Fried Tallow 1/6. (This article is rare in inventories)
 m. Money & Wompan ^{Con} 10/6. Smiths vice 20/. ^{Con}
 Con. Carpenter Tools 17/6. Cowbell. "Old house & clock 15/11
 Total only 113£. And not in or behind none.
 1658. m. Bed in Leanto, Cupboard in Hall ^{Con}
 m. 3 Sells kee on 60/
 m. Servants, a mans & a widdow 5£. Negro man 25/11
 m. Another servant £4. ^{Con} Ann ^{Con} wooden wheels plenty
 m. Sheep's wool & cotton ^{Con} wool frequent. 4 Sheep 70/
 Con. Cart & wheels 34/. Long Table ^{Con} form 18/11
 m. "Cupboard & Table" a Cowle. Pots commonly have ^{Con} net hooks ^{Con}
 m. 15 Snapsack 2/. Countin & shares. Cart rope, ^{Con} seyls & ^{Con} forks
 Con. Dung fork.
 m. 14. 276 - A leather suit. Stuff suit, cloth suit, Doublet ^{Con}
 m. 17. 397 Red waistcoat. Cotton wool 16/4 - 9 cushions 30/11
 m. Boots, Shoes & spurs 32/. Cupbs and ^{Con} Hops
 m. Calico pillow beam. 1 sheet of Calico.
 m. Great Chest 14/. 3 Iron Skillits 10/11

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1658. Dr Thomas Starr.

com for Andrus, Tongs & shovel 12/ } all in same house
 com for Coburn, Tongs & shovel 18/ }
 com Spits, iron Hooks & fender 9/ }
 com 3 baskets y^e 6, 3 Lock & Gla^mms 16/ Fowling Piece 15/ ^m
 m. A Cradle y^e 6, 2 smothering horns y^e 4, a Cabinet 6/ ^m
 com 8 earthen dishes 3/ }
 m. Instruments & salves 4. 2. 10 }
 m. Books in his study & some drugs 30/ 18. 1. }

1658 m. Fire pan stoves not uncommon

com. Greas brass kettles. Press Cupboard 10/ ^m
 m. Table form & stools 15/ . 20 shoolin yam 25/ ^m
 com. Earthen Bason, 10 dr Cotton yam 123/4 ^m
 m. 12. 356 Concordance 15/ 14 dr Tow yam 12/ ^m

m. Edward } Livery^m Cupboard & cloth. Childs mantle 20/ }
 Goffe } Cotton & linen sheets, 20/ pr Holland do 26/8, fine do 30/ }
 m. } Lace cupboard cloth 10/ . Galico table cloth 8/ }
 m. Wainscot chest 10/ . diller 6/8 . Table form 20/ . Carpet 6/ }

Bedskad - feathers for bed & bolster, pillows

m. 15. 130 Blankets; Rugs red, blue, green; pillows & beers
 Curtains & hallenpe Bedskads, Coverlets,
 sheets, &c. also flock beds - The bed was

m. in Picking, or Canvas. Canvas for flock beds.

Linens included. Sheets, pillow beers, napkins,
 Table cloths, Towels, Cupboard cloths, shirts, aprons &c

m. 15. 135 Cupboard cloths numerous in some houses.

m. 15 Childs Linen.

m. "Cupboard Table" (is often together) 18/ . Carpet 5/ . form 2/

m. Fowling Piece 24/ . Perte & Pintan 6/8 wooden mantle 3/

com. Pewter Tunnell & bottle 1/6 . Pye plate 5/ . Pintan 1/6

m. 7/4 dr Pallowe 5/ . Glass bottle covered 1/4 ^m dr 2

m. Head grate 1/ . God's Secret 2 6/ . Pallow & grease 46 24. m

m. Polacecco 250 dr 3/ . Fleix 21/ . Hump 21/

m. 1 barrel 3/4 pork 6/ . meal tub. Mashing tub 14/

m. Carpet in parlor & chamber 18/4 . Jack ref. m.

m. Linen cloth y^e 2. 43 dr yam 2/ . Linen y^e 4. Cotton y^e 2

m. Red yam 3/2 . blue yam 3/2 . green yam 3/2

m. 77 dr Cotton wool 10/ . Hops 10 lb 4 chains 22/ ^m com.

m. 38 dr Indigo 2 3/ . 28 dr Sagen 10/ . Grindstone & wheel 10/ ^m com

com Old cant wheels 20/ . push wheel 35/ . Tumbrel 1/6

m. Iron crow 4/ . Horse collar & trace 6/8 ^m com

com Harrow with 28 teeth 14/ . 25 ewes 25/ ^m com

m. Iron Mare 15/ . Oxen 12/ . 5 Cows & sheep 22/ ^m com

m. Solon Seal 2/ . Doublet, Solon hilt bowl 40/ . 10 Solon spoons 6/ ^m com

m. 15. 146 Goffe had Parlor, Hall, butting, Kitchen & Chambers over.

1659 with Peter Bulkely. of Concord.

April 2

m. 15.385 Books appraised at 123£. Money 21.19.7^m
 m. Plate 17.0.0. Sheep, Cows, &c. Mould land. Mill
 m. 1 watch 60/. Apparel 18£
 m. 60 Chapkins. Capes & other 133/. 6 Cupboard Cloths 44/ 6 more
 m. 18.74 "one bearing Cloth 50/. 6 Cupboard Cloths 10/ 2 1/2 1/2
 m. 5 Trunks 4/ 2 Trunks 2/ 26 Sept 21 of 1^m
 m. 5 Spinning Wheels 18/. 1 hatchell. 13 1/2 yam 2 2/ 1^m
 m. Cupboard Cushion 15/. Horse harness & whitethather 25/ 1^m
 m. Jack 30/ 1 Bed of furniture 10£. 5 Cushions 40/ 1^m
 m. Round Table. "2 Cates 80/ 1^m
 m. "2 p brandions, shovel & tongs 20/ 1^m
 m. 10 painted earthen dishes 10/
 m. 4 brass Skellits, 2 brass pots, a copper. 1^m
 m. 1 Gypsopans, 1 Privet, 1 gridiron, 1 couther 1^m £
 m. 1 Lamb back & chest 20/. 2 brandions. 10 1/2 England 107
 Whole Estate £1302.0.11. (not a very great supply
 of furniture. — Had parlor, Hall, Kitchen
 m. 15.146 Chambers & other.

m. 15.146 Will. April 4. 1658
 Will. Feb. 26. 1658 [g. Son Edward 13 (had 9 wms.
 widow of son Thomas dec'd. value of a cow.
 Son Elizer, farm or mill, or 100 acres & more
 " Peter one of the three things above
 " John Books (lived in England)
 Lord Oliver St John, Chief Justice of Com. Pleas. Folio Bible.
 Dan Dorothy 150£ in England.
 Rest of estate to wife & her heirs begotten by me. Has
 wasted his estate for the country in their weak beginning,
 children by 2 wife not married.

m. 15.385 Sh. Henry Dunster's Will Feb 18. 1658 [g. He had books of
 m. 15.385 Thysic Surgery which he gave to his wife
 m. 15.385 2 sons Jonathan & David & daughter abith. He
 m. 15.385 gave away "a great press in the Hall chamber
 and another press for books in the study".

Inv. 8th June 1659. about 1000£. Books about 121^m
 m. Hall Hall, Parlor, Kitchen & Chambers.
 m. Pewter Still 16/. 6 p Tapestry goats hair hangings 60/. 1^m
 m. Long round table 2 heavy Cupboards 15/. Gypsopans Chest 50/ 1^m
 m. Clock & case to it 30/. 8 yds old Carpeting for hangings 16/ 1^m
 m. Cushion chair & cushion stools. 10 Turkey Cushions 20/ 1^m
 m. 2 walt, 1 man brand Androns, Creepers long of fupam 20/
 m. Wicker Cradle 10/. Gold Trunks. 3 Spits & a rack 3/ 1^m
 m. Jack & weights 30/ Rolling Press Timpans & tin covers & 1^m
 m. 1^m Earthen basin, jugs & pots. 2 China dishes 1/ 1^m
 m. Holland lace brought cupboard cloth 16/
 m. 3 Galico cupboard cloths 14/

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1659. *Madunster Continuum*

£

- m. 18.*
p. 74. 4 suits childbed linen 60/- - 4s Appare 16.12
2 doz Double Clouts 1/-
Scarlet bays mantle with silver lace 10/-
Scarlet cloth mantle bound with Ribbon & Lace 20/-
Yellow Serge mantle 5/- Quinny mantle 10/-
2 Tuff. Holland mantles 8/- yellow blanket 2/-
white blanket with red galloon lace 2/-
Little yellow & cream & wedding band 4/-
Red shaggy Cloak 20/-
m. Green curtains & valence with silk lace 60/-
m. Needle work covering in colors 9/-
m. Turkey Carpet 50/- Branch silk covering for chairs & stools *m*
m. Plate of divers sorts with a whistling corral 38/8-0
m. 1 Old silver case Watch 40/-

1659 *m* Long & Round tables. Chests of Drawers & Chests *m*

ms Mrs Katherine Coytmore of Charlestown. 675£

- m.* 48 yz Plaid 5/- 162 ds Periwinkle 1/6 *m*
m. 2 Persian Carpets £13.0.0. Turkey Carpet 50/- *m*
m. 2 Boxes E. India Dishes 3.0.0 (*was 4 China?*)
m. Silk Cushions @ 10/- Satins wrought Hunt 80/- *m*
m. Green Carpet & Cap Cloth 5.0.0. Calico Refelt 80/- *m*
m. Tapestry Coverlet 60/- Velvet Coverings for stools 3 1/4 *m*
m. 4 Calico Sheets 20/- Looking Glass 40/- Canvas Drawings 30/- *m*
m. 4 Down pillows 45/- 4 feather pillows 20/- *m*
m. Desk, chests 10/- & 8/- *m*

1659 *m* Iron Skillet, pewter Chamber pot, peel, Bibles & books,
Linen woolly Cloth, 21 yds new Cloth 6£

com. Salt box, Cart & Humber, Saddling *com*

1660 *m.* Lanthorn & Lamp 3/- Rowline piece *m*
m. 40 yds Plaster trenchers & ladle all of wood *com*

m. Chairs, stools & forms, in a nutshell.

m. 14 ds Sheep's wool 14/- 30 ds Cotton wool 42/8. *m*

com. Tubs, Kitchens, Hay, 2 Carps. Chaff bed *m*

m. 20 ds Knotty Tow & Spultow 4/- 24 Chairs 20/- *m*

m. Mustard Seed, bands. 71 ds Hemp 28/4. Green Paper *m*

m. Spinning Wheels. 19 yds adshair 10£. 75 wane 90£ *m*

m. 6 cows 21£. 40 ewes 21£. Marcott axes 10£ *m*

m. 17.374 Cotton Cloth 3£. 10 Cotton 20/- Calico 30/- *m.* 17.391

m. Carpeting 30/- red cotton 40/- Wampum pease 5.10.0 *m.* 12.176

m. Books 5.8.0. onions & apples 10/- *m*

m. 15.282 Firelock Munket 12/- Iron muntax & pests 6/- *m*

1659. Goods, Samuel Andrews

- M. 17. 373 10 Sarge 5¹/₂ — 107 yds buckram @ 1/2 Con. 10.438
 M. 17. 380 47 yds Ozenberg @ 1/2 — 24" Canvas @ 1/3 m. 17. 54
 M. 17. 378 7 1/2" n. Holland @ 1/6 — 20" blue linen @ 1/4 m. 17. 380
 M. 17. 402 3 1/2 yds Pampetuary @ 1/2 — 6 yds Cherry Stuff @ 2/6 m. 17. 400
 M. 17. 373 6" Kersey @ 3/4 — 4 1/2" n. Penyslane @ 1/6 m. 17. 347
 M. 17. 404 6 1/2 yds new stuff none so pretty — @ 2/4
 Con. 10. 383 Blanket of seth green 30¹/₂. Selva & good buttons @ 3/12 Con.
 Con. Silk Ribband, Cotton Ribband & Hair buttons @ 2/6 9/10 Con.
 Con. Manchester, red & white in cloth 1/6. 1 m. Pins of Con.
 m. 12. 341 4 yds Spuns @ 1/2. 19 Jews heads @ 1/7 Con.
 m. 17. 347 Suit & Cloak of nutmeg color 4¹/₂
 m. 12. 211 4 yds old silk stockings 10¹/₂. 7 linen Caps @ 1/4 m. 17
 m. 10 yds boot hose tops 10¹/₂ Dark lantern 2/1 m
 Con. Standish 1/6 7 m. candlesticks for wax m.
 m. Hour glass for 1/4, 1/2, 3/4 & 1 hour 1/2
 m. 17. 397 1 Sewash. 10 old boots 3/4. Earthen Suit & handkerchief 1/4
 m. 2 fowling pieces & carbine, old, 25
 m. 12. 222 "Pewee" 4¹/₂. 66 lb Powder 6¹/₂. Great Chest 22/1 m
 m. Silver spoons & silver hook for a Napkin
 m. Case with 3 pairs Spectacles 2/6. Hat brush 1/1 m
 m. Watch 60¹/₂. Drawer. Gilt Hatband 10/1 m
 m. "Ndy of Roome" wanting 3 inches 10¹/₂
 m. 12. 176 Wampampeg. 8 Superfine 4. 100. 14 yds Shirts 5/4

1660. a man's suits — 2 Cloth Suits & horse coat 10.0

- M. 17. 397 Turkey program suit & Cloak 60¹/₂. Satin suit
 Stuff Cloak, black cloth cloaks. Close Kerry coat
 m. 13. 378 Garter 20¹/₂ & 10¹/₂. Serge Coat & breeches; Close shag coat
 m. 12. 341 2 yds Boots @ 20¹/₂. 2 yds shoes. Gloves, ruff
 12. 24. 6 yds Stockings 15¹/₂. Scarlet waistcoat 7.
 m. 17. 397 Beards plenty — Caps, cuffs, Hkps, boot hose tops m.
 m. 3 Carpets 20¹/₂. 3 windows & 2 Cupboard Cushions 16/1 m
 m. Standing bedsteads & hand bedsteads
 m. 4 Tables & 6 yds stool 35¹/₂. 5 Trunks 30/1 m
 m. 2 great Chests & 4 small boxes 20¹/₂. 7 yds penance @ 1/3 Con.
 Con. 4 yds n. @ 1/6. Bell metal Skillet, mountain operation
 m. Lattin dishes & pans 12¹/₂. 12 Accumy Spoons 3/4
 m. Lattin lantern 1/3. 10 yds bottle & earthen dish 10/1 m
 m. 3 Cupboards 30¹/₂. 12 Chairs 24¹/₂. 1 Doublet 12/1 m
 m. 17. 397 5 bands 3/4. 2 caps 1/4. 4 Hkps 5/4. Black cloth bolster 30/1 m
 m. Rug 40¹/₂. 7 yds Cherry 3/2. Feather bed & dr 20/1 m
 Con. 10 yds some ornamental saw 1/4. Turnbul wheels 6/1 m
 m. Standing Cupboard 10¹/₂. Gilt & brass 5/4. Mare 12/1 m
 m. 20 hats 3 Cockrover caps 25¹/₂. 4 Knives 3/1 m
 m. 10 Cotton Sheets, 14¹/₂. 6 Quilts 14¹/₂. 60 Trichus 3/1 m
 Con. Accumy & pewter spoons 10 yds 6 bottles 1 m

1662

Am. Nathaniel by hams apparel.

Suit of cloth rash, cloak, canock, Doublet & breeches £6. 13. 4

Blk sage Cloak, cloth jacket & breeches - 2. 6. 5

Cloth Cloak, Jacket, Doublet & breeches. 4. 5. 0

Penicaster Hat 30/. & 2 other hats 15/. 2 pairs shoes 10/

3 pairs worst stockings & 1 pair woolen 22/

5 pairs Leather gloves & 2 pairs woolen gloves 11/

2 Knives, Penknife & Tuckhorn 2/

3 Holland & 2 Dowling shirts 24/ - 7 pairs Cuffs 5/

13 bands & 13 ribbands strings 33/

2 Holland Caps with bone lace 8/ - 14 Hkfs 20/

Ribbon for shoe & cuff (Cuffs) strings 6/

M. 14.
397.

1662 m Shew bed of bedstead 2/; Briddle, 3/; hatching pillow 35/

m. 15. 112 100 lb cotton wool @ 9/ - (and hamul 5/ m)

m. 15. 142 Cheese 10/ Bacon 5/ Salt meat seems not for sale.

Con Holey axe 1/ 3 Indian baskets 1/ Skimmer Con

Con Trivet 1/8; Hand bill 1/8. Shredding knife 1/ m

Con Pear hook. a Con tin 2/6. 2/ Bacon 10/ m

Con Gt Sp. wheel & 2 smaller & a Reel 10/ Con

Con 2 Earthen pots & pan 1/6 Wheat 4/6. Rye 4/6. Malt 4/6

m Indian corn 3/ Narrow with wooden teeth Con

Con Yoke & 2 bolus 2/ bolt & shakell. Dering 6/ m

Con Darning fork 2/ Tumbul 10/ Shackle & shovel Con

Con 2 yokes & a shackle & bolt 10/ Thatching Tools 3/6

Con Hook for a yoke 3/6. Infettus 2/ flax hatchel 6/ m

m Cart rope 3/ 2 Tripans & Turn 2/ m

m 20 lb Bacon 10/ Shew bed, 7 Trays 10/ Con

Con wooden bowls. 12 d. Suet 6/ Water pails 10/

m Cheese 65/ 8 hogs 85. 5 old hogs 85/ m

m Apples & turnips 10/ Stone bottles @ 6/ Con.

m Iron skillet 2/6 1/6 Carr & 25/ Childs glass 70/ m

m Oil jar & some oil, Holey Elze 3/ m

m. 12 Bedline, musket 10/ m. 14. 254 m. 14. 254

Con Stone jug. 3/ m. 14. 254 m. 14. 254

m 20 bushels Apples 12/ Shovel 2/ Cyprus box 1/ m

Con. Heaton box, Dutch earthen Platters. Drevet Con

Con. Copper 40/ m. 14. 254 m. 14. 254

1663 Goods - 2 black scarfs @ 8/ ea. 6 white scarfs @ 2/6

See next page 2/ m. 14. 254 m. 14. 254

27 Cuffs of Cambrue 4/ Holland 6/ to 3/6 pr.

M. 17. 398 10 Dinner 25/ 10 black bands 40/ 12 Holland Quiffs 13/6

Hood m. 12 60 Holland bands 80/ 10 Calico hoods 1/

306 6 pairs Calico drawers 25/ Alameda hoods @ 2/6

(ducape) black Cape hoods 3/9. 4/6. blk Sarnet hoods 4/

Con. 5 Cambrue garters & whisks 28/ 18 white Sarnet do. 17/6

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Middlesex Probate

Dec 12

1663. Goods continued - belonged to a man in London who went to Newis & died there & the goods were sent to Humphry Dawy of Boston. Name of owner Wm Pardoe

- m. 1 } One Clock 45/- 5 children Capts 1/5. 1 Lace & Hk 7/-
- m. 1 } Holland Cuffs @ 4/-, 3/4. 3/6. pr. Cambrado C. 3/1. 3/6
- 398 } 7 Children bibs 4/- — 2 cap pinner 4/4. 11 prs Socks 4/6
- m. 1 } pr Cambr Sleeve cuffs 4/- — 3 children Holland Caps 5/6
- 398 } Quape Hoods 2/6. 3/9. 4/1. 4/6. 1/4. 2/8. 3/4. 4/2.
- com. 17 Cambr Whisker & one Gorget 80/-
- m. 14.244. Alamo de Scarf 3/- 8 prs beard strings 8/- m. 17.398
- com 4 prs Scissors 4/- same at 6 & at 3/- Ivory combs 9/- doz m
- m. 17.398 2 prs black garters @ 3/- 2 riding Holland bands 5/6 m. 17
- com. 12.211 6 prs men's silk stockings @ 16/- 7 prs Pendants @ 1/- com
- m 28 Necklaces 6/2. m. 18 1/2 yds silken & gold lace 92/- 37/6
- com Colored & Ribbon 6/prs Colored galleon 8/- prs
- m. 14.293. Loop lace 4/- prs Horn combs 3/- doz com
- com. Gold & silver & silk & silver coat buttons 18/- gro
- com Silk & silver Buttons 12/- gro. Silk coat buttons 12/- com
- com. Crown Coat Buttons, breast buttons, satin Ribbons com
- com Breast silk Buttons 1/6 gro. Breast gold & silver do 4/- gro
- com Sowing silk Cds @ 25/- m. 27 1/2 yds G. & silver lace 45/-
- m. 14.293. 11 doz Gimp lace 5/- — Shirts & H. & silver shirts m. 17
- m. 6 pictures 24/- — 18 Chees & Gds @ 4/- m
- m. 1 } Lamer Druggets 2 prs @ 70/- 1 pr 2 Thred Camlet 96/- m. 17
- 406 } Flower Druggets 2 prs @ 50/- 1 pr green Tarnett 80/- m
- 144 ds " do 30/8 — 1 pr pink do 96/- m. 17
- 17.393. 1 pr Plain woollen 5/- — 1 pr claret col'd do 160/- 403
- 17.402 9 pr Shallooms @ 5/6 — 1 pr sky " do 75/-
- 17.393 { 2 pr Reel serge @ 75/- m. 2 prs Gimp lace @ 12/-
- 5 prs " Serge @ 62/- — 26 yds 8" Ribbon @ 6/- 13/- c
- 2 prs dyed serge @ 62/- — 1 pr 6" Ribbon 14/- c
- 17.378 14 1/2 yds Puffed Holland 25/4 — 1 pr 4" pink do — 9/- c
- com Colored Thred 3/- d. brown Thred 2/6 d — 2 prs fancy Ribbons @ 13/12
- com. 5 doz 6" Cotton Ribbon @ 1/3 an — Frillings 3/- prs
- com. 6 doz Thred Laces @ 4/- 2/- — 19 prs Paper colored & white 13/2
- m 2 Cases Knives @ 5/- 8 men's knives 6/6 — 3 1/2 doz Pins Not to 5. 27/- com
- com 2 Velvet Sackels & one leather one & one Cloth do. 7/3/-
- m 4 Dutch head stalls, reins, bits & harness — 18/-
- m. 6 black & 6 white bridles & 24 girths — 38/-
- com 4 prs Bodys 9/- 3 stuff body & stomachs 22/- com
- com 10 prs Bodys 24/- 6 prs Bodys & 3 lace stomachs 38/- com
- m. 17.285 12 Collars, 12 belly pieces & 6 ground rolls 3/-
- com. 12 Bristol Hoes 14/- 3 broad axes 11/- com
- m 8 m. 10 Nails 36/- 21 m 4" Nails 52/6 (m 2/6 m
- com. 15 m 6" do 66/- 3 doz Bristol hoes 14/- com
- m. 2 m 8" do 14/- 3 m 20" nails 36/- m

Goods continued

1663

com

& broadhoes 12/. 5 bushels Oatmeal 33/4

m. 14. 404b.

Dec. 12

com. 10. 411

1 dor qt Pots 44/. 1 dor pt pots 30/. 2 pts 18/. Dor. 1/4 pt 15/.

m. 14

298

Linon Hose @ 9/. 15/. + 16/. dor + 12/. Childrens Hose 5/6 dor

4 prs Rundown Stockings 27/. many more Hose

Womens Hose 18/. 26/. 50/. dor. 3 prs Scarlet 25/6 pr

Co " 48/. 9/12 36/. Childrens wntd 14/. dor

mens " 44/. 50/. 50/. 60/. dor.

m. 17 Coarse Shirts 50/6

2 1/2 dor French Falls (Shoes) 6. 10. 0. 6 dor plain Shoes 36/

2 doz mens Span. 24/. - 12 doz. womens Span 20/

18 prs yellow shoes 15/. - 1 dor Russet shoes 9/

1 dor red shoes 5/. - 1/2 " large do. - 0. - 7/6

2 " " " 6/. - 2 dor womens shoes 06/

(his dozens may be 12 shoes, not 12 pairs)

8 prs mens Slippers 26/. 1 dor boys & girls shoes 14/

4 " womens do 14/

m. 15. 378 Boys Hats @ 1/8, 2/4, 4/. ea - 12 mens Hats 52/6

3 black riding Hats 12/6 - 6 mens hats 5/

3 " " 20/. - 3 napt Hats 130/

com. 10. 451

Band Strings, 9/. 8/. 7/. 6/. 5/. 4/. 3/. 6 napt do 72/

4 6. dor. 7 Co. - 98/

com 10. 424

Garnishes of buttons 5/. 3/9. 2/4. 2/2. 12 do Co 166/

2 1/2 1/8. dor garnishes

pr Shoes & p. goloshoes 6/. Shoes & slippers. pushers 3/6

White Spanish leather Shoes 4/ pr - pr Sp. leather do 3/6

m. 17. 398 Linen Drawers coarse 2/2 & 2/9 pair + 1/10 pr

m. 12. 302 Pwine 1/2. Soap 1/2 Cwt 80/

m. 17. 398 Suits of Cloths - 32/. 30/. 30/6. 34/6. 35/. 34/6. 31/4.

32/10. 35/ - various color druggs, chublet, &c.

m. 17. 47 Blue Tannery 0/6. 3 prs large topped Stockings 29/

m. 17. 401 black Calimanco 3/4 2 - pink Tannery @ 1/2

m. 17. 398 yellow Tannery petticoat 12/. - Red Cotton Coat 7/

Bloom color do - 13/ - Red cheny do - 1/8

yellow waisted coats @ 4/ - mens red waisted - 5/6

Womens Red waisted coat 3/8 - pr Ribbon 16/

Total 377. 14. 1. - to be paid for in provisions of the County at the current price.

1663 Edward Conyers of Woburn. - £ 827. 5. 6.

m. 15. 147

Had a hall, Kitchen, Leanto,

m. 17. 398

His appare was composed of 3 serge coats, 1 cloth coat, cloth jacket & breeches, 3 waisted coats, 2 prs Drawers a new jackets, 2 prs stockings, hats, mittens, shirts, caps, Halkfs. bands.

E.C. Cotton, linen & woolen yarn 26/. Chests 26/. Bearskin 8/

m - Saddle, pillion, pillion cloth, bridle & harness. 25/

m Earthen Ware 3/. 2 Timpans 3/. Iron pot & hooks. Winter & pestle 3/6

m Greenfat, 2 Hamlets, m. Clovers 4/. Schumbea bowl 5/

m 4 Ham Spoons 30/

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Meddlex Probator

1663. Ralph Hill, Bellinica. 328.18.£
 m Oxen 13£ pair — Cattle 4£ cows 4.10.0 heifers 4
 m 6 Sheep & 3 lambs 6½. Hairs 9£ 16 some small 6£
 m Corn 3½. old & new Hair Cloth 2½/m
 m. 17. 393 12 yds new Cloth, cotton & wool at 3/6.
 m 17 379 4 " new Lockrun @ 3½. Indian Baskets m
 m old Fowling piece 1½.

1663. Captn Nicholas Shepleigh.

Seems a carpenter or a dealer in Hardware

m. 15. 199 { 9 planes 10/ Breastwimbles & stels
 16 Chisels 5/4 — 3 squares 1/6. 6 Knives 7/4
 6 Saws 8/ — Files, Rasps, Adz. hand vice
 Large vice 12/ — Round compasses 2 3/ea
 m. Fowling Piece 20/ — Square do. @ 6/ea

m 2 fiskins Soap 36/ — 8 barrels Blacking — 24/ m. 12 329
 m. 1 barrel Oil 36/ — 8 spectums in tables 4 of m.

m Press 20/ Basket 5/ Earthen Basin & Ewer 13/ con
 con 12 Lisbon Dishes 6/ 3 large platters 3/ 3 Carvers 4/ 1 C

con. 4 dishes 3/ — large Carver 2/ — 8 Jugs 11/6. 2 C

Brushes. — several scuffs some with silver buttons con

m. 15. 130 Beds & Bedding, abundant. — 23 Quadrants @ 10/ea
 money 5£ 88.6 — 2 Roadstones £ 7.10.0 con

con. 6 doz Cards @ 24/ 2 Globes 100/ 6 doz Globes 10/ m

m. 15. 199 Scales & Dividers — 13 barrels Lampblack 39/ m. 12 329

m 3 prospect Glasses 8/ 1 glass in box 10/ m

m. 15. 382. 16 rum paper 6/ 1 map 4/ 3 plates 30/ m
 pupinators 8/ — a boy servant 8£ m

Seems a Seaman. Charleston.

Jan. 1 663. Othos — Mr Robert Long. 96 Charleston

64 Hay @ 8/ load. barrel cedar 16/ Petu Payney (just noticed)

m. 17. 374 14 yds Cotton Cloth 37/4. — Court Cupboard 8/ m

m. Table frame & form 10/ — Needlework Carpet. m

m Green cupb Cloth, stanchd Cupb Cloth m

m Blue Shag rug. — 2 old striped Carpets @ 10/ m

m Blue perpetuary Curtains & Valances. 40/

m. 15 Cushions 25/ — blue wrought Coverlet 84/ m

m Servant man & maid 16£. 15 pairs Sheets 10£ m

m 7 doz napkins 84/ 9 towels 7£ m

m 11 Table Cloths 6£ — Copper brewing Kettle 6£ con

m Brass Kettle 38d 45/ — brass pot from pot con

m. 15 barrels Cider @ 15/ — 12 cords firewood (Charleston) 84/ m

m. 1 Cask Sugar 30/ — pipe Madeira Wine almost 12£

Was he Innkeeper?

Jan. 1663-4. A woman, Cambridge

M. 17
408
Mung Kersey jumps 16/- tummy Kersey waistcoat 6/
old stuff gown 10/- 2 petticoats 16/
Cloak & hoods 8/- 3 old do 10/
2 old hats 5/- 3 shifts 12/
old greensay apron 4/6 - odd blue aprons 1/8
4 neck handkerchiefs 5/- - white fustian waistcoat 3/4
9 odd cross cloths 4/- 6 neckcloths & 6 quivers 4/6
4 pocket napkins 1/- 2 hoods, old waistcoats
Raffety Ruwige 4/- - old scarf 6/8, gloves 2/6

She had say curtains, green rug, brass iron pot.
in striped carpet 20/- 2 tapestry carpet 22/-
in 4 odd thorn cushions 8/- stockings shoes 5/-
in trunk & chests 2/-

Another woman Cambridge

Jan. 1663-4

M. 17
409
Long coat of tainy serge 20/- grey serge waistcoat 8/
Red Tammy Petticoat 10/- gray serge cloak & hood 18/
Green serge apron 5/- gray serge Petticoat 15/
Long old grey coat 3/- 2 old waistcoats 2/6 & 6
2 old Petticoats 4/6 - old red do 2/6
fishwives 4/- Easter Hat 1/- 2 red W. Petticoats 5/
felt hat 6/- old stockings - 2 red night waistcoats 3/
odd blue aprons - neck cloth
Shift 6/- Lockrum Shift 4/- Holland Shift 5/
Holland & another Neckcloth 6/6 - 4 odd hoods 2/
8 old night cross cloths 1/- 9 odd Quivers 2/
6 night cross cloths 7/- 3 odd neck hkerchiefs 2/6
4 pairs Cuffs 1/6. & 4 pair do. 1/6
white waistcoat 4/- 3 night do do 6/
rings with gold fringe 2/- Holland Apron 6/8
Taffeta Hood 5/- bush & muff 1/- 4 more aprons 9/
a bible 16/- old fustian cloth 4/- 2 Cap & Cushions 6/-
in Tapestry bed Covering 8/- 2 Carrax Carpet 12/-
Cot. Red Rug. Trunk & Chests - 2 old short Carpets 3/-
in High & low joined Stools & a Brick Bat
con 8 earthen pots, 8 earthen bottles & other earthen 3/-
in Breadgrate, Brass pudding pan, casting ladle
in wire Candlestick - several earthen pots

M. 15. 385.

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Feb. 1664-5 Muckeholes Dawson of Charleston
Land at Connecticut about Windsor on both
sides of river, about 2100 acres — 180£
m Long Table & frame. in Hall 20/ Round Table 20/ m
m 10 chains 40/ — — — — A Clock 45/ m.
m. 10 doz Napkins, flaxen & 10/ old, & Diapers 16/ 2 doz m
Com. Small creepers, fresh shovels & Toys 7/6. Bran and ^{com} 30/ m
m Plate & Labub cap. 2 salt ^{com} Cellars, & Landish & seats 5£ m
In Kitchen — Earthen Dishes 14/ Tin Dishes 6/ m.
Com Bottom Floor of a melted Still 5/ £
Com. 188 1/2 Drapewoods 1/4, & an Ewer. 9/ Bran Copper 14/ Com
m. Court Cupboard & cloth & glass & earthen — 32/ m
m Green curtains & Vellins, old, 28/ Bran and ^{com} 30/ m
m Large Cabinet 50/ — 139 3 Plate @ 6/ m
m 8 ps gold in Cabinet 162/ — 63 silver buttons 30/ m
m. 15. 147 Hall Porch & Chamber & Kitchen do
m Table & cotton carpet 10/. Cyprus Cabinet with drawers 8/ m
m Green curtains & Vellins 60/ m
Com. Small Iron back & Aridions ^{com} 20/ m
Apparel 17 Shirts 90/ — 2 Wastecocks & drawers 7/ m
m. 17 5 ps Holland Hose 12/ — 4 bands 4 caps & 4 neckcloths 10/ m
297 3 ps old boots 26/ — 3 ps old silk Hose 30/ m
Woolen clothes 17. 7. 6.
m. Harness & collar for a horse 8/ m
m 2 Negroes, Congo & Meric 28£ m
m. 11. 202 2 bbl Beef 100/. 30 dr feathers 30/ m
Others
1665 in a Cart & shod wheels £ 5. 10 0
Deac. Robert Cutler (had goods) £ 600 clear
m. 17 Dowlas narrow 1/6 yd. Seize 4/ — yellow Tammy 22/ m. 17. 47
m. 17. 47 Turkey Mohair 4/ — — — Green Bay 4/3. black Bay 2/3 yd m. 17. 48
m. 17 Perpetuanna 1/6 — — — — Steary Holland 2/6 m. 17
m. 17 Fine linen 24/ — — — — fine Holland 6/ 375
m. 15. 379 Shew Hat & can 6/ — 8 m. 6 1/2 Nails 04/ — 100 dr Currants 50/ m.
m. 9. 104 2 elor pads & collars 6/ — 3 dr Sewing & stitching Silk 80/ m
m 4 new Muffs 2/6 — Cittern Wire, m
m garden & worm seeds 10/ — Dog chains & Jack ^{com} chains
m 17 ps Trammels. 10 shovel & shade trees 3/4 m
Com 15 Grindstones 50/ — 12 large bells 12/. 42 small bells 20/ m
Com Sheep shears 1/ m. Stock locks — 33 ps wood & beam m/ Com
m 10 dr Trunk handles 60/. Small Iron Ware 45/ m
m Fiskin Soap 18/

1665 Dear Robert & Utter Continued.

1/2 a pair of a ship freight 30th: Sea coals 26th
 m. 12. 120 Smith's Shop & Tools 9. 3. 6.
 m Wheat 4/6. Peas 4/6. Corn 3/6. Malt 4/6.
 m Table with Frame.

Others

1666^m 10 Cotton Sheets 12/ red & yellow & white Cotton.
 Con Curing cart, plough & narrow 20/ Con
 Con. "a forecleme". Dried hemp of loose 1/8^m
 m 30th beef & pork 7/ - 100th or rough hemp 50/ ^{10th} or flex 6/8^m
 1664^m 20 Dried linen yarn 2/ - Latten ware 6/ ^m
 m. 17. 381. 27 yds new linen cloth 1/6 - Fowls ^m
 m. 12. 143 Bottled. 2 hitches. - 220th Cotton wool 29^m
 m 9 sheep & 5 lambs 6th. - 2 horn Crows ^m
 Con. Turning Latten & Tools 10/ - Flans all farmers had.
 Con. Shovel & Spade 3/ - Curing in the yard 8/ ^m
 on Cows 4th. Peas. Hooks. pair new leather Breeding 9/ ^{m. 14. 276}

1665 Richard Parker -

9M. 17 396. { Apparel - Coat, Jacket & breeches of Serge 35/
 Cloth Doublet & breeches 10/. Grey Cloth Suit 20/
 Serge Doublet & grey breeches 40/. Grey Cloak 30/
 Lined down Jacket - 12/ - old " " 10/
 3 waist coats 25/ - Jacket, Doublet & drawers 8/
 4 pair grey Stockings 12/. put boot hose tops 2/
 put boots & 2 pair shoes 28/ - 12 gloves 2/
 m. 15. 378 Hat & shavers 16/ - 4 shirts 20/
 3 pyjama & drawers 25/ - 5 caps 1/6
 3 bands 4/ - 3 neck cloths & 1 hkf 2/
 Con. 1 Bedpenn & Chamber pot 11/. 1 tin Latten ware ^m
 m 1 Fowling piece, 1 leather horn 1/6 ^{12th}
 Con Earthen Dishes & porringers, Smoothing Iron ^{Con}
 m. 15. 385 Book of mentry & other books 87/. 12 Cheeses ^m
 Con 5 horn Chains, 8 sickles, 2 pair Fettes ^{Con}
 2 wheels. - Saddle. Saddle cloth separate.
 m 1 Oliver - cream pots, 3 milk pails ^m
 Con Carts, wheels, plow, yokes & plow irons £7. 0. 6 ^m
 m. 12 Poultry & long Ladder 7/. Curing fork ^{Con}
 M. He had Hall, parlor - no kitchen mentioned.
 & Chamber over Hall & parlor. Garret. Cellar.

1665^m - Levery Cupboard 24 - Cobinaz firepan flings 6/m
 m Silverbowl 50. Table & form 12. Wheel & Reel 57^{com}
 com Ulltar & pottles 56 (almost all have) Bible all have m. 15.385
 com. Hutches & boxes. Flöckbed 34. Cotton Wheel 10
 com. Trunk, 2 hutches & a settle 9/m
 m "Barbering Instruments 57"
 com. Turnips & Cabbages in the field 20/
 m 4 Swine 60/. 4 Jugs, 4 glasses & gally pot 6/ com
 m 2 Chests & 2 boxes 18/- Cherry Dishes & Earthen Ware 44/m

1666 Widow Ann Hastings

M. 17
 408 { Garments 3 shifts 8/. 1 gown 30/
 yellow mohan Coat & waistcoat 22/
 Red serge petticoat & old cloth waistcoat 150/
 serge petticoat & waistcoat 36/
 oiel petticoat & waistcoat 14/. - old coat 14/
 Penington waistcoat & petticoat 10/ 3 old waistcoat 14/
 Cloth waistcoat & serge Coat 14/. 1 Hat 15/
 new jacket & a hood 12/. 2 cushions & shirtings 12/
 2 Bodys 6/. 3 capons 8/. a Still 22/m
 m. a Skepcees & old Skeps 15/.

1666. 4 yds White Cotton cloth 2/. [m. 17.393
 com Box iron & a heating 8/. Earthen Wares & glass bottles 2/
 m Tobacco Knife & stool 4/ Tobacco 8/m
 Red Roule & Red Roule was a kind of Cloth
 m 2 brooms. Flax Brake, Hops Trough 4^{com}
 com. Earthen Ware, milk pans & cream pots 57 - 4 Skeps but 30/^{com}
 m [Fowls seldom appear in law. Geese never.

m. Bedstead cord 4/. Muskets & rent. Bolt & shackle 1/6/c
 m Board Cloth 8/. Indian dishes 1/ com

of Am. Willit 1000 Chair Sticks 2/6. Silver Hatband 33 2/6. 18/m
 1664 { Beavin Hat 60/. 3 pair silk stockings @ 20/. m. 12.211
 m. 17.397 { Stuff doublet & hose 40/. Blk Coat with gold buttons 60/
 m. 17.397 { Cloth suit, trooper coat & rocket, that were 10
 his wedding suit -

m. 15.385 English Bible & Dutch Testament 25/

m 3 Great chests 40/

m 1/2 of silver handled knives with little silver haft 12/

m gold ring, silver Fork & seal. 46/

m. 15.385 Books 15.1.10. (sum. p. 54). p. 10 of a Ketch 100£

Middlesex probate
Volumen III. & IV. passed by.

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Volume V begins 1678. 1677. 1675. 1678.

1678 m. Teere Flax is state 1/. Iron Crow 5/m
m 2 1/2 cords wood 20/ (Char) Frame with Drawers 2/m
m 3 Buffs stools 5/6. 2 Chests, trunk & box 23/m
m Leather Sacks 11/ea. Bread grate 6/m
con 3 Earthen pots @ 3 - 2 pattern irons 8/m
con Wooden Tunnell. Linsey Woolsey Blanket 5/6 ea
m Long Carpet 15/. Brass Copper 35/m

Sarah Bealis Clothing

9m. 17 409 { Black gown 12/. Serge gown 12/. gray serge do 5/
Loose Coat 2/. Colock 6/. & green aprons 5/
Hat 1/. Murrey serge waistcoat 2/6. Serge do 3/
Molair Coat 2/6. Wood Coats 8/. rhoads 2/
old waistcoat & old aprons 5/. blue apron 1/
pistockings 6/ murrey Coat 5/. 2 caps
Selfe sewt hood stuffamy Hkf. 7/6
3 Shifts 4/. Headlinen 2/. fine Hkfs 4/6
p. gloves 1/6. 24 ctapkins 36/ white Apron 1/6
m [Then wen long & short Tare Cloths, and
long & short Carpets.

1678 m 2 Lemps "a case for a cushion" m.
con Gardendhears. Hemp 3 1/8 Pump rod verank
m. 18.75 Child bed linen & blankets 30/
m. Scurf & pair Bodys 20/
m Tobacco 80/
m Hops 40/. Cows 60/. yearling 30/. bull 40/m
m Sheep 6/ & swine 96/. Horn 2/m
m Cart & wheels & sled Hart rope 5.10.0 m
con 10.420 Tub of meat 40/. 6 Sacks 12/con
m. 17.381. New Cloth 6.50. Linen clothing yarn 30/m
m Cotton cover 0 10

m Bridles Saddle & fillin 20/. Horn harness 30/m

1679 m Wainscot Chest 20/. Wooden Bowls & Freys
con Earthen Platters @ 6/. Iron spindle & wheel 6 m
m 383 Plate 23/. Pieces of 8 at 5/ ea. Ring 10/m
con Cane with great silver head 30/ Seal & Standish 5/ con 10

m. 17. 409 Hair Camlet Coat 5/

m Negro. secundary 22/. Primaries 18/ (Eph Anger

Dec 3. 1677 m Silkenish Snuff £ 6.12.0 sold for 50 micks (by Eph Anger
anderson Wickardan 2/. New Chummy Cloth in Halls. 8/m

1677 m 15 new way Hchenis & stools 10£ Bedstead & furniture 32£ m
m Table & Cabinet 7£ Looky Glass & dressing box 5£ m

- 1677 David Anderson of Charleston, content
 in Hall, Bed & furniture 16th m
 m 10 Leather Chairs 40^s. 2 Square Tables 20^s m
 m Looking Glass 60^s The Clock 5th m
 m 3 Maps 30^s. Pickin' bed, bolster & pillows 70^s m
 m Ashtray, Apr, Pistols 80^s
 m A Watch with silver case 6th
 4 bands & tapered of lace 4th [m. 14. 293]
 m 1 purple Laced Holland Pillowcase 35^s. 2 yds 20^s m
 m 2 Capbound Cloths. 2 Stands 5^s m 1 m do. 10^s / 2 m do. 10^s
 m Case & Gate knives 20^s. Can knives 12^s m
 m. 17. 406 18 yds Swanskin 23^s. 2 gold buttons for a lock 30^s [m]
 m. 12. 211 4 m Silk stockings 12^s
 m In Closet. Earthen Ware, French glass &c 60^s
 m. 3 Cans Spirits 60^s
 Con. In Kitchen Pewter 12th. Brass 5th. Iron ware 4th
 m. 2 Iron Ware 40^s. a Jack 30^s. Can & knives 4^s m
 m In Plate 30th. 5 gold rings & a guinea 68^s m
 com. 2 a leadstone 80^s - Books 5. 5. 0 m. 15. 387. £
 com. Quin's Scale, Bousher & Wickham's primitive 16
 New pewter primitive with adv. case 15th
 Gutter, Ware do " " 12th
 Robin & Brimstone 8. 10. 0. " " " 12th
 A. E. money 7th. 100th in England with adv. case 150^s
 18 of a ship 150 - parts of 2 m. 10. 15. 45 & 97
 Had house stand in Boston & in Charleston
 m Negro girl 20th all 1554. 18. 0
1678. Cyprian aid 25^s m
 1681. Edward Jackson. Cambridge Village
 m. Cyprian Chest 60^s. 35 yds homemade cloth 85^s / m. 17 387
 m. 15 } 104 { Gilded silver salt & gilded silver wine cup - 7. 0. 0
 2 silver cups, 1 silver porringer - 6. 0. 0
 6 silver spoons 47^s. 7 gilt silver spoons 105^s 7. 12. 0
 Silver whistle, rattle, shell, Catheter &c - 1. 2. 0
 Broken silver 4. 0. 0
 m 4 gold rings 20^s
 m 4 Chopping knives - all good beds had Curtains & Wallence
 m 200 yds Wool & 40 yds Cotton 35^s. Frame for a Screen m
 m A Clock Reel (knives small) 2 pye plates (pewter com.
 com. Chamber pot, Bed pan, Urinal 2 Coppers 60^s. com
 com. Copper brass kettles &c 7th. Green Room with Cheek things m

1681. Edward Jackson - continued.

m Still with brass bottom 12/. Earthen Ware 6/6
m. 15.385 Library 29£. 37 sheep 9.5.0 Horse Traces 10m
m 2 Men Servants, 40£ all 2477. 19.0

1678-9 } Capt Jonathan Poole Had land in
Jan 36 } the Neck, meadow near home, in the
Sawmill meadow, in Mad. Pillingham's
meadow, at Sawmill farm, in Gunnet
meadow, in Aspen Swamp, in Cedar
Swamp; Had a Water Mill 50£

m. His Cows 70/ea, Hare 60/. Military Am. 10.15.0 m. 14.282
1/2 Sawmill & Hare 10£. Books 24m.
Con. Iron & back pie shovel & tongs 45m
Con. 4 Powdering Tubs 15/. Linen & cotton yarn 14/m
m. Sward Belt 20/. His apparel 15£.
all 798£ 6s.

1681 m Horse Cart & Wheels 15/. Pits ^{2m} dice & shovel 12/6
m Leanto not uncommon
p. 85 Cider Press & trough 6/.
Con. Old cast, for shoe wheels, 8 pen & shackle 30/
Con. Iron pick 4/

Wm Dady of Charleston, Will Feb 3.

1681 & 1682. Arfeullatha, son William
Daughter Abigail Dady, land, &c. in off pump &c.
Wifes Chilchumby former her baron a
to have all she brought, as she chooses to divide it
only 2 children from Dada.

On April 26. 1682 - not added, but he had
a good estate - 2 houses, & much land.
78 of Tidemill 100£. 20£ in a sea adventure
7 acres salt marsh 42£

m. Cupboard with drawers, Bowling piece, 10m

m. 15 Books 15/.

m 3 Cherry platters, 1 cup & salt set & 2 glasses 10.7.

m. 15.385 6 Presses 2/. Fur lamp. Hand Jack m

He had a good supply of furniture & all things -
His estate was between 600 & 700£ not added

1680 m. Cowbells one only 1/ea 2 fitches of bacon 30/m

m. 24 Dr Feathers 6. 12/1874. Plowshare, Goutter, & chain 20/m

m Old Seythe & nets 3/. Gane sieve 3/. Sieve 1/6 m

1679. Samuel Hale

m.17 { Childbed linen ^{m.18} 15/; 7 shirts, 5 pair drawers & 2 blue shirts 44/

340 { Handkerf. caps neckcloths & waistcoat 30/

m.15.378 { 2 stuff suits, a Cloak & long Coat 1440/

4 child blankets ^{m.18} & 2 wrought stole covers 20/m

m 20 yds bedticking 246. 4 sideboard Cushions m

m 5 Window Curtains 9/. Court Cupboard 30/m

m 2 Chest, 2 chests, Trunk, box, 7 small trunks 75/

m 1 large latten box, rear of Dutch bottles

m 1 Hammock - Wicker chair large, cradle, & basket 18/

m Venice glasses. Bonelace made of silk grass 5/

m Painted Earthen ware, 90 small dishes 12/ Lm/18.382

ton. Trays, trowsers, Bowls & tubs 25/. 14 flag chains m

m on joint chair & chair table 16/. a Case knives, m

m Howling piece, quadrant, chronstaff, bibles, &c

money 27.16.0.

1681. Samuel Howard, Malden

m { Had Parlor with bed, no hall, Kitchen, a farmer

m East & West Chambers, Cellar.

m Large Dress Cupboard 40/. Long Table & forms m

m 20 yds wool 6/. Linen & wooden wheel 8/m

m Horse harness & iron traces 15/. Cot & lin. yam 36/

1680 { On Cart horses 50/. 16 chest 20/. Chest & boxes 20/m

m Cupb. Cupb. Cloth & cushion 50/. Shawl & button 15/

m Oxen & Cea. cows 4/2 horse 3/2. Sheep 8/ea Swine 10/ea

1682. Thos. Sweetnam, Cambr.

m Earthen Pots 8/2 (?) - Corset & headpiece 10/ [m.14.282]

m Cupboard & chest 40/ - Beer barrel (almost full) m

m Corn 30/ suits & belonging to it 40/

m "warping bears 5/

1681 m "Goldstitt" seal, gold ring & hatband 40/ [m]

m 6 Large Chairs 36/. Curtains, Valance & Curtain Rods m

m Round Table 20/. Square Table 15/. Cupboard 30/m

m Bredle rug & blanket. Silk Apron, whisk & shod 14/

m Silvercup. Thimble & gold pin 26/. Holland Aprons & sleeves

m Wheelbarrow 4/ 15 yds earthen ware 3/9 m

1678 m Brazen & Earthen Candelstick 2/6 Painted earthen Ware 3/6 m

John 12 doz Chair frames 140/. Sever rims 10/. Wheel rims 3/m

harkin m Bowls 40/. Engine to cut tobacco 50/m & a little 15/ [m]

5 doz Chair frames 72/. 9 doz chair frames 9.11 [m]

ton. 1 doz green stones 72/. Working tools 60/m

m Court Cupboard & Cushions 30/

m Cupboard, Cloth & Cushions 5/.

284. *Middlesex/nobate*

1687. Robert Clive (Concord)

m. a Still & apprentice, 80/ Book, 40/ (m. 15. 387)
 money on hand 80£. Plate 14. 10. 0 Apparel 16. 14. 0.
 all estate 996£. 6. 6.

1678. Hughellison Had Parlor, Hall (used for kitchen).
 Oct. Lodging Room, but Parlor had a bed.

Con. Brass scales very common. Peel. & tongs m.
 Con. Old Irons (seem to be in fire place as andirons generally)
 m. 8 Iron Porridge pots & 1 pot hook 15/
 m. 10 bushels Apples, 25 small chickens £12. 0. 0
 p. 85 28 barrels cider & 6 barrels
 Con. Iron beam & scales & weights 28/ — Hay 15£ (m. 11 176)
 m. Old horse cart with 3 wooden wheels 50/
 m. 3 1/2 C. Clapboard 14/. 3 1/2 C. Deal board 14/ m
 m. Tanfat 11£. Leather in fat 120£ m
 m. 2 Hides at 42 p. 16. 74ds — 2 hides Leather 45/ m
 m. 3 Hides 260ds, Bark & other things. m

1680. 8 Ten Tendu boxes. 54 of Tin Kettles 18/ m

m. 9 Tin Punnels, 8 tin Candlesticks, 6 Saucepans 7/ m
 m. 4 doz Ivory Handled Knives 20/. 2 doz Knives 5/ m
 Con. 2 Glove or Love Baskets worked by the wife
 m. Small cabinet worked by wife before marriage

1681. Manuel General & Clw. Mitchelson, Cambridge

m. Clapboard with 3 drawers 40/. 2 tables & forms 30/ m
 m. Old Linen - a volume Curtains 12/
 m. Cobblers with brass heads.
 m. Latten pan, Lanthorn, mudding Pan & some tin things.
 m. Pen watering Pot 2/. old. many Books about 5£ (m. 15 387)
 Wearing Clothes

m. 17 414 { Orange & dried Doublet, breeches, loose coat & cloak 25/
 Old coat & breeches 7/. & new great coat 25/
 Old Camblet & cloth Cloak 13/4. p. shoes 5/
 Credit work guide 2/. 2 p. stockings 14/
 Rollers, 6 bands, caps, 14 kfs 8/. all old
 3 p. Linen Drawers 8/ — 10 earthen pans & platters 4/ C

m. Spectacles with silver frame 1/6. Earthen Dillabab, rat, C
 Con. 2 Earthen Chamber pots, 20 butter pot, do flower pot & c
 Con. The earthen all came to only a few shillings - 7/ a 8/. with the 4/
 Con. A battie door 4/. Hedge Hook, 3 Grand iron
 Con. garden Seins, grafting Saw, Cowbell & padlock 1/3
 Con. wood sink. 4 oil jars 1/6. Desk, settle. m.

Maddox Procate

Aug 5
1681

New Union Oaks-

24.17

414

Clothing — a worsted lamlet & coats 60/-
 6th Cloth Coat 5/-, brown stuff cloak 10/-
 Hair Camlet Cloak 50/-, Hat 5/-, 3 blk Coats 20/-
 Stockings, Stocks, Shives & boots 19.5 Doublets 20/-
 Breeches & waistcoat 6/-, flannel shirt 4/-
 2 Cowles shirts, Drawers & waistcoat 11/-
 3 blk caps, Bands, cuffs & third stockings 30/6
 7 Hks & 3 white caps 9/- — a Dial^{com}
 m. Curtains called "Hanging" — all cheap. Chest stool^m
 m. 17.414 + m. 14. Spatterdasher 3/-, Pole & croquet m.
 m. Pen watering pot — "a stool Table" m
 m. Saddle Cupboard & cloth 12/-, 2 yd shimm (cloth) 2/6
 m. Lennsieve, a still (but one 6/-) Toasting iron^{com}
 m. Jack & weights & lines. Copper 90/100
 com. 6 pewter Chamber pots & bed pan 12/-
 English money, 1/4 £ value here; gold & ring 60/100
 New Eng. money 72.190. Spanish money 42/-
 m. 1 Guinea 24/- Library 80 £ m. 15.385
 m. 4 odd Henry 20/- more money 14.8.0.
 All 406.11.6. — Dress & furniture plain & cheap^{m, 17}

m. 7 Dr Butter 3/6. Cheen & tile 15/-, 20 yd flax 15/100
 com. Cart wheels & Spanish shank 35/-

John Ruml for March 1680-81 — his father was dead.
 Mrs Prudence Ruml, Dec 1678.

m. She had a Clock, 2 leather Carpets, m
 Had in gold 17 £. Eng & Spanish money 53.17.4 £
 m. A Watch, cabinet, tooth, picker & Sipum's box 8.15.0
 m. Her Apparell with 3 necklaces & 8 rings £52.3.0
 and gold bodkin &c
 m. Negro man Panto 26 £.
 m. Plate — 2 basins, 3 plates, 1 Tankard, scolloped dish,
 salt seller, 2 tumblers, &c — all 78.5.0
 m. Saddle saddle. Blue earthen ware^{com} £
 m. Intuskin vessels 360 £. — all 177.0.6.
 m. Couchy Turkey work
 m. She had Hall, Parlor, Kitchen, Buttery, Cellar
 Chambers &c.

286. *Mellellinx Prote etc*

Richard Russel Esq. of Charleston
died May 25. 1676 - finished June 14
Total £3505.4.1.

His plate 45.15.0. — 2 chimney backs ^{p. 85}
m. Cypress Box. Carving piece. — 2 bbls cider ^{p. 85}
Goods in shop 578£. In Warehouse & Cellars 470.12
In grain 99.18.0. Boards 18,000
54000 Staves, whd bbl. Negro Cato 25£ ^{m. 15 290}
House land at Boston 380£. [£]
Interest in 9 vessels mostly at sea 722
m. 12 new silver spoons 9.10.0
4000 feet new oars £16.0.0
His wearing apparel 200£
m. A Clock 60£ — Feather bed 53£ 60£ m.
Money 150£. gold 23£ [£]
son. Earthen ware, flams & 16 pair shoes. 8.4.0

Very long Will dated 24. 5mo 1674

Wife Mary Russel — 800£; his daughter eldest,
wife of Saml Whiting & Billenia 100£ & to her
7 children 10£ ea — 2^d daughter wife of Mr Thomas
Russel 160£ & 10£ ea to her 2 children to
her husband 50£ — 3^d daughter Eugene Chester
200£ & 5th son Mr Stephen Chester 100£
in addition to what I formerly gave him
To my eldest son James R. 800£ & to her 300£.
400£ ea. — as he had 800£. to his wife Mabel 100£
my dau. wife of Mr Wm Rosewell, 500£
her husband to secure it to her & her children.
To her son Wm R. 100£. to Mr Wm R. 100£
To dau. wife of Nathaniel Greaves 400£, husband
to secure it, &c. She pregnant — to her child 200£.
Son in law A. G. 100£. To sisters & others & to
Church in Charleston, Ministers in several places
to his servants, to Harvard College
Mentions son Daniel R. but gives him
nothing in Will.

Capt Thomas Russel, no. Nov 9. 1676.
not son of Richard. Was a Merchant. Estate 2787£
m. Had 12 Turkey work 6 chairs. Couch & Carpet 23£
Interested in ships. Pipe Meadener 10£ ^{m. 15 290}
m. 66 Molasses 20£ butt Vinegar 90£ other wine 144£ ^{p. 84}

Middlesex probate

287

Edward Shepard, "Mariner" of Cambridge
Writ Oct 1, 1674

Wife Mary, 20 £ a use of house &c.
Rest to be in 6 shares equal, 2 parts to
son John; $\frac{1}{6}$ to & our Eliza $\frac{1}{6}$ to & our
Deborah; $\frac{1}{6}$ to children of our Abigail.
Ours? what she had by Daniel Pond. $\frac{1}{6}$ to & our
Sarah — all my children had children

1678

Inventory of Rev Thomas Shepley ^{Ln}

Beels, Chairs, stools, Tables, &c

m. a Cabinet 40/. Table with cy press leaf & drawers 30/

m. red plush stool of. Boxes & chest in study 20/

m. 14 282. 6 Italian Rapier, belt, brass pistol 40/

Antimonial Cup 20/. Altharum 10/ m.

m. 28 ps yellow beens 7 £. Chest of drawers 5 £ ^{Ln}

m. 43 ps Sheets & bed tin 40 £

m. 7 ps Candlers with frames, & crantors, & shawl 7 £

m. Antidote Carpet 6/. Wearing Clothes 20 £

In Hall

m. A Clock 40/. Count Cupb 30/. Couch 20/ m

m. Long table 20/. 12 Turkey work chairs 100/ m

m. Pewter still 12/. 12 Earthen plates & other earthenware 20/ ^(o glasses) ^{Ln}

In Parlor

m. Turkey Carpet 20/ Table 14/. Little do & drawers ^{Ln} ^{3 10/}

m. 12 Leather Chairs 80/ 10 Cushions 10/ m

m. 10 flag bottom chairs 10/

Kitchen & Washhouse

Con Brewing Copper 80/ — Iron, Tin, brass, &c.

m. Jack & weight & spit 30/. 3 Treasures ^{Ln}

Provers 60/. Cord wood 60/ m

m. Pestle mortar & slick stone 5 £.

m. Plate 47 £ — money in house 30. 18. 0

m. 15. 385 Debting 100 £. — lent 22. 0. 0

100 £ in Gustavus — all 238 £ 4. 0. — but of

this 1500 £ is in a farm at Braintree; ^{House & Ch} ^(350 £)
it at a great quantity of furniture — some good things

288 Meddlesox Proleat

1683 John King, Tavernkeeper at Charleston
 m. 15.385 Pewter 15[£]. Chambers fully beds, &c
 Linen Duvens sets 25.16.0 Arms 15.0.0 m. 154
 Tables, forms, carpets, &c
 In the Kitchen where the Bar is kept 60[£]
 Com 10.408 Copper utensils in brew house 16[£]
 m. 15.102 Wine in Wine Cellar 40[£] Cask spirits
 m. 11.176 Hay 20[£]. Negro girl 20[£] / m
 Interest in ships 100[£]. Plate 88[£] m. 15.374
 m. 15.387 Books 5[£]. Tavern house & appurtenances 500
 Other "Closes" & lands — all 1680[£]

1683. Samp Minter 1/6. Meal Trough 5[£] / Com 10.420
 m. Cotton wool & yarn 1[£]. Butter & Cheese 60[£] m
 m 4 hoops for cart wheels 4[£]. Wheels 5[£]
 m Cart & furniture to it 60[£]
 m. Saddles, pillion collar & traces 25[£].
 m. Powder 6[£]. — Captains & cloth 25[£]. do & do 15[£] m
 m Bridle 5[£]. (common) Negro girl 16[£] m
 m Cows 45[£]. in Horse 40[£]. & 45[£]. Oxen 9[£] pair / m
 m Feather bed, bolster & bedstead 7.0.0 } Dear Thos
 m A lock " — do — @ — 2.10.0 } Parker.
 m Trunkle " & bedding — 2.0.0 } Reading
 m. Dial, Fishhooks, Cows 60[£]. 1 horse 90[£] / m
 m 87 Cheeses 40[£]. — Flackbeels @ 50[£] m
 m 4 bbs Cider 40[£] — 5 riden barrels @ 2[£] 6.85
 m 16 ds Cotton wool 20[£] — 2 spring wheels 04[£] m.
 m Grindstone & Iron winch 8[£]. Bone cow pin

1683 Elder Thos. Wiswall. Cambridge Village
 m Had a "lower lodging room" & Chamber over it
 m "Common fire Room" & Chamber over it.
 m [There were probably Parlor & Kitchen
 m. 15.385 Had 4 bibbs & 4 Palmbooks 3 mares @ 33[£] 4 / m
 m 6 good cows @ 50[£]. 9 swine 8.10.0 m
 m House & Cart 14[£]
 m 1 yrs service of a man servant 8[£]
 m a parcel of Stone fence about the land 87.0.0.
 m Indian Servant 10[£]

Middlesex Protest

289

- 1684 John Levermore of Watertown - Clothes 10 £
 in Had a lodging room & fire Room and
 in no parlor or kitchen - Gains Salt Marsh 25 £
 4 acres in "Peegsgrumitt" 25 £ ^{Mar. 3. 347}
- 1684 At Reading, 60 dr Tobacco @ 6^d - m. 12, 330
 Land up plain, on hill, Swamp, 100 acre meadow,
 Rocky Sledge, Cedar lot. There are places in Reading
- ^{m. 14. 262} Firelock musket 15 £. ^{m. 14. 262} 4 or 5 keelers in
 in Long Table & 8 joint stools in parlor 46 £
 in 4 pr Cotton Sheets - Cotton & linen Sheets in
- 1685 Old table & trunks to it 26 £. - Iron Crow 4 1/2 10 £ in
 in Iron Wench / a grindstone 16
 in Cotton, Woolen & linen yarn very common ^{m. 17. 381}
 in Great Cupboard 15 £. 16 yds Cotton & linen 2 y. ^{m. 17. 393}
- ^{m. 17. 381} 3 yds homestead Cloth 7 £. 5 yds homestead Cloth 1 £
 in 17. 48 Prussella 2 1/2 yds - Linen Wheel 7 £ ^{m. 17. 381}
 in Ten Roaster 2 £. Brass mortar & pestle 6 £ in

Capt Richard Sprague of Charlestown

In Oct 22 1703 3901.17.4⁵ + 144⁵ 3.2 + 68.3.2
all £414.3.8.

Money found in house 2243.12.0

Bulley Credit 14.2.0. Plate as N.E. money 60⁵ 5.0

Wearing apparell with gold buttons Buckles. 29.10.0

m. 14.242 Armes 14.4.0. Books £3.10. Cabinet 10/ m.

m. 17.406 Renting 30/ piece Linen @ 3/ + 3/6 + 2/6 yd/ m. 17 378

m. 17.378 Fine Holland 8/. 21 Rings 8^m £ Red curtain & Valance m

m. 4 per Patterns 3/. Silk quilt, White Rug, m

m. Gilt looking Glass 8^m £ Chest of Drawers 30/ m

con Basket & cushion 5/ m

m. Oliverwood table, Dressing box + 2 stands 80/

m. 13 chairs + 3 stools Turkey work + wrought 18^m £

m. Brass andirons, tongs, shovel found & shovels 60/

m. Glass ware & cups on chest of drawers 10/

m. Fish fork, Trench, fender + Chafin dish 15/

m. 2 Coconuts tipped with Silver 10/

m. White bed curtains + window curtains

m. and white chairs + countenance m

m. Trimming of the Mantel tree, mapst 9/

m. 1 der Turkey work Chairs 8^m £ 10.0.

m. 4 maps + trimming mantel tree in Dining Room 20/

m. Clock in Hall 40/.

m. Trimming mantel tree in Hall, + flower pot m

m. 272 Dr Pewter @ 1/2 - addition a knife + fork 6/ watch 50/ m

His furniture was not very rich - plenty but old

Silk Clothes of Mrs Katherine Sprague 32 12 0

Also of her Apparell

Pastry pillcoat, white do & old caps 11/6

waistcoats, petticoats, shifts & apions 57/

Calico Gown, night waistcoat, Stockings 23/

Laced cap 15/ - laced Corset 3/

High cap. Laced 5 caps. head dress } 48/

headbands, 7 Caprens 25/

Laced Hkfs. 3/ + 10/ white hoods, sleeves 29/

Laced petticoat 35/ Kieve, whisk 38/

with Gold Laced 24/ blk Mantel 10/

m. 17. 109

with Gold Laced

Laced petticoat

with Gold Laced

with Gold Laced

Capt Richard Shrague, Antim.

Mary Edmunds was Executrix.

She charged herself 411/4, 3. 8. as per inventories.

& desired Allowance for funeral expenses

& Doctors, Debts & legacies

Doctors only 36/8 -

Funeral Charges

For Gloves 40, 6, 4, one man; 12, 18. 0 another

Another for gloves & Almonds 3 yds - 12. 17. 8

Another for gloves & handkerchiefs 2. 12. 0. & 10/

Black serge to cover the drums 1. 6. 0

Grape to cover leading staff, halbut &c. 14/1. 1/2 10/ more in 1798

Edw Winstow for 10/ 19. 3. 1

Old Band for 5. 19. 0

Coffin 50/1. Opening Vault 14/1. Removing Corps 18/8

Tolling bell 1/1. Pall 10/1

Bread & butter to widow Hibern at funeral 3/6

Gloves to Ben, the negro 2/6

17 Rings in House & 9 new ones to relations 16. 4. 0

Tombs stones & Pillar 10£ Wine £15. 10. 0

All the above £147 16. 0.

Debts & legacies - Included in there is much mourning or wearing apparel, Rings &c

She had paid out all but 197. 5. 8.

See Frothingham p. 203.

m. 16

36

Modest & Probate

293

Widow Elizabeth Cutler, cent.

1694. 20 yds ^{m. 17.383} hampden 1/2. ^{m. 17.373} cloth ^{m. 17.373} 3/9. some 3/1
^{m. 17.373} Kersey at 1/6. 7. Silk ^{m. 17.373} 3/9. + 3/6. 4/1
^{m. 10.427} Caddy wadded 5/ps — ^{m. 8} Crepes @ 38/ 14k
^{m. 17.406} Dugget @ 2/ Lat 1/6 — ^{m. 1} silk crepe 40/ + at 1/6
^{m. 17.403} { 24 yds Toyer 35/ 18 yds Toyer 28/ 19 yds do 1/ ^{m. 17}
 { 26 " Toyer a Toyer @ 1/3 — ^{m. 1} silk crepe @ 4/ yd + 1/6
^{m. 17.384} 18 " Camask @ 4/ — Camask @ 40/ ps ^{m. 17.384}
^{m. 17.403} many many pieces Toyer a Toyer @ 35/ ps. &c. 1/4 yd &c
^{m. 17.384} Silk stuffs @ 4/ Calumarnico @ 24/ yd ^{m. 17}
^{m. 17.392} Looking glasses @ 6/ — 2 striped Carpets 35/ ^{m. 12}
 { Half thick, orange @ 46/ — ps serge 80/ ^{m. 17.373}
 { @ @ good @ 4/ — 6 chuds pellicoats @ 4/ ^{m. 18}
^{m. 17.399} 2 Pair head & hair Cuffs 8/ all; 2 Red & 1 Blue ^{m. 17.399}
^{m. 17.399} 12 Jackknives @ 6/ — pared shoe lace ^{m. 17.399}
^{m. 17.399} 12 bar bodkins 1/ — Needles 8/ 23 broken ^{m. 17.399}
^{m. 17.399} 3 Tobacco boxes @ 6/ — 3 Co. & whole papers 5/ 600 in 6/2
^{m. 17.399} Steel Thimbles 1/ do — Childs ^{m. 18} shoes & silk cushion
^{m. 17.399} 16 do gold & silver beak buttons @ 9/ Scotch linen @ 2/10 yd ^{m. 17.399}
^{m. 17.406} 10 yds Kenting @ 3/6. Striped fustian @ 1/6 ^{m. 17.392}
^{m. 17.391} 16 yds White Calico 40/ 5 ps Kenting all 90/ ^{m. 17}
^{m. 17.424} Colored linen @ 1/4 Printed linen 34/ ps & 1/6 yd ^{m. 17.424}
^{m. 17.391} Colored Calico @ 1/9 42 yds — Cowlers @ 1/3 ^{m. 17.57}
^{m. 17.53} Hambrough linen @ 1/9 41/6 — Colored Flannel @ 1/4 yd ^{m. 17}
^{m. 17.53} Buckram @ 4/ Allegheny @ 1/10 Printed @ 1/9 ^{m. 17.392}
^{m. 17.391} { Striped Calico @ 2/6 — ^{m. 17.57} Calico 14 ps @ 1/6 ^{m. 17}
 { Chintz 6 yds @ 2/6 — ^{m. 17.57} flowered Calico @ 2/6 + 2/6 ^{m. 17}
 { 2 yds Calico @ 3/6 — Printed do @ 2/6 ^{m. 17.421}
 { 10 1/2 " Blue do @ 2/6 — Printed linen @ 1/9 41/6 ^{m. 17.421}
^{m. 11.232} Striped Linen Shirts @ 4/ — Striped Calico @ 2/10 ^{m. 17}
^{m. 17.380} Blue linen 72 yds @ 1/ — blue Holland @ 2/ ^{m. 17}
^{m. 17.380} Ivory Combs @ 1/ — Box Combs & horn combs ^{m. 17}
^{m. 17.380} 174 Brass Thimbles @ 1/ 19 Alchymy Shovels 3/8 ^{m. 17}
^{m. 17.380} 3 ps Tobacco Topp @ 3/ 30 Knitting needles @ 2/ ^{m. 17}
^{m. 10.427} 3 papers colored binding @ 2/ — Sewing Tape. Tape binding ^{m. 17}
^{m. 17.380} 2 do Pins @ 10/ do — 8 do allum 3/ 6 do Copper @ 1/3 ^{m. 17}
^{m. 17.380} 4 do Ginger @ 1/6 all — 8 do Tobacco @ 3/ ^{m. 17}
^{m. 17.380} 1 do wet hot @ 2/4 all — Childrens Gloves 6/ do ^{m. 17}
^{m. 14.279} { Men's gloves @ 6/ + 7/ do ^{m. 17} women's do @ 4/ ps ^{m. 17}
 { Half fingered gloves, Bram scales & many scales ^{m. 17}
^{m. 17.399} 38 yds Stays @ 1/2 a says — 15 Petticots @ 8/ ea ^{m. 17.399}
^{m. 17.53} 20 yds Coarse linen @ 7/ some @ 1/ 1/3, 8/ — ^{m. 17} ^{m. 17.53}
^{m. 17.54} Packing Cloth @ 8/ + 1/ — Coarse Ticking @ 2/ yd ^{m. 17.54}

294 Meddese Probate
Mrs Cutler Conlins

- m. 17. 422 21 yds Linsey-wolsey 2/6 - 30 Cards @ 2/6 each
m. 14. 379 woolen mittens @ 5 pr - 6 sieves 2/6 each
m. 6 dr Allum @ 6 - 6 dr Beeswax @ 6 m
(m. 10. 449) 7 pairs Frivets. Cabbage nets & childrens shoes
m. 4 dr wire @ 2/6. Pin Candles & small tin } 10
m. 17. 383 3 prs leading strings. Iron Candles } 87
Con. 1000s & eyes & needles. 10 dr bone containing rings @ 3 m
Con. 10. Earthware 4. 2 shew Hats 2/6. 23 boxes net } m. 15
m. 15. 379 24 boys coarse hats 2/6. 14 bea cord & off } 379
m. 20 brooms @ 3 - 6 lb New York flour @ 16 lb can
m. Threads in abundance. 5 dr few sharp @ 1/6 m
m. 11 dr silk Laces @ 4/6 dr. 11 Banknote @ 8 m
m. Green Thread Laces @ 6 prs + 5 prs green
m. 8 dr. Paper, Bobbins, Binding in abundance
Con. 3 1/2 dr sewing silk @ 30. 5 dr Sealing wax @ 3/6 m. 15. 174
m. 14. 296 21 yds White Laine @ 3/6. White Laine net @ 9/6 m. 17. 385
m. 17. 384 White Alenmode 6/6 - 11 Roman @ 2/6 m. 10
m. 10. 327 83 Checked Hats 33/ - 17 dr fine Calico @ 2/6 m. 17. 391
m. 17. 391 12 yds blue Calico @ 2/6 & some blue @ 2/6 m. 17. 392
m. 17. 421. Checked Linen @ 2/6. White fustian 20/ lb @ 3/6 m. 17. 392
m. 17. 391 72 yds White Calico @ 1/9. fine white @ 3/6
(m. 10. 438) Buckram @ 1/8. 12 dr pepper @ 2/6 m
m. 8 dr Tueligo @ 2/6 - 26 m. 10 dr Nett @ 9/6 m
m. 6 dr Tack @ 6/6. 13 m 4 dr @ 4/6 m
m. 10 m Lath Nails @ 2/6 - 9 m hobnails @ 13/6 m
m. 14 bea cord @ 1/6 - 18 brooms @ 3 m
m. Tobacco paper - Brimstone @ 3 lb m. 2. 236
m. Fennel & Mustard Seed - wooden Ware 20/6 m
m. 1 1/2 lb Tobaco @ 25/ - glass bottles 4/6 dr m
m. 4 1/2 lb Sugar @ 30 - 350 feet Deal boards @ 1/6 m
1 lb Tobacco @ 5. 10. 0 m.

Hundred Good & Apparell

- m. 17. 410 Silk Danask gown & petticoat 60/6
Black crape gown & petticoat 20/6
8 worn Petticoats @ 8/6
Calico Riding gown & Petticoat. Toy mantle @ 80/6
a cloak, a lined gown & morning gown
Suit with Danask 60/6 - Water Mohair petticoat 40/6

Worst Damask gown & petticoat, riding gown } 40/-
and safe petticoat

Odellott in Chest 30/- Dress & Chest 15/-

21 Caps & 22 headbands & 12 white aprons, 45/-

12 Neck Ties 30/- 24 Pocket Handkerchiefs & 20 pocket squares

12 under nightcaps & 2 head lace - all 30/-

3 pairs Thread & gloves

16 Shifts, 4 waistcoats, white safe gown 60/-

Coarse aprons 4/- 10 pairs stockings & 8 pairs shoes 20/-

6 hoods, 2 scarfs, 1 mask, 1 pair silk gloves & 1

1 necklace, 3 lipsticks, 2 head dresses, } 6.60

3 pairs, & 1 pair lace, & Chest 12/-

Some ^m ~~to~~ frame looking glass 8/- 1 Looking glass 10/-

^m ~~to~~ Analogy, Globe & book on the antithesis 8/-

^m ~~to~~ Pallat bed, bolster & coverlet 40/- Bed & Chamber Chamber 60/-

^m ~~to~~ Parol painted leather trunk & glass 15/- 2 Cars, Knives

^m ~~to~~ Screen, bible with silver clasps & plain bible 32/-

^m ~~to~~ Iron, tin & brass candlesticks, some Pew Ware.

^m ~~to~~ 10.430 Iron dogs, Jack, 3 Trammels, Money 23/-

^m ~~to~~ 16.36 { Funeral Charges, on the widow & her

Cousin £38. - She was widow of Nathaniel

Butler of Charlton, Had son Joseph, only child,

John Howl her brother. Her will 1694

Whole estate 974. 10.9

^m ~~to~~ She had Hall, Kitchen, Warehouse, Chamber, &c

1694. 165 yds blue linen 11/- Bed, curtain, & bedding 12/-

^m ~~to~~ Shoe Buckles - Chest of drawers, 6 leather chairs 42/-

^m ~~to~~ 56/- ^m ~~to~~ 56/- ^m ~~to~~ 56/- ^m ~~to~~ 56/- ^m ~~to~~ 56/-

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- 1695^{m.12} Waincoat Chairs 2/3 ea. Fencibles common. Frow^{com}
 an. Woolen, Tow, Linen & hemp yarn
 m. Oxen 60 ea. Cows 40. Heifers 30. Sheep 5 ea. m
 m. Hares 70 ea. 8 hogs 6 pigs 9£. Cider mals m
 16 acres Marsh 07£. 12 acres fresh Marsh 08£
 com. Clover. Rock Cards. Villion & fullum Cloth m
 [Inventours now & hereafter have many things lumped
 together; and only article named without quantity.
 m Cutting Knife, flesh hook, Iron bar 9/. Shave^{com}
 com. 10. 416 Iron Goose. Scyth^{com} & Tackling. Shave & Counter 3/. m.
 m. Horse hoes & whittle two chains 15/. Shovels 6/ m
 com. Wooden bottles, Glass bottles, Hous 4 as^{com}
 m. 14 Musket 30/. Park 30/. May. Saltbox 1/ Saddle 24/ m
 m. Stock of beer 6/. pair of Oxen 10£. 5 Cows 20£^{com}
 com. Dungforks & pitchforks. Table of iron. Cradle m
 m. Scissors & other Sells. Most had some Books, m. 15 £

m. 16. 36 { Funeral Charges on a farmer only 49/6 - Sudbury 230
 Doctor for Phyne & attended on wife 12/6
 Administration registering

- 1695^{m.12} Chests drawers common. Glass boxes & bottles m. 12 37/7
 m. 300 Tobacco 4/. Horse whips 9/ wooden cans 4/ com.
 m. Tobacco boxes 30/ Idle axes 11/ Shoe buckles 32/ m
 com. Glass buttons 14/. Needle box 2/ 5/. Fresh hooks m
 com. Hair, gunpowder buttons 36/. Metal Buttons 6/ com
 m. Jewellery 6/. Sugar Plums 1/ 1/2
 m. Knives of several sorts 56/6. Graters 4/ m
 m. 15. 379. Shaw Bonnets 14/. Sieve bottoms 24/ m
 m. Linen Tapes & warts fern. 32/. Pewter Buttons 3/6
 com. Shambles needles 26/. Cloves 10/. Nutmegs 3/. Ginger 36/ m
 m. Pepper 10/4. Broom 4/. Coffee 2/6. Indigo 7/ m
 m. Shovels & spade 18/6. Logwood 19/. Bransletto 13/6 m

m. 16 { Funeral Charges - Nathaniel Bond of Waluton 64/6. Estate 171
 Doctor 18/6
 ... Funeral Charges - John Peter Doyes of Sudbury, 8£ 1. 3
 Estate 1590£
 1699 Funeral Charges John Smith's estate 6. 17. 7
 do do Thomas Green Madon 4. 12 0
 1700. Funeral Charges Nathl Bond of Waluton 5. 0. 0,
 Dod Wellingham's bill 30/ Estate 295£

298 *Modonx Probosc.*

1702 Making fence about meadows 80 rods, 40¢
 on 12.24 { 25 rods in road @ 1/2. 5 Rail fence @ 1/2. 20¢.
 25 rods Stone wall & fence over it 40¢. ^{Only the making}
 all Cambridge arms

m. Heavy Carboard & cloth & leather 35.

in Mustard Quern. - 400 pure boards 2 3/4 in

in grave stones 20% 200 barrels @ 4/100

p. 85 Building a central mill space 60%

And Down Feather ^{m. 12370} *frakati*; 1 picture + 3 images ¹⁶⁰ 10 (out

Anderson, 5 doz Chapkins, 60¢. 10 pr Sheets 160¢. 10 Clouts 3/

1702 3 Silk blankets & silk curtain 35 Good linen
Nov. 18-75 3 L. tape Sm^m ruffus & saicall 5/6 Cr. 87

711. In Bran Canister, Lark, Thruffus & Savan 1/2 1/2
C. L. L. In. Pardubox, Lark, Skimmer 1/2 1/2

Callender, Persimmon, Sade, S. ...
... Rhens. Camblit chain, flag ch

27 Camel Beans, Camels, Camels, ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³² ⁴³³ ⁴³⁴ ⁴³⁵ ⁴³⁶ ⁴³⁷ ⁴³⁸ ⁴³⁹ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴¹ ⁴⁴² ⁴⁴³ ⁴⁴⁴ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁴⁶ ⁴⁴⁷ ⁴⁴⁸ ⁴⁴⁹ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵¹ ⁴⁵² ⁴⁵³ ⁴⁵⁴ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁵⁶ ⁴⁵⁷ ⁴⁵⁸ ⁴⁵⁹ ⁴⁶⁰ ⁴⁶¹ ⁴⁶² ⁴⁶³ ⁴⁶⁴ ⁴⁶⁵ ⁴⁶⁶ ⁴⁶⁷ ⁴⁶⁸ ⁴⁶⁹ ⁴⁷⁰ ⁴⁷¹ ⁴⁷² ⁴⁷³ ⁴⁷⁴ ⁴⁷⁵ ⁴⁷⁶ ⁴⁷⁷ ⁴⁷⁸ ⁴⁷⁹ ⁴⁸⁰ ⁴⁸¹ ⁴⁸² ⁴⁸³ ⁴⁸⁴ ⁴⁸⁵ ⁴⁸⁶ ⁴⁸⁷ ^{488</}

on watch of. Bridge, (abandoned, 1860)
Bent skews: Close stoolham 6/11

Com Bunches & Sewers. Cloth & Foot Man & m.
Balcony & Coverlet of Childs coat & gown.

m. Balcony Government 100%
 m. Turtle Shell Cabinet frame 40% Roadstone 10%

on Olive wood Table, Stand & Dressing Box 45/100

1622. Appenzel & Perreny. Holland & Cartain's Vale

1703 Wearing Apparel & Services. Holland (Customs Venetian)
 Furniture Cabinet & Shoe buckles 28/ Blue clo & 2nd ⁱⁿ

2nd. Cabinet of Shewbush 1870
3rd. Cabinet of S. K. Mianthly. Pinchbury 1870

Another cabinet of J. R. Manning, V. M. C. Box, Dial, Red Tug, etc.

33 Varnish Box, Seal, Red
S. & S. in Ironbound Trunk, Pallet Box

^m Seal skin, porpoise blubber, & walrus seal
Shore base, Carex ^mKiwis, Silver spoon & whistles 16

Specie Box, (any kind), taken from the ground, 100

1706 m. Saykump par Ruc. Kets. m.

in 2 fat Oxen 8.10.0. 2 working Oxen 7.10.0.

on Ind. Com. 246 Cotton & Traces kn.

Stone Jug tipped with silver 6/

iii. $2\frac{1}{2}$ of Plate 172/1. (C 8/7) m. 14

1722 2. Rock. Water Snuff 5.0.0 (Stephen Codman
of Ch. Marine)

1707 m. A Pocket Watch 11 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" of Ch. Marine
 1708 m. Brown. Bell 11 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" of 87.03 Troy Wt. 107 E. 4.0

Proven Bill 112. Money 6 of 13 Money 10 of 13
in 5 Gold Dimes 6 of 13. Plate 21. 90. Cases Drawers 6 of 13

on 5 Gold Rings, 60¢, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 70.00, 70.50, 71.00, 71.50, 72.00, 72.50, 73.00, 73.50, 74.00, 74.50, 75.00, 75.50, 76.00, 76.50, 77.00, 77.50, 78.00, 78.50, 79.00, 79.50, 80.00, 80.50, 81.00, 81.50, 82.00, 82.50, 83.00, 83.50, 84.00, 84.50, 85.00, 85.50, 86.00, 86.50, 87.00, 87.50, 88.00, 88.50, 89.00, 89.50, 90.00, 90.50, 91.00, 91.50, 92.00, 92.50, 93.00, 93.50, 94.00, 94.50, 95.00, 95.50, 96.00, 96.50, 97.00, 97.50, 98.00, 98.50, 99.00, 99.50, 100.00, 100.50, 101.00, 101.50, 102.00, 102.50, 103.00, 103.50, 104.00, 104.50, 105.00, 105.50, 106.00, 106.50, 107.00, 107.50, 108.00, 108.50, 109.00, 109.50, 110.00, 110.50, 111.00, 111.50, 112.00, 112.50, 113.00, 113.50, 114.00, 114.50, 115.00, 115.50, 116.00, 116.50, 117.00, 117.50, 118.00, 118.50, 119.00, 119.50, 120.00, 120.50, 121.00, 121.50, 122.00, 122.50, 123.00, 123.50, 124.00, 124.50, 125.00, 125.50, 126.00, 126.50, 127.00, 127.50, 128.00, 128.50, 129.00, 129.50, 130.00, 130.50, 131.00, 131.50, 132.00, 132.50, 133.00, 133.50, 134.00, 134.50, 135.00, 135.50, 136.00, 136.50, 137.00, 137.50, 138.00, 138.50, 139.00, 139.50, 140.00, 140.50, 141.00, 141.50, 142.00, 142.50, 143.00, 143.50, 144.00, 144.50, 145.00, 145.50, 146.00, 146.50, 147.00, 147.50, 148.00, 148.50, 149.00, 149.50, 150.00, 150.50, 151.00, 151.50, 152.00, 152.50, 153.00, 153.50, 154.00, 154.50, 155.00, 155.50, 156.00, 156.50, 157.00, 157.50, 158.00, 158.50, 159.00, 159.50, 160.00, 160.50, 161.00, 161.50, 162.00, 162.50, 163.00, 163.50, 164.00, 164.50, 165.00, 165.50, 166.00, 166.50, 167.00, 167.50, 168.00, 168.50, 169.00, 169.50, 170.00, 170.50, 171.00, 171.50, 172.00, 172.50, 173.00, 173.50, 174.00, 174.50, 175.00, 175.50, 176.00, 176.50, 177.00, 177.50, 178.00, 178.50, 179.00, 179.50, 180.00, 180.50, 181.00, 181.50, 182.00, 182.50, 183.00, 183.50, 184.00, 184.50, 185.00, 185.50, 186.00, 186.50, 187.00, 187.50, 188.00, 188.50, 189.00, 189.50, 190.00, 190.50, 191.00, 191.50, 192.00, 192.50, 193.00, 193.50, 194.00, 194.50, 195.00, 195.50, 196.00, 196.50, 197.00, 197.50, 198.00, 198.50, 199.00, 199.50, 200.00, 200.50, 201.00, 201.50, 202.00, 202.50, 203.00, 203.50, 204.00, 204.50, 205.00, 205.50, 206.00, 206.50, 207.00, 207.50, 208.00, 208.50, 209.00, 209.50, 210.00, 210.50, 211.00, 211.50, 212.00, 212.50, 213.00, 213.50, 214.00, 214.50, 215.00, 215.50, 216.00, 216.50, 217.00, 217.50, 218.00, 218.50, 219.00, 219.50, 220.00, 220.50, 221.00, 221.50, 222.00, 222.50, 223.00, 223.50, 224.00, 224.50, 225.00, 225.50, 226.00, 226.50, 227.00, 227.50, 228.00, 228.50, 229.00, 229.50, 230.00, 230.50, 231.00, 231.50, 232.00, 232.50, 233.00, 233.50, 234.00, 234.50, 235.00, 235.50, 236.00, 236.50, 237.00, 237.50, 238.00, 238.50, 239.00, 239.50, 240.00, 240.50, 241.00, 241.50, 242.00, 242.50, 243.00, 243.50, 244.00, 244.50, 245.00, 245.50, 246.00, 246.50, 247.00, 247.50, 248.00, 248.50, 249.00, 249.50, 250.00, 250.50, 251.00, 251.50, 252.00, 252.50, 253.00, 253.50, 254.00, 254.50, 255.00, 255.50, 256.00, 256.50, 257.00, 257.50, 258.00, 258.50, 259.00, 259.50, 260.00, 260.50, 261.00, 261.50, 262.00, 262.50, 263.00, 263.50, 264.00, 264.50, 265.00, 265.50, 266.00, 266.50, 267.00, 267.50, 268.00, 268.50, 269.00, 26

m *Trimming* *Merula* all *Scorbutus* in one of -
m 1786 to 1815. *Trimming* of *Chamber* *manilla* 57

1200 feathers 13/ — Remains of Chamber Ma
Couch in Chamber 35/ — Oval Table 30/ per

11. Couch in Chamber 33/ — Oval Table 38, 1841
12. Round bowl & Urn in the mantle, lower Room 4th floor

French bowl forming the handle, some wood
1/2 doz. boxes of 1/2 doz. 3664 cider 28 46.85

1600 lbs Potatoes @ 7¢. 44 lbs Salt @ 22¢.

m. 4000 dr. Old Galco @ 24. 4 hrs salt 24. am. L
m. Old Galco 25. 24 to Codman then

Stephen Godman Jr - 1706. Province bills 3840.0

ms. In Silver Backs 9/1. 3900 Runes 33/1. Schumacher 9/1. 593 plate 28/1.

27. Speckled Linnen Shirts @ 57. Yellow headed Cane & Rattan / 215

White silk on young Seers 30/. He was married.

1707.^m Cider. 10 p. Garden Shears, Razors (Can
 Com. Drawing Knife. Hair pole. Earthen Chamber Com
 m. Collar. Traces & Whiplike chains - together
 m. Hatter 57. Hair 10. Pillow Drawing m
 Port Sheep Lang. 80. Books 30. Cheeses 18/m
 m. [No forks among farmers to eat with and
 knives are not plenty - rare
 m. Notions nor green - inground
 Inventories much contrived

1708. Funeral Charges 18.4.7 at Newtown
 Capt Isaac Williams.

Funeral Charges, Solomon Phips of Camb. £14.8.0
 2 Doctors 24. 5 30 of Nursing 8/6

Interest on amount
 paid 8/6. £ 10.0.0

m. 16.36

Michael Bacon of Billerica - at Funeral
 Paid 11 G. Wine 33/6. (1707). 23 p. Gloves 39/6
 mourning ribb [Gloves?] 32. Window sheet 24
 Coffin & grave 13/. Providing for relations all
 time of funeral 23/

1708 { Jona. Pierce of Woburn. Funeral Charges 13. 8. 4
 m. 16.37 { (Doll bothacker 27/ Doll Reed 6/. Dr Mundt 40/.
 Yet Dr was only 10. 16. 0. showed some
 One acct of funeral charges is only 36/

1709 Doll Samuel Reed, Charlestown - had 4 gold Rings
 m. "Small things on Mantle tree" in 2 or 3 rooms
 m. Had Porch Chamber. - Saddle, buck, put mantle &c
 m. 1 Lamp 4. Copper Still worn 6. 12 m
 m. Earthen Ware 18/. Perotia cold still 20/m
 m. Old cupboard, Fettle. Inspectacles bound with silver 2/.
 m. Feather bed, bolster & 3 pillows, weight 63 dr 2 1/4 old
 m. Feather bed bolster & 5 pillows " 96 dr 10 1/4
 m. Suit silk Mahair Curtains & Valance 10 £ m
 m. Calico Window Curtains. Carved cane chair m
 m. Couch 27/. Earthen Ware on mantle piece 3/m
 m. Bed & bolster of English feathers @ 1/. 80 dr 80/-
 m. 4 Dogs, Racks, Hamper weigh 128 dr 9 lb. 32/
 m. Pot Books & Trimmings weigh 24 dr 7/

Plate - Dark and, Mustard pot, Spoon, pepper box, &
 91 { Noringer, 2 salt, 6 Forks all of silver £
 all weighing 79 3/4 ounces + 8 spoon } 31.18
 m. Small silver seal 3/. Three box m - at 8/.

m. 4 bushels Seal coal 12/. - 50 bushels Charcoal 16/8 m
 m. Casement bars 5 £. Mould 12/. Iron 28/ + 36/ each m
 m. Tobacco Tongs 3/. (Blacksmith) Charcoal box 2 Canes 6/ an
 m. 14

300 Meldden & Putch

1712. Land appraised, & fences down separately. over
home lot, & Orchard, & pasture

m A female's wages for 8 years called 5 £ per annum 40.

Mr. Mahtable Butcher. Charleston.

m Plate appraised @ 8. Bills of Credit 33.4.0

m A Copper 4.10. 4 Green Kettle 24.0.2. 48 pms

m "Andersons & Dogs" put together: also fire shovel & fire Shovel

m Large Iron Pot 20. Smaller 10. 8 C. Iron Back 8. 1 m

m Orest 6. Old Iron beek 8. 1 m

m Health beels, many had under them a shew bed.

m Trunk with feet 10. Trunk with feet 7. 1 m

m Clock 40. Other Trunks & chests 1 m

m Saffron 40. Syrup of Saffron 40. Venice Treacle 1. 1 m

m 18 Mithridate. Root Sugar 13.12. 2 pms Wine 30

m 6 3/4 Gal. Treacle water. 10 1/2 Gallons Rum 2 3/4 m

m 12 Gallons Stilled Spirits 6. 3 1/2 6 1/8 Cider 6/8 1 p. 85

m add 15 Gallons Brandy - not carried out

m.16 { Funeral Charges 10.14.6. Estate only 187.13.0.

37 { Coitus bill 30. 1 m

1712 Chelmsford. 1 m 2. Rye 3. Cart & horse 5.12. 1 m

m 7 Cows 18.10. 4 Oxen 15. Adm Mill & Press 2. 1 m

m 1 pms horse traces, chains & collars 18. 1 m

all pms. 1 m Oxen 8. 2 Cows 5.10.0. 16 Sheep & 3 lambs 6

Funeral Charges, Jonah Rickardson of Chelmsford.

Cloves for funeral 80. Dr Toothacres bill 40

Doct Prescott 105. 1

m 16 { Thrashing & winnowing 24 bushels Rye Barley 25. 8/4. 1 m. 18.56

Load of pine 5. Wine Rum & brandy for funeral

of Doct. J. M. Allen of Sudbury 38/8. Mourning for 60. 4

6 offm 6. 1 egg 9. 1 m 3. other expenses 18. 1 m

Another Estate 20. 11.4. Funeral Charges 3.19.6

1713. { Graves stones 33. a Reading man Estate 71.13.4

Funeral Charges 30.4.6. Doctor 20. 1 m

John Herbert, his name

m.16 { Funeral Expenses, John Hammond of Walslow

wine 28.12.11. Estate 961.

m. { Razon & Hone.

Funeral Charges 29.6.0. Estate 750.

1714^m Sheeps wool @ 1/1. Grindstone 7/1. Oxen 10[#]/pam 1^m
 m 11 sheep @ 7/1. Large horse 80/. ad mare 30/1^m

m. 16.37 } A woman - Expenses before & in last Sickness 11.00
 Doctor of funeral Charges 78/. Gravestones 30/
 Wine at funeral 15/. Grave 4/6

1714-15 Samuel Sparhawk Cambridge - 9/4[£] 11.

m. { Had Parlor with bed, Hall, Kitchen and
 Bed room, & Chambers.
 m 1 do Knives & forks in Kitchen 12/
 m Plate 72³ & avoidduppers @ 8/
 m in Oxen 11[£]. 6 Cows 22[£]. 10 sheep 60/1^m
 m 20 horses 8[£]

1714 Mrs Elizabeth Clark late of Billerica, last time wife
 of Rev Thomas Clark of Chelmsford
 Apparel Wackish suit 8[£], ask Cape Suit 50/
 Stuff Petticoat & Double gown 60/
 Mourning suit 60/. Counterspane 26/
 m. 17. 410. m. 15. 197- Cradle Board 10/. Bed & apparels 9.10.0 m.
 Curtains & Mattants to same 60/. Sheets &c 4.0.0 m
 3 child's beds 5/. in sleeves 5/. Mushin Apron & sitting
 2 pocket & 1/2 Glove. 6 yds gold & silver lace 30/1^m
 m 4 gold Rings 50/. another ring 30/1^m
 m Cabinet & whisk 10/. 3 Chestings & 3 covers 21/6 m
 3 head dresses 25/. single stuff gown 10/
 silk & 1/2 girdle & fan of laces for caps 6/1^m
 Child's shirt & 2 waists at 6/
 Linen Caps 15/. Shew box, Chest of drawers for
 hood 18/. Gauze Scarf of Mary 10. all 94[£] 15

m. 16.37 { Funeral Expenses 16.15.0. - 12.1.0 - Administration
 brings in his charges - which includes funeral
 expenses, but frequently credits only personal
 estate - Inventories become very
 contracted, & but little can be got from them
 & I think that many estates are not inventoried

m. 16.37 { Funeral expenses allowed on an estate 443.1.2
 other estates 20.18.2 - 8.18.8 - 12.3.2 - 14-19.6.
 Doctor 5.4.0 - Funeral 12.19.10 - 10.0.0.
 a female Porter & grave 23/- Wine 33/9. Gloves 54/
 Coffin & stands 18/. Adm 1/1. Hall 10/. Sugar & spice 14/
 m Sharp & gloves 2/1. 6 Scarfs to bears 106/. Ring & bell 1/
 m Hiring to warm the house, serving the wine & two men 25/
 m 56¹/₂ oz Plate & 8/. gold Cheek lace 55 beads 81/1^m
 m Silver box & thumb 10/7. Watch & gold ring 25/9 m

1716. *Munhad ellyfs* perhaps — one 6/ *lm*
m. *Neguchia* 8/ —
on. 16.37. Funeral & mourning 20.17.0. Porter 6.10 m
p.85. 30 bbls Cedar 24/ — 19 Cwt Hery 23. 4. (Charleston
m. 150 bushels Corn in barn 15/2. Adm Mill expenses 8/4 p.85
m. 200 lb wool 20/. Towels 4/. Knives of forks m
on. 16.37 { Funeral expenses 10.8.5 Grave Stone 30/
Co de 18.16.11. Doct 30/.

Wills & settlement of estates are well recorded
but inventories very imperfect. many things
put together — as brass, pewter, &c only one line —
utensils all in one line — bed in do. Animals &c.
& a whole inventory occupies but few lines.
a few are more extended.

may 1717. Rev. Wm Brattle of Cambridge

m. Oval Table 35/. Couch 20/. — Beeswax 20/ m
m. Feather bed & bolster 70 ds 1/6. Seal Skin Trunk 12/ ⁽¹⁷⁹¹⁾
m. do do " 83 ds 1/6. Glor stool span 8/ ^{10.410}
m. Co do " 58 ds 10/1. Quilt 53/ m
m. Curtains, bedstead & rods — 6/ — pub blankets 24/ m
m. Shawl & cord 7/ — Suit Calico Curtains & window curt. 80/ m
m. Pewter Sumbler 19 ds 27/. Cold Still & span 41/6 m
m. Knading & meal Trough — Trunks, Chests, boxes, baskets m
m. 16. Fire fork & fender 3/. Fish fork 3/. Orest 8/ m
m. Jack 40/. Crow 6/. Iron peel 4/. Spade 5/ m
m. Ten waire 17/. Sargum vitae mortar 6/ ^{lm}
m. Ladles, Chawer, Rolling pin, folding boards 3/ ^{lm}
(m. 8 Stone Jugs 16/. Pulling 8/. Desk 4/ m.
m. Pigeon net 16/. (hand for pigeon nets before)
m. 2 do Pally Pans 12/. pudding pan 4/ m
m. 8 large bottles 10/. 8 do bottles @ 4/ 40/ ^{lm}
m. China & Earthen ware corners. — 84/ . Barrow 4/ m
m. Case knives & forks 20/. St d 4/. Soap 15/ m
m. 3 Honglam 1/4 — He had some good. as
m. 17. Fire 4/ Alan 4/6 blue Ressel 4/3 m. 17.
m. Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmeg & pepper £5.11.0 ^{lm}
m. Chocolate 5.14.0. Horse & furniture 12.10.0 ^{lm}
m 17.381 Cotton & Linen & Towel cloth. Copper 95/ ^{lm}
m. 45.385 pt of his Library 83.18.11. Bills credit 124.7.0
m. 1. Silver only 13/3. scholar whistle — Lands
Debts due to him £3886.15.4 | another bed & bolster 70 ds to son ^{lm}

1717 Mr Frattle received some things in his son
 m. { not in inventory, including about 22 d & avoiron-
 dupoir of Wate in an iron chest - a gold chain
 of 2 1/2 ounces; silver Thimble, bodkin, & sag on tag.
 m. a Clock. no price to them.

1719. ^{Loss} 1/2 doz Coffee Cups 2/6. 1432 parts Plate 5¹² 12⁶
 m. Ten candlebox - 2 Stills 40¹² (Charles town m)
 m. worm tub 5/.

1722. Charles town. Jones Phillips
 m. Walnut Chest. Matts 6 chairs. Quilt 50/m
 m. Earthen dish, 6 plates, 6 cups & 1 glass all 8/ m. 12.62
 m. Feather bed & bolster 78 d & @ 1/9. Desk 4p m. 7/1
 m. 5 bodkin cans 20/- Feather bed & bolster 56 d & @ 2/1 m
 m. 5 pillows & 30 fall. Folding board 1/4. Bayonet 12/m
 m. 5 knives & forks 5/ canthup rings 5/6 m
 Was a Saddler - had sidesaddle unfinished 50/
 Had girth & girth web, buckle, bits, and
 m. 2 { snaffle, stirrups, saddlenails, curb bits,
 372 { Housings, Stirrup leather, male girths,
 Belts, saddle case, leather, Crooper,
 breastplate, holster, ferrets, Tools,
 72 d & 1/2 Oeers Hair @ 6/ Plate at 12/9 m
 m. gold buttons 15/

1722 Samuel Angier Cambridge
 m. Had North Flooring South Room - 10 d. (chamber m)
 m. 13 Walnut Table 25/- Beds in North Room m
 m. Oak Co 20/- Chest of Drawers 100/ Earthen & glass ware m
 m. High Candlestick 5/ Pewter 2/6. Dug fork m
 m. 36 g Plate @ 12/- (No manure down with any m)
 1722 m. Pallid bed & bedding 6¹² & fowls very rare m
 m. Negro woman 40¹² Brass Dial m
 m. 16 { Funeral Expenses continue mostly from 10 to 20¹²
 37 { some 30¹² or more, & some only 5¹² & 6¹².

Inventories seem more particular at a later period
 say 1740 & after - but I made no extracts or
 minutes after 1722.





Watrous, Pennsylvania.

Dec. 12, 1822 Wild Animals.

The inland country was stocked with bears, wolves, deer & turkeys. The flesh of the two last was a luxury & a necessary; & deer skin breeches and deer skin facings to woolen pantaloons (after one season's service) were the height of country fashion. The wolf made havoc with the sheep, & killed the wild deer. The bear confined himself to hogs, & was bold in capturing & carry away these animals. Bears were caught in traps sometimes.

Dec. 12, 1822. Wolves were with difficulty taken in steel traps. They were more readily taken in log pens, prepared like the roof of a house, shelving inward on all sides, and containing the half-dressed carcase of a sheep. The wolf clambered up on the outside of the cabin and entered at the top which was left open; when once in he could not get out.

Dec. 2, 1826. Turkeys were taken in square pens covered at the top. A door was left open at which they entered and someone ^{of the turkeys} would strike the catch & let the door down & shut them all in.

Dec. 12, 1822. Some Panthers were killed in Pennsylvania formerly, & more recently.

Dec. 12, 1822. Buffaloes came to Shenandoah, Virginia.

m.g. 1727 A Lion was exhibited in Philadelphia 1727
282 1739 A Camel was exhibited in P.

Little Egg Harbor, N.J. was before the revolution a place of commerce & prosperity, & a place of great resort. Hundreds were cutting cedar in the swamps & sawmills were numerous, sawing cedar & pine boards. Many vessels built & loaded. Iron was made. Shingles, boards & iron castings made a great trade. Vessels from N.Y. & New England were many — This coast is still much used for shooting geese & ducks. Whales are still caught. Sanafra was an expert from this place to Holland.

p. 322.

Bucks County.

In the war of 1753-1763, money was more plenty, and the prices of produce were increased, & there was a greater consumption of foreign goods. — Bohea Tea and Coffee became more extensively used; they were not often in a farmer's house before 1750. Tea drinking became almost universal. Half silks & Calicos became common, various modes of silk bonnets & silk & fine linen neck handkerchiefs, were common. The men wore jackets, breeches & Bungal, nankeen, justians, black overcoats, cotton velvet, &c. Household furniture became richer. — The distinction between rich & poor became more distinct, or between old fashioned & new fashioned, & this distinction has continued to increase. Tees & Calico were the chief ingredients of sticks, to form the distinction.

Visits of friendship were frequent in former days among relations & others. — On these occasions, molasses, cider, or small beer, toast of light light biscuit made of fine wheat flour, & butter, butter, cheese, custards, pies, made an afternoon repast. Chocolate was sometimes used; and toast was sometimes made with rum & water, for lack of other materials.

p. 322. Common Living — Milk, bread & pie for breakfast. m. 18. 159. milk being boiled & sometimes thickened in winter; good pork or bacon with plenty of sauce, a wheat flour pudding or dumplings, with butter & molasses for dinner. And milk & honey with milk and butter & honey for supper. Pies of green or dried apples were the standard of good eating especially with children. Where milk was scarce, small beer thickened with wheat flour m. 18. 159. and an egg, or cider in that way, made a breakfast.

p. 321. Pack Horses. The settlements about Pottsville, & in other places west of Carlisle, Pa. were long supplied by pack-horses, before & after the revolution. They were led in divisions of 12 to 15 horses carrying about 200 lbs each, all going in single file, & having a man at each end of the file. The horses had bells, not for day ringing which was not done, but were put on at night when they were let loose to feed, to enable them to find them in the morning. Many started from Hagerstown, Md. & Winchester, Va. Pottsville being supplied in Virginia. Later the horses started from Carlisle, Pa. The horses carried barrels one on each side & their legs were cranked around their bodies. The first Wagon at Carlisle, excited the indignation of the pack-horse men, & rushing their trade; the widening of the roads offended them. — All goods to west of Carlisle were carried on pack horses down to 1788 or later.

Dr Watson's History of Buck's Co - Continued from p. 323 -

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m. 15.46 Bees.

When the early settlers & later ones were building houses & barns, making fences, grubbing, chopping, and log rolling, that required to be done in a short time, friends & neighbors were invited; & rum & a dinner or supper were provided. Hearty good will for each other prevailed.

m. 12.377 The use of Tobacco & Spirits, was ^{probably} increased by the people, because good to ward off infection as they thought. Drinking water, they had not been accustomed to, & they took spirits to prevent the bad effects of water; thinking the air & water in this hot climate to be unwholesome. They had not convenience to make beer that would keep in hot weather. They drank rum; this was a general practice; & bottles of rum were handed about at vendues. The assembly prohibited this giving liquor at vendues, but the law was not much regarded.

m. 15.44 p. 321. Funerals. Mixed & Stewed Spirits were given to those who attended funerals. [What were Stewed Spirits? In Wm Penn's furniture were "three chafing dishes with things to burn Spirits!"

p. 338 m. 12.128 Weddings were held as festivals, probably in imitation of England. Relations, friends and neighbors were invited, sometimes to a amount of 100 or 200. & had a good dinner. Manners were rude. They frequently came again the second day, & young people had plays & sports, with much folly.

m. 15.42 Births. Many good women were collected; Wine or Cordial water, were used by these; but besides these, rum, buttered or made into hot tiff, was thought necessary for the lying in woman. The babe was bound tight round the waist with linen swathe, & then loaded with clothes till he could hardly breathe; & when unwell a petful was doted with spirit & water stewed with spicery.

m. 15.42

Mills, &c.

Richard Townsend came over in the same ship with Wm Penn 1682. He says as many as 30 died of the small pox on the passage in that ship. They were kindly received by Andrews & Swedes. Their first concern was to keep up & maintain religious worship, and they set up a boarded meeting house, & then assisted each other to build little houses, meaning caves & cabins. Watson.

After some time Townsend set up a mill on Chester Creek, which he brought ready framed from London "which served for grinding corn & sawing of boards, & was of great use to us". He & another made a net & caught a abundance of fish. "We could buy a deer for 2/6 a large Turkey for 1/6 & Indian corn for 2/6 a bushel." When Germantown was laid out, he had a tract of land about a mile from there, where he set up a barn & corn mill. [Is this the same as above?

Townsend wrote these things 1727 in his 84th year.

Slavery.

17-3/6
M. 12.169

The German Friends at Germantown 1688. 18th 2mo in their Declaration against slavery — express themselves strongly. "This [Slavery] makes an ill report in the Colonies of Europe, when they hear that the Quakers do here handle men as they handle there the Cattle." They maintained that Christians could not do such things; — & that negroes had as much right to fight for freedom as the Quakers had to keep them slaves. Signed by four.

This was read at the Quaker monthly meeting & the quarterly meeting in 1688. The monthly referred it to the quarterly, & the latter recommended it to the yearly meeting & nothing was done.

M. 2. 2946. Peepers.

An act of 1719 compelled all paupers in Philadelphia to wear a letter P. upon their right shoulder, to prevent them from street begging & to this assembly apparently

Pennsylvania.

Broomcorn.

Mr. H. 96. Watson says Charles Thompson, gave the first introduction of broom corn in this country as follows. Dr Franklin saw an imported corn which in possession of Lady, & while examining it as a novelty he espied a grain of it attached to the stalk. He took this plant & it, & from this has come our abundance.

Yellow Willow.

Mr. H. 20. This is said to have first sprouted from a basket in a creek; Dr Franklin took the cuttings & gave them to a friend, who reared trees from them.

Weeping Willow

was first introduced by Gov. John Penn for his garden. [He was governor 1763 to 1771.]

Penn's Mahogany Writing Table

Mr. Watson says "A writing table of William Penn of curious construction, of all a Mahogany, is now in possession of J. R. Smith, Esq. of Philadelphia?" [This is hardly possible. Mahogany had hardly been used for furniture in Penn's day, if at all.]

Pewter cistern [basin] and cover — which belonged to Wm Penn, are still preserved in Phila.

The Teaplate of Wm Penn is also preserved. The Teapot did not contain more than a pint, & had a stand to set it on, & in the stand a flame heater might be put to keep it warm, or make it boil.

Penn's Bookcase, formed of English Oak, veneered all over with mahogany, is in possession of the Philadelphia Library. Its base is a chest of drawers and a desk for writing. [Probably was never Penn's, though said to have come from the Pennsbury mansion.]

Penn's Clock is in existence — has an oak case curiously wrought & inlaid with bone.

Watson's Dates Back. He says at the conclusion that all references to past time, as "so many years ago", refer back from the year 1842, the work having been concluded July 1842.

Pennsylvania.

Whaling.

Ms. 2. 180. Penn in 1683 wrote that 11 whales had been caught near the mouth of Delaware bay & worked into oil in one year — Whales settled at Cape May 1692.

Lotteries have been pretty numerous in Pennsylvania, beginning in 1748.

Anthracite coal was used by blacks with occasional, as early as 1769 — but no way was found to ignite it for a common fire until about 1810 — In 1820, 365 tons were brought to Philadelphia. That was sold with difficulty. In 1844 9544 tons were brought; in 1825 to 28,393 tons, and in 1832, 70,000 tons.

Ms. 12. 289. Turnpikes. He says the first in the U.S. was the Lancaster Turnpike formed in 1792 & 1793. No other in Pennsylvania until 1800.

Ms. 8. 404. Grass Seed. Jonathan Dickinson 1719 speaks of having bought up 500^{ds} red clover seed in Rhode Island for his cultivation here, saying the white clover already tinges the roads as a natural production. Kalin 1748 spoke of white clover as abundant here; & found red & white about New York & Albany — Jonathan Dickinson had tried to get grass seeds from England before 1720, but they were injured by the heat of the hold. John Bartram had red clover years before the revolution; but it did not get much into ^{use} before 1785.

The Soil was productive in Penn. down to about 1750 — had become exhausted & produced light crops (that is, the old lands) down to 1783. Plaster was then a renovator.

p 313. The potatoes a century ago or less were inferior. One kind called Spanish, were sharp and pungent to the throat & smell. Called Bilboa potatoes in New England — Previous to these, there was a kind of very small potatoes. 1750 on 60

M. 2. 26 **Inoculation** - was first practiced in Phil. in 1731
 M. 12. 12 There was an attempt to excite the people against it.
 p. 312 a sermon was preached & published against inoculation
 by Rev. Mr. Masley. But it succeeded & went on.
 1701. Small pox first appeared in Philadelphia
 1730 " " prevailed greatly.

Fever like yellow fever - 1699, 1741. 1743. 1747, &c

M. 15. 50 **Physicians & medicines**
 M. 11. 225

In olden times the people used herbs & plants for
 sickness, & their chief resort to physicians was
 in cases of surgery, or difficult cases of child birth.
 Druggist shops have since increased in drugs &
 medicinal preparations, & the use of roots & herbs has
 more & more declined.

M. 11. 225 Old people know most of the shrubs & weeds, and
 told what they were good for - as the Jamestown weed
 was smoked for the asthma; pokeberry juice dried
 & made into a plaster, good for a cancer; Sow dock
 made an ointment for itch & tetter; burdock leaves
 made drafts for the feet in fevers; also the root was used;
 Eoulastine used for scalds; mullein was used;
 motherwort in child birth cases; Catmint tea for
 Colic; cinquefoil used for fevers; Blackberry roots
 & berries for dysentery.

M. 15. 50 G. Thomas, in his publication 1689, says the Indians
 M. 19. 140 by the use of herbs & roots, "were as able doctors & surgeons
 as any in Europe.

People used inner bark of oak & cherry, sassafras root,
 beech tree leaves, grape vine sap, Dogwood flowers or bark,
 magnolia leaf & berries & bark, root of bayberry;
 Elder root for dysentery; Bone set; sweet fern;
 Pennyroyal for sweating; Oatany, alder buds; Elder
 berries, inner bark. They cultivated many

M. 11. 225 medicinal herbs in gardens; & ladies laid up
 11. 32 herbs to be given away when people were sick.

M. 15. 50 Physicians generally went on foot formerly.
 Some the aged & infirm had pacing horses or wheeled vehicles.
 Some had an oiled linen hat cover & a shawl & cape of like material.
 Women were the only mediocres. Man midwifery
 M. 9. 32 did not become prevalent till 1790. — Dyspepsia was
 formerly unknown. Quackery in staving capitals is of modern
 growth.

Seasons in Philadelphia.

M. 2. 2146; M. 9. 291. Hard winters.

M. 3. 92 *Salmon* relates several facts on this subject.
*1 year killed.*M. 3. 97 | Wint' of 1704-5 - was the deepest snow since
M. 10. 140 | Philadelphia was settled - no travelling, all
shut up, + river closed. (Isaac Norris)M. 3. 94. Wint' of 1697-8 seems to have been as cold or colder
3. 95 but perhaps snow not so deep.M. 10. 140 Wint' of 1740-41 was severe + snow deep. Many
3. 89 the cows + horses in the woods died; + many deer, +
3. 84 squirrels + birds. An old lady who remembered it
3. 97 told the Watson that the tops of the fences were so
covered that sleighs + sleds passed over them in every
direction.March 17. 1750. Great fall of snow in Philadelphia.
from N.E. 18 hours - several feet deep.M. 10. 140 The winter of 1779-80, the old lady said, was equal
to that of 1740-41 in cold + depth of snow.The winter of 1784 (1783-4 supposed) was long + severe
April 17. 1797. Snow fell 2 feet deep.

Winter of 1789-90 - very mild most of the time.

Winter of 1801-02 - mild.

Summer of 1727 + 1734 were very hot.

Feb. 7. 1765. An Ox roasted whole on the ice on
Delaware river.Nat. Hist.
2. 92

Weeds.

M. 14. 581
M. 14. 329

Cen. 8. 404

Ranunculus weed or Antennarium linaria is very com-
mon about Phila. Came first from Wales as a garden
flowerYellow + White Daisy or Chrys. leucanthemum; also
day wakers + night sleepers + star hyacinth
botanically *convulgelium umbellatum*, all com-
originally from flower gardens - were sent from Europe

M. 9. 231 A Sale "by inch of candle" adv. in 1722

p. 311 Potatoes seem not to have been any earlier in
M. 15. 48. Pennsylvania than in Mass. Watson relates that as
late as 1740 masters agreed with some apprentices in
N.E. that they should not be obliged to use potatoes.M. 14. 103 Salmon. Watson relates that salmon were so plenty in Con-
necticut river, that apprentices stipulated not to
eat them more than twice a week. [A fable, I think]

m. 2.
214c Yankee Doodle.
An aged New England lady told Mr Watson
that she remembered this tune long before the
revolution; it was called Lydia Fisher, and was
a favorite New England jig. It was then sung with
verses like these —

Lydia Locket lost her pocket,
Lydia Fisher found it,
Not a bit of shoney in it,
Only binding round it.

Others say Yankee Doodle was first formed at Albany
in 1755 by a British Officer, indulging his pleasantries
on the plain, homely dressed New Englanders & others.

Others say a similar tune was known in the
time of Cromwell with such words as these —

Naukkee Doodle came to town
upon a little ferry,
With a feather in his hat
Upon a waraaroni, &c.

Perhaps the British Officer in 1755 had heard the old
Naukkee Doodle; & it may be that Lydia Locket
came from the same source. This was sometimes
Lydia Locket lost her pocket,
In a rainy shower, &c.

2.29.6.c. Revolutionary War.

Old people say that we have now no just conception of the suffering & privations of the revolutionary war. - Clothing was the coarsest & home made; tea, coffee, chocolate, sugar & spices were almost unknown in the country places. Sage Tea & other herb teas were used. Salt was very scarce & difficult to be procured. There were salt pans along the sea coast to make salt - it was very expensive. - The armies sometimes passed where there was no flour to be had - many in Virginia & elsewhere lived on powdered corn, the mills having been dismantled by the warring parties of both sides. Respectable & decent families found it difficult to get passable clothing. Women could not indulge in finery, nor regard fashion much. Where armies passed & foraged as in New Jersey, Virginia, the Carolinas, &c. the farmers lost nearly all that was eatable or moveable. Horses were pressed, cows & swine taken; they had no spirit to sow or plant. There was no regular business. There was a mighty spirit of resistance in both men & women - & both were heartily glad when the war was at an end. It had been an almost universal expectation that every next campaign would end the contest. No one foresaw a war of 7 years.

We can hardly conceive the state of excitement and concern daily felt in the revolutionary period. There was much inquiry for news but much was uncertain. There was both sad & joyful news. There was much fear for absent soldiers by their relations & others.

"Sons of Liberty" was a name adopted from the appellation given us in Parliament, by Col. Barre.

p. 222
m. 2. 211 **Tar & Feathers.** In Oct. 1769, a man who had informed against some run wines was tarred and feathered by some sailors, & paraded through the street, set in the pillory & ducked.

316 Pennsylvania

p. 309 Slavery.

m. 12. p. 169. They pretend that slaves were much better treated in Pennsylvania than farther South. The Germans at Germantown, who were Quakers, remonstrated against slavery 1688, but ^{many of} the English Quakers including Penn, seem not to have been opposed to slavery. By degrees some of the Quakers, English, came out for emancipation - & there were two parties on this subject among the Quakers, but the slave party with the non Quakers prevailed. In 1705 there were severe laws against negroes - Indians had been brought as slaves to Penn. from the Carolinas but this prevented by an act in 1705. In 1711 the Assembly forbid the introduction of slaves, but England quashed the act. In 1739 Whitfield published his letter to the Southern planters against slavery & in favor of the negroes.

In Philadelphia as in other slaveholding places. Blacks of both sexes were sold publicly at auction. & slaveholders sent slaves to the jail to get their dozen lashes for insubordination. The drove ties two & two was seen in Philadelphia, & they were driven forth like cattle.

m. 11. 907 m. 15. 68 Redemption Servants. — Emigrants.

or those who engaged to serve for a term of years to pay their passages. Some made frugal, industrious citizens, & became wealthy.

In 1722 Palatine Servants were disposed of at 10£ Some, who had come over years before & served 4 years had become rich men.

m. 15. 68 In 1729, 4500 persons, chiefly from Ireland, arrived in the lower counties (New Castle &c). In Philadelphia one year 267 English & Welsh & 43 Scotch, all servants arrived - and 1153 Irish & 243 Palatines who were not servants. Some convicts & criminals were sent to the Colonies among the servants.

m. 3. 86 Kalm says, 1748. (he always gives 1748 when he quotes Kalm.) that the wages of hindmen were 16 to 20£ currency, and women 8 to 10£ a year, & laid up money. About the same wages continued to the revolution.

m. 9. 390 One Irish lord's son was sent to Pennsylvania 1728, & sold as a redemptioner, by means of his uncle who wished to get his property. He served 12 years, & returned to England & died. He was James O'Connell son of the lord Altham.

Pennsylvania

Pirates from next page -

There were pirates after Blackbeard - down to 1725 or 1726, when piracy on the coast generally ceased. - 4 Pirates hung at Boston July 1726. Watson names 6 pirates that were executed with Kid. There were pirates in 1720, 1721, 1722 - Lowe, a Bostonian, commanded a pirate vessel, 1722, 1723. Watson says a pirate vessel under Harris, in company with Lowe, was captured by the King's ship Greyhound, having 37 whites and 6 blacks on board, all of whom were hung, 44 at once, at Long Island. He does not tell when - He says they are all named - it was sometime in 1723. They were captured near the Hook. Lowe continued to shake prizes; was plundering 1724. Sprigg was another pirate, 1724, & there were others.

Sweedes.

They were husbandmen. Kalin says the early settlers made beer & brandy from the persimmon tree - used Sassafras for tea & radge. called the mullein Indian tobacco, & used it for the pipe. They made candles from the Bayberry. Their houses were of one room - chimneys of stone or clay. Were best breeders of skins, & the women wore skins. Their beds excepting sheets were of skins. They had flax - these were their early ways of living. They afterwards had things less rude.

Germans

[9000 left the Rhine for Penn. in 1738. Some ships cast away, much misery. M. 4. 173. many died 1743, 1743. First settled at Germantown 1682-3. Some of them who settled in N. York 1709 & 1710 were dissatisfied and removed to Pennsylvania, 1722, & some years before 1713. Many came over 1714 & settled 6 miles west of Philadelphia. 600 or 700 were expected in 1719 - called Palatines. Great numbers continued to arrive in subsequent years. 12,000 are said to have come over in 1749. The people were afraid the Germans would become a majority and rule the Province, years before 1749. They were rather lawless & squatted where they pleased. They united with the Friends in political matters.

The Irish (page 319-321)

Began to come to Pennsylvania 1719 - generally from the N. of Ireland. They always maltreated the Indians, it is said. Some papists came. Many took up land where ever they pleased. Some were expelled - they finally bought land.

Pennsylvania.

Pirates

6314
m. 9. 307 The story of the pirates was one of deep interest and stirring wonder to our forefathers. The echoes of their recitals still vibrate upon our ears.

misc. 2.
288
289 Capt. Kidd was in New York 1691. & possessed the confidence of the principal men - Gov. Fletcher, Mr. Nicholls, Robert Livingston. He came to New York in an adventure gally from England 1695 - then went to Madeira, Madagascar & the Red Sea, & began his piracies, & captured the Quedah Merchant of 400 tons. Came to N. Indies, left this vessel then, & came to L. I. Sound with another. Was ensnared by Earl of Bellomont, at Boston, was arrested June 1699, sent to England, & executed at Execution Dock March 23, 1701.

The Pirates of those days often had friends and accomplices on shore. Kidd had a family in New York. An Account of Sea Rovers, published in London says the waters about New York were a great rendezvous for pirates about 1695. They could concert schemes & dispose of their booty without difficulty, having many who favored them. They plundered chiefly the Spaniards. [Watson seems to suppose that Kidd's name was Robert, not William. He has part of the old song,

Theack, | Blackbeard was another Pirate. He was an Englishman
in
E. 1. 88 on the Coast 1717 & 1718 & before. There were other pirates farther South & West. The Virginians fitted out two sloops, manned by British sailors, & captured Capt. Teach or Blackbeard in 1718, & carried his head to Virginia. He had connexions with men on shore. Indeed the pirates were a strong body on the coast. Held possession of one of the coves of the Delaware and another settlement at Cape Fear. Philadelphia had many pirate favorers - more than any other place. Some of the pirates were Americans, but generally English.

misc. 2.
296. b. Privateering had corrupted men's morals, & those who had been privateering, pretty readily became pirates. There was but little difference.

Thus were two Pirate women, Mary Read born in England, and Anne Bonny born in Cork.

m. 1. 95. 1704, 6 executed. Frothingham 244

Pirates see also m. 1. 116. m. 4. 141. m. 1. 111. 26 Executed at Newport

m. 1. 103. See m. 1. 112. m. 4. 173. 132 Noted 1689. Mass. 2. 144. Exp. against them p. 145.

They were a terror to New England, as well as other colonies, though generally they infested seas south of us. mentioned in Fast & Thanksgiving proclamation. See those of 1725. 1726. 1719.

Misc. 8. 135. Gold that Quetch & his party had. 1719. 1716.

M. 2. 255 Indians -

19. 140

"By a law of their nature, they seem destined to a slow but sure extinction. Every where, at the approach of the white man, they fade away. Once the smoke of their wigwams, & the fires of their councils, rose in every valley from the ocean to the Mississippi and the Lakes. The shouts of victory & the war dance rang through the mountains & the glades"

Pestilence & famine over have not alone destroyed them; a mightier power, ardent spirit, administered by base white men, has eaten into their vitals & betrayed them into ruin.

Wm Penn says, 1683, the Indians are generally tall, straight, well built, & of singular proportion. They tread strong & walk with a lofty chin.

Their food was the "maize, or Indian corn, & was ways prepared, sometimes roasted in the ashes; sometimes beaten & boiled with water, which they call homine; they also make cakes not unpleasant. They have several sorts of beans & peas, that are good; & the woods & rivers within "harrow". They ate twice a day. The ground was their seat and table.

Penn says they call their kings Sachama. "They are the worse for the Christians, who have propagated their vices." Penn thought they belonged to the Jews, or were a part of the ten tribes; he says, "the Indians are as able doctors as any in Europe."

M. 19. 140

Wild Plants eaten by Indians, mentioned by Kalin.

M. 3. 92

Hopniss (the glycine apios of Lin.); the roots resembled potatoes.

Katniss (a kind of sagittaria sagittifolia) had oblong roots.

Tawho (Arum virginicum or Wake Robin) grew large; hogs ate them; the Indians baked them & destroyed the poison.

Tawkee (Orontium aquaticum). They used the seeds, boiled.

M. 3. 92

Whortle berries - was a common food; they dried them & kept them.

M. 3. 98

Boilers or kettles, they made of clay or pot stone (Lapis Ollaris)

Tobacco Pipes they made of clay or pot stone; tube thick & short.

3. 98

Mortars & Pestles they had to pound maize. They were astonished beyond measure at the English Mills.

M. 3. 95

Indian Hemp - Watron says this was Linum Virginicum. They made ropes & twine of it. [Kalin says of Camnabium (after the peace of 1763)]

In the war of 1755, they ravaged the frontiers of Penn., the burnings & scalping were dreadful.

M. 2. 298. 6.

The Scotch Irish were rough to the Indians from the beginning, or in 1730. In 1764, they massacred 14 unoffending

b. 317 of this

Christian Indians; the others were put in Lancaster Prison for security; the Scotch Irish broke open the prison & killed them all at mid day. Their bloodhounds pursued them to Philadelphia, to destroy them; the authorities sent them to Providence Island & to League Island; & finally sent them to New York, as far as Albany, where they were stopped & sent back. They had a Moravian minister.

Hay Dust. Wm Penn wrote 11.5.1685, from England
in regard to his County Place at Pennsbury.

Con. 8. 404
in 15.30.

Tell Ralph - "Hay dust from Long Island, such as I
sowed in my court yard, is the best for our fields.
I will send divers seeds for gardens & fields." He would
send haws, walnuts, hazelnuts, &c. He sent out various
servants. "I would have (he says 1684-5) a kitchen, two
larders, a washhouse, a room to iron in, a brew house,
& a malkan oven for baking, a stable for 12 horses. wood
have his rooms 9 feet high. Do what you can with bricks;
and the rest with timber, & case them with clapboards
about five feet, since can buck it afterwards.

Some New England people had farms about Pennsbury
which he wished to buy (apparently for his Quakers.)

His mansion at Pennsbury was 60 feet by 40, built
before this 1685.

1685-7th of 9th mo. "Lay down as much as you can with hay-
dust." "Get wooden chairs of walnut, with long backs,
and two or three eating tables with falling leaves."

He sent over scions. "Plant quick about the fields."

1700 He had a coach or Calash, "A man John to drive it, black.

He expected Indians & wanted a man sent to him at Pennsbury

His Furniture at Pennsbury.

In best Chamber - tables, stands, cane chairs, bed & bedding,
suit of satin curtains, &c.

Next Chamber, bed & bedding, 6 cane chairs, suit of Camblet curtains, &c.

In Nursery. A pallet bedstead, 2 chairs of master. John, &c.

Next Chamber. Bed & bedding, striped linen curtains, four rush
bottomed chairs.

In garrets. 4 bedsteads, two beds, 3 side saddles, one of them
my mother's, & 2 pillows.

In best Parlor, below. 2 tables, a couch, 2 great cane chairs
& 4 small ones, 7 cushions; 4 of them of satin, 3 of green
plush, & more articles.

In Parlor. Two Tables, 6 chairs, one great leather chair
one clock, 100 volumes, &c.

Little Hall, 6 leather chairs, 5 maps

Great Hall, long table & 2 forms, 6 chairs, pewter dishes,
5 maragins, 2 cisterns, &c.

Room. Plate, Damask, Irish Diaper, Dutch Diaper, Hugabug,
5 Sideboard Cloths, tankards, basins, 60 alth, 5 skillets,
5 plates, 7 spoons, 2 H Orks, 2 porringers &c. (These
seem of silver) Chesle drawers.

In closet & bed chamber, bed & bedding, 2 silk blankets,
white curtains, 2 damask curtains for windows,
6 cane chairs, one hanging press.

In Kitchen - grate iron, pair racks, 3 spits, 1 great dog, &c.

Pennsylvania Inland.

Penn's Furniture - continued.

"Plate carried to Pennsylvania", included
 a large Tankard, a candle cup, 3 Tumblers,
 6 Spoons, 2 forks, 3 chafing dishes,
 [p. 308 with things to burn spirits, a large plate
 with Springe arms, a little strong-water bottle.
 a sawe all, 6 spoons with a cross, 6 egg spoons
 6 porringers, 18 spoons, 6 forks with W.P. arms,
 one Skillet, a sucking bottle, a sugar dish,
 a large chafing dish with grid iron; a top,
 a skimmer, & other items.

p. 317, 319 Scotch Irish in some places in Penn. made
 m. 2. 298, 6. fornicators confess in the way of the Covenanters,
 "For my own game, have done this shame,
 May restore me to my lands again". &c

p. 307 Pack Horses were long used in Western Penn.
 m. 9. 304 same used by fast settlers of Pittsburg & But
 9. 305 some wagons drawn by oxen & horses found
 their way over the mountains. The St. England
 people, also settled at Muskingum, 1788, then
 some wagons. Horses 4 to a wagon would
 go about 25 miles a day; 6 oxen to a wagon
 would proceed about 40 miles. In descending
 the mountain, they tied heavy logs to the wagon
 behind, & were trailed on the ground. Some had
 lock chains for the wheels. Arrived at the Ohio
 they made or procured flat boats & placed their
 wagons, &c. on them. Their journeys from
 England were long & arduous

Furnishing House & Furniture.

His wife wrote to him in Europe, in 1765, gave
 an account of his house just erected in his absence.
 She mentions a side board in the room across
 stairs, with two tables to suit it, & 12 chairs, &c.
 6 have an plain horsehair & look as well as new.
 "I have peeped thro' the little south room". In this room
 is a carpet which I bought cheap, nearly new. The large
 carpet is in the blue room. In the parlor is a Scotch
 carpet, your fine piece is in one corner. "If you should
 meet with a Turkey carpet I should like it." In
 N. room is a small Scotch carpet, small bookcase,
 pictures of King & queen, Remond's drinking glasses
 & large table cloth, & pair of silver candlesticks.
 Your room has a desk, & a Harmonica like a desk,
 large chest, &c. Blue room has the Harmonica
 and a Harpsichord, gilt sconce, candle, a set
 of tea china, worked chairs, screen, stand for tea
 kettle to stand on, & ornamental China. Room of paper.
 Joan & Susanna have a bed without curtains in South room,
 chest of drawers, table, glass, & Walnut chairs & family pictures.

M. 12. 202 Chestn County, when Europeans first came, had only thin forests, "owing to the Indian custom of firing them once or twice in a year, which killed small trees & bushes. A horse & cart could be drove any where.

Manure was formerly entirely neglected and they know not the effects of lime. — Before the Revolution Clover was almost unknown, & Timothy quite so. Irrigated meadows furnished the grass for hay & pasture; the woods also used for pasture.

Error I think

100 years before 1844 (or more) there were no carts or other ~~such~~ ^{such} ~~things~~ in the county. Sleds were used some. Wild Turkeys were plenty. A flight of pigeons once lasted two days — A man born about 1740 never ~~drank~~ ^{drank} tea or coffee till 20 years old (perhaps born 1730). They knew not how to prepare tea. One woman boiled the leaves & steamed them. Deer were plenty; Foxes, &c.

There were Courts in Chestn County 1681.

A wain drawn by oxen & horses is noticed 1687.

Offences in Chestn Co. as in Philadelphia

M. 14. 80 1693. A man & wife being presented for "immoral intercourse" before a magistrate, he concluded pleaded guilty, & was adjudged

to pay 50 fines, & that she [called "new his wife"] should stand at the whipping post 1/4 of an hour, with a paper on her breast, written thereon; "I here stand ⁱⁿ example to deter all others," &c. One feels revellings says Watson at such manner of publicity

There were 5 Mills in Chestn County 1695

M. 18. 182 1695 A man was fined 5 £ & costs for practicing

16. 51 Geomancy & divining by a stick. The grand jury presented the following books — Hiclon's Temple of Wisdom, which teaches Geomancy (used by the man fined) Scott's Discovery of Witchcraft, and Agrippas Necromancy.

p. 307 Bucks County was burnt over by the Indians
p. 308 as when County, and underwood destroyed
M. 12. 202 Courts were in use in this County until 1745: after that was soon begun to be used — there were some 5 or 6 before a horse waggon ^{was introduced} 1745 to 1750. The horses were the first ones? Women made their linen & woolen cloth. Common living — breakfast, milk & bread & pie. Dinner, pork & bacon & wheat flour pudding with butter & molasses — Supper, Mush on Cornmeal with milk & butter & honey — Chocolate rare. Venison & Turkeys in the season.

M. 18. 159

Pennsylvania Inland.

Bucks County Continued.

2.308 Rum was much used, 1744 &c. It was handed
 about at vendues, & drank from a bottle.
 2.308 At Weddings & Funerals, mixed & stewed Rum
 was an expected & common entertainment. It was
 11.1342 even put on toasted bread. The assembly prohibited
 the use of spirits at vendues. Apples plenty.

11.14.276
 12.1342 Buckskin was much worn for breeches & sometimes
 for jackets. Hampton Cloth at 1/4 yd made boys shirts;
 flax & flax stow were used for shirts also; coarse
 tow for trousers & wool hat, strong heavy shoes,
 brass buckles, two linsey jackets, & a leather apron
 made out the winter apparel, down to 1750.
 A higher class dressed richly in foreign cloths.

Grass or Hay was procured in Plains or Swamps,
 often at a distance, before the use of upland grass
 and clover. It was common to go 10 or 12 miles
 to mill on horseback. Horses were seldom shod.
 Horns were often pounded.

Prices 1724 to 1735 — wheat 3/ to 4/ rye 2/ to 3/ Salt 4/.
 Beef 2/ bacon 4/ pork 2/ Some plenty. Venison
 was roasted & used in Stew pies. Wheat was the great
 article; not large quantities of Ind. Corn before 1750
 (as Indian corn is not an article of trade?)

A house built 128 years ago (perhaps 1700 to 1710) 1774
 was built all of boards sawed from square
 logs by a whip-saw —

10.371 Pewter Spoons were run in bell metal molds.

First Settlers had Log houses & this county
 & Chester Co. & seem to have long lived in them.

[Most of the preceding is taken from Dr John Watson's account
 of the first settling of Bucks County — The whole
 of this account is given in Appendix.

Settlements were here by Quakers about 1700 — or before.

Improved land was generally sold at the price of 20 bushels of
 wheat per acre. It was 24 bushels, land was 50 of an acre.

Wheat was the principal article for making money.

Butter, cheese, poultry &c. were sold — carried to market on horseback.

Meadow was chiefly low & swampy land cleared. Little
 seed of foreign grain was sowed, as the plough was seldom
 used to prepare meadow. Red & white clover were prop-
 agated by manure only, after they were first sown
 "Cattled about on the new settlement?"

Corn was ploughed & sowed between the rows, & well formed
 hills made with the hoe.

Wheat. For this crop, there were open fallows often, the land being
 ploughed 3 times in the summer. This left the blue grass
 which was injurious to crops, unless corn or buckwheat
 was sowed. Not much manure used. Wheat crops grad-
 ually declined, & strong grain was more cultivated.
 10.371 method of farming had.

John Fitch. His ancestor settled at Windsor
 Conn. - was his great grandfather, & bought 1200 of
 the town ship or "10 of the original settlement" which
 he left to 3 sons, Joseph, Nathaniel & Samuel.
 John Fitch the inventor was born on the line of
 Windsor & Hartford [East W. and E. H.] Jan. 21, 1743.
 Served at blockmaking with Benj. Cherry of East
 Windsor till 18. (1761) He had 2 brothers, Joseph and
 Augustus, & 3 sisters, Sarah, Anne & Chloe. His
 mother, Sarah Shalen died when he was 4 years old.
 He married Lucy Roberts, Dec 29, 1767, had a son 1768,
 and left his wife 1769 & settled at Trenton N.J. where he was
 a silversmith, & clock maker till the revolution.
 His wife when he left, had a daughter soon after - making
 2 children. Her father left her a good estate. His wife
 sought a reunion, but he refused. Her son
 was Shalen Fitch of Hartford, Simsbury (a Ohio).
 His daughter Lucy married Col. James Kilburne of Wexington
 from Milan Co. Ohio. His wife died at Hartford Ohio.
 Her character was good. He left 5 MSS. books to the
 Pennsylvania Library. He died about 1798 in
 Kentucky [at Bardonia]. [John was in Kentucky & W. H. Territory
 in 1782, 3 & 4. returned to Philadelphia.]
 Many Old people have lived in Philadelphia
 especially among the Quakers - a number over 100 years
 & many over 90

Volume II. about other Parts of Pennsylvania

m. 15.9 Prices about Germantown 1705 - Wheat 4/6
 Labor 3/6 a day, Apples 1/6 bushel, boards 10/ a hundred
 Lime 1/2, Oats 2/6, salt 4/6, bricks 22/ m.
 Linseed Oil 8/ gal. Nails 1/2, Shingles 10/ m.
 Timber 6/ puton; Sawing 10/ per hundred (?)
 First gristmill in Phila. County was erected 1683
 Paper mill was built, was carried off by a freshet before
 Wm Penn died. [Benches had a mill before
 1700] [Benches had a mill before
 1700]
 Sawmill - not noticed.

p. 70 Blackbirds were formerly very numerous - In 1700
 3 d. a day was the reward for killing them. Long after this
 one man killed 119 blackbirds at once. Short
 Formerly the Roads, all about were dayy & mny.
 It was difficult to drive a team from Germantown
 to Philadelphia. No waggons went to market from G.
 The women rode a horse with 2 panniers each side.
 m. 12.130. m. 1. what wheelbarrows & women carried baskets
 on their heads 6 miles to Phila.

p. 338 Friends when they first assumed their dress did not differ greatly from the common mode, except to exclude all show. When they started as a sect, broad brimmed felt hats, with loops at the side, were common. So of their coats & strait collars. They assumed the drab color to be plain. They excluded metal buttons as finery & wore cloth covered or stained horn ones. They wore ties to shoes, because buckles were worn for display — Quakers have attended much, and their meeting shows but little of the old plain garb of former days. The females keep the nearest to former dress.

p. 342 Jonathan Dickinson came to Philadelphia about 1697, from Jamaica, He died in 1722. He kept a coach when but 8 four wheeled carriages were owned in the province. — He left sons, but they had no children. The Revolutionary Jonathan Dickinson was not his descendant.

on 2. 29/4/45 Count Zinzendorf came to Philadelphia in 1742 & acted very strangely. Was thought somewhat deranged.

William Bradford came from England to Phi. 1682. Was the first printer in Pennsylvania. A Quaker. He printed an Almanack 1687. Removed to New York 1693. Bradford & other quakers were persecuted by the Dominant Quakers, imprisoned &c. They published a pamphlet entitled, "New England Spirit of Persecution transmitted to Pennsylvania in a letter from the persecuted quakers found persecuting the true Christian quakers in the trial of P. B. & G. K. T. B. and Wm Bradford, at the sessions held at Phil. The 9th to 12th & 12th day of December 1692".

Bradford in 1725 Dec 16. began the first newspaper printed in New York. He died 1752 aged 94.

Andrew Bradford, his son, began the first City Gazette in Philadelphia in 1719, with John Copson, [was it weekly, monthly?]

John Bartram, the Botanist, was in Philadelphia 1729, 1741, & long after. Was a Quaker. He had an abundance of red clover sowed in his upland fields: & mentioned before the revolution. Born in Penn. 1701.

Con. 9. 218. Sheick Side, the eastern prince, came to Philadelphia 1739, from N. York. Not known now whether he was an honest man or an impostor.

Taverns.

Wm Penn's, Letter, 1683, says they had 7 ordinaries to entertain strangers & workmen that are not housekeepers. A good meal may be had for 6 pence sterling, he says.

Private tippling houses were plenty & disorderly, and gave trouble to the authorities. In 1741, there were upwards of 100 houses licensed, which with the retailers, made the sellers of drink nearly a tenth part of the city.

1752 In 1752, there were 120 taverns with licenses, & 118 houses that sold rum by the quart. 1756, licensed inns 117.

m. 12.239. Theatre.

Some exhibitions 1749, were put down by authority.

A company from London 1754, licensed for a time

Box 6p. pit 4p. gallery 2/6. did not continue long. In 1759

a theatre & actors without the city limits. Presbyterians and Quakers opposed them, but without success. Another Theatre 1770, still out of city limits, larger than the others. Others later.

b. 388 The Quakers.

m. 16 p. 72 They held a majority in Pennsylvania & New Jersey, in civil rule, for a long time, but had great difficulty to get along with other denominations, which were increasing. The Church of England men hated the Quakers & tried to get the civil rule from them. The Quaker peace principles were very offensive to many not Quakers. Quakers had a majority in the Assembly 1739, 1748, 1755, &c.

Quaker Marriage.

p. 338 m. 12.128 They began 1682. In 1684 there were 11. The names of one female's 4 daughters, Adams (probably born at sea). The Quaker bride used to wear a silk hood, black, over the head, in the street, &c. Weddings & entertainments were expensive & expending to the wedding, Punch, cake & meats were not only used profusely at home, but were sent abroad.

A Quaker woman's dress stolen & advertised 1778. and 10 guineas reward offered - was composed of: white satin petticoat quilted with flowers; blue & colour satin gown lined with cream colored Persian; white mantle gown; brown colour satin cloak lined with white mantle; Apone, Handkerchiefs of cambric muslin, lawn & holland; forks &c. belonging to a child. A gold watch with a steel chain & crystal seal set in gold, &c. 5 guineas offered for watch alone.

Churchmen sent to England all sorts of abuse of the Friends. They were called hypocrites, pagans, heathens; The "feminine prophets" were abused, of the howlings, yawlings, gripings, grasping, &c. of the Quakers ridiculed. They were accused of cheating, adultery, &c. All this printed in England 1703.

2 Quakers executed for treason 1778. - Quakers talked of the "clemency of the King". Their Testimony was against joining in the war. But some did help the American side. 17 were once banished to Virginia.

Churches & Denominations.

Singing. Formerly there were no choirs set apart as singers, and no complicated ~~traces~~ ^{traces}; and almost all co-operated. In the Presbyterian, Baptist or Methodist churches, the singing was led by a good singer standing below the pulpit, & called the "Teller of Tunes". The Methodists, who commenced at Philadelphia 1769, aimed to have a superior & more attractive singing than others - such as would please the ear of plain unadorned men. The Methodists had a quicker, more animated style of singing, than the slower, heavier cadence of the other churches. - But innovations have put down the natural music in churches & parlors.

Dress. Now there is no very marked difference in the general appearance of Congregations, But there was quite a difference formerly. The Episcopalians showed most grandeur of dress & costume; next the Presbyterians who indulged in powdered & frizzled hair; the Baptists, were in a more humble style with scarcely any powdered heads. The Methodists sought to be a plain people, & there were among them no powdered heads, no gay bonnets or ribbons. Their preachers sometimes preached at powdered heads & ruffled hands, when such attended. They aimed to dress plain like the Friends, but wore collars to their coats, & their clothes of various colors, avoiding the gray, & the Quaker drab. They all wore "shed beasted" coats, slow crowned hats - women wore plain satin bonnets, never wore straw, wore no white dresses, no jewelry, no rings. No males wore tied or curled hair, but locks combed straight down. The ministers dressed plain - they moved with solemn looks & pace, not in black, but in a kind of parson's gray. Their coats without lapels, their hats generally white & large brimmed. Their breeches & vests were of olive velvet, & sometimes of black last. By degrees their principles gave way, & buck coats & lapels & straw bonnets came in to the grief of some.

Libraries

Doct. Franklin started one 1731 - 38 persons were to pay 140^s. each and 10^s. again afterwards. Was incorporated 1742. Below others were united with it at a later period.

(U. 12. 113.)

m. 12. 126.

Punishments in Pennsylvania & Phila. Watson
 Courts of Justice had something to do as soon
 as there were Courts and juries.

1682-83. & 1683.

Examination of a child found dead; an indictment for bigamy
 geese produced a quarrel - the want of rings in swines' snouts
 9 men neglect to make a bridge - men to pay an award
 2 Swedish women indicted for drunkenness, & a man to be committed
 for affronting the court. Grand jury present the necessity of a prison.
 One man sold a servant to another, 1683 for
 6 bushels of beef with hide & tallow & 6¹/₂ sterling, & compelled
 that he could not get his pay.

C. 8. 404

Constable to go to public houses & see good order kept; &
 see that people did not stay longer than a certain hour.
 Order by Gov. & Councils they also fine the County Court 40£
 "for giving judgment against laws."

One kicked a maid who had spilled a chamber vessel.

A man for putting away bad money, was fined 40£
 & to make satisfaction to those who had received his base
 coin.

1685. 11th & 3^d mo. James St. proclaimed, before the Governor's Gate
 Retailers were licensed.

m. 14. 80

1685. A maid with child. The court adjudged the father
 of the child to marry her, or maintain the child, &
 both were fined 10£ each. He did not comply, & was
 fined 150£ - One fined 5£ for being drunk & drinking
 houses presented. There was much drunkenness.

m. 14. 80

A man fined 20£ his servant girl 10£ for fornication
 & to be obliged to be married before the delivery of the
 child.

1686. men presented for selling drink to Indians.

1700 & after, lewd men & women & disorderly drinking
 houses are often presented. - A woman presented
 for fornication, & fined 10£, or to be lashed 21 strokes.

m. 14. 80

Nothing said of the man. about 1700

A man executed for murder at Salem, West Jersey Feb 23. 1692

1705 men fined 20/ for laboring on Sabbath day; & 10/ for
 tippling in a tavern that day.

1705 Act against fornication & adultery. For the latter
 received 21 lashes & hard labor for a year, & to pay 50£ fine
 for 2^d offence, 7 years imprisonment. - For the former
 the parties to receive 21 lashes or pay 10£ fine each.

m. 14. 80

For smoking in the streets, a fine of 5/.

m. 12. 126. 1720 Edward & Martha Hunt were sentenced to death
 for making & passing counterfeit cloths, were executed.

1702 Men prosecuted for wearing women's clothes and a
 woman for wearing men's clothes.

1702. A man presented for wearing & drunkenness.
 In those days all cases of drunkenness & profane
 swearing were punished.

Duel. A clergyman was challenged 1785 had acted badly - of Church of E.
 a challenge 1724 duel. 2^d duel 1780. Duels in Revolution.

- 1702 Persons presented for robbing orchards on first day —
 Sheep killed by dogs, setting liquor without license — 9
 prosecuted at one time. Butcher killed meat in the
 street, left blood & offal there — tumultuous assembling
 of negroes on first day — all these presented.
- 1703 All known to play at cards ^{publicly} and presented & names
 given — some presented for a riot — three barbers
 presented for trimming people on First Day. Those
 who make the presentments almost all affirm, or very few
 swear — 1705 Another barber presented for trimming on
 first day.
- 1715 Fifteen unlicensed taverns presented at one session.
- 1717 Women publicly whipped for having illegitimate children
 1717 ^{14. 14. 80.} ^{Com. 8. 406} Sporn run away apprentices & others are whipped
 & charged 6/ for the whipping.
1729. A man for an intent to ravish a child of 10 years,
 1729 ^{Com. 8. 406} "was whipped round the town at the carts tail
 1729 ^{14. 12. 126} received 35 lashes." Another was whipped 20 lashes
 for stealing a saddle at the same time.
 Several executions occur, as mentioned in the Gazette.
- 1730 A white man & Andrew "stood an hour in pillory & were
 1730 ^{14. 12. 126} whipped round the town at the carts tail" both for
 assaults with intent to ravish. One whipped for stealing.
 Many emigrants who bought their passage
 by servitude, were guilty of criminal offences.
1731. Batharine Bevan at Newcastle is ordered to be burnt
 1731 ^{Com. 8. 407} ^{14. 12. 126} alive for the murdering her husband, & Peter Murphy
 who assists her, to be hanged. It was intended to strangle
 her dead by the previous hanging over the fire, but the
 fire burnt off the rope & she fell alive into the flames
 & was seen to struggle therein.
- 1733 Dec. At one Quarter Sessions, 13 men & women were
 convicted of grand larceny & sentenced to be whipped, &c. Phi
- 1738 Three negro ~~convicts~~ hung for poisoning sundry persons
 1738 ^{Com. 8. 407} ^{14. 12. 126} in Jersey — and another m. & f. was executed by
 dec. for having killed the child of his overseer
 & firing his master's barn.
- 1743, A blackman brought to the whipping post to be whipped.
 Took out his knife & cut his throat, at Phi.
- 1750 + 1751. Much hanging occurs. They hang for house-
 1750 ^{14. 12. 126} ^{Com. 8. 407} breaking, horse stealing & counterfeiting. Some of the
 criminals were redemptioners. — Says a paper: "The
 merchants forsake of a little gain, import these aners!"
1761. Sons & relations of respectable citizens assault females
 by cutting their gowns & petticoats with a razor — broke
 Coor knocking shells, cut the spouts, &c. — They were arrested
 but not punished — made restitution, appeared penitent, &c.
- Penn struck off mostly the sanguinary laws of England
 or all — the Privy Council in England ordered English
 laws to be enforced — but orders were not obeyed.
 Penn's laws were generally equitable & equal — far in advance
 of that age.

Watsons Philadelphia 1844. 2 Vols.

First Edition was published 1830. 1 Vol, 820 pages
 [Reviewed in N. A. Review, April 1833.]

Witchcraft was fully believed in & there was a trial
 M. 12.224. in 1683. but no condemnation.

Pennsylvania adopted as a law the statute of James &
 against Witchcraft. "It shall be of like force & effect
 in this province as if the same were here repeated
 & enacted", says the Pennsylvania act. Virginia
 and New York had witch trials.

Diviners, Necromancers, conjurers, fortune tellers
 were in Pennsylvania as elsewhere. The Germans
 were full of these superstitions. — Of sorts were seen.

Money diggers often appeared. A diviner was employed
 with a hard rod to discover the treasure. This divining
 rod had a peculiar angle in it & was held in both hands
 & would turn towards metals. Some still use the
 same rod to discover hidden water — many
 places have been dug for pirate money.

Haunted Houses were not uncommon in old times.
 There were strange sights & sounds
 The notion of witchcraft was prevalent down to the
 revolution, especially in the country.

Sports — [Con. 8. 406. Con. 9. 286.]

The dances of the wealthy were minuets; of the
 commonalty were — hipposaws & jigs. [M. 12.238]

Horse Hunting was the sport of some wealthy men
 Horse racing was common before 1726 & continued
 down to 1775. Formerly the races were pace races;
 made with pacing horses. A trotting horse was
 not accounted gentle.

Bull baiting } were much countenanced — continued
 Cock fighting } after the revolution, but were more
 Bear baiting } frequent before.

Sleek Rope & tight rope dancing adv in 1724.
 Boys tossed up pinnies & quered heads or tails in the streets
 and they pitched coppers at a mark on the ground

Fishing & were great recreations before the Revolution
 Fowling } Game much more plenty than now

Skating in winter was common
 May Day was more regarded than now

Sliding down hill was a winter sport
 St Nicholas was in a Christmas amusement —
 He came down chimney & filled stockings, &c

Uptown & Downtown boys had night fights with sticks & stones

Dancing Assemblies 1749 & 1757 — Very aristocratic
 The bowling green in Philadelphia was a place of much resort
 40 or 50 years ago. (say 1760, 1770, &c)

M. 12. 286
con 8. 406 **Schools.** First English School opened 1683. The price of instruction was to read English 4^s. to write 6^s. to read with best accounts 8^s per quarter.

The Friends originated a public School, 1689. It was also a Grammar School & to teach the learned languages. Ladies & Academies, & boarding schools were unknown until about 1795. Before this girls went into same schools with boys.

Old teachers were from England & Ireland, & pursued the old British system of flogging on all occasions for something or nothing. Boys had to strip off their jackets & were hoisted upon a boys back, & received the strap with only the linen between that & the skin; & the girls were obliged to take off their stays to receive their floggings. At least in one school. Sometimes the teacher took a boy across his knees & put on the strap. When the master entered the school room every one found his place, shuffling of the feet ceased and "scravenging" and hitting of elbows & whispering, and there was no sound except from the master's voice for an hour. When flogging began, ^{the master says all children come to the} taught to read surely by 12 years old. of common schools for the poor, he says nothing.

M. 12. 286 The Female Academy incorporated 1792, was got up by Mr. Poor from New England, a Presbyterian, & proposed to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography with cups of maps & globes, rhetoric & vocal music. *M. 11. 81* Mr. Poor was a singer of psalmody. & this is the first instance of vocal music being taught as a female accomplishment.

M. 12. 86 **Pianos** were just beginning to be introduced 1792, slowly & discouragingly by the teachers. They were just beginning to supersede the occasional use of spinet & harpsichord & sometimes the guitar. Singing in those days gave the sense distinctly, or was disapproved. It was a strange thing the words & sense, by screaming in alto voices, or by shivering into trills of 32. *Demri-ferri-graves* in a breath. This came from foreign artists.

M. 12. 286 Teachers, many of them, taught schools at 10^s a quarter for a scholar. (It had no other pay.) Education now affects to teach higher branches, & neglects the common branches. There is a great variety of school books, & many changes - not so formally.

Con. 9. 319
con. 11. 344 Reading, that is useful, is much more plenty than in former days. They had Goody Two Shoes, Tom Thumb, Jack the Giant Killer, Jack & Jill, Poor Richard, Gulliver, Robinson Crusoe, Barre in French, the Barber in the wood. These were read out of school.

M. 12. 356 "The New England Primer was a book of universal use in schools. It was called 'New England' & distinguished it from the old England Primer, used in colonial times." The refusal to bury since the revolution in ^{the story of his} remarks, about "former days." The old Primer was stereotyped in Phil. 1824. He gives some account of the contents - in some things it differed from the old Primer printed in N.E. - His lines were "Adams's Hall" & "Hear about it" - "Buttermilk king and spleen, lost state, thurston, under it." "The Nightingale sang in time of Spring." Under O, "The royal Oak, it was the tree that served his royal majesty." I had John Rogers picture this we use, had sundry methods & smart sayings as "Time flies and waits for no man" & other things as in N.E. Matthew Carey, a Catholic, published this N.E. Primer for a Protestant Bible.

Watrous Philadelphia.

Houses. Old ones had highly worked pediments over the doors, & the ascent to them was by 2 or 3 steps. The walls in principal rooms were covered with cedar panel work, & there was carved work & cornices. These have been torn away to make room for papered walls & plain woodwork. In 1750 many houses had lead sashes & small panes. Every house had bulleye glasses over the front door; and the window shutters had holes in form of crescents & other devices cut in them.

Stores had small windows like houses. There was little done for show.

Cellar kitchens were not known formerly.

Ice houses have come into use since the Revolutionary war; and ice-creams came still later.

Shade trees before the Revolution were Button woods and willows. Lombardy poplars were introduced from Europe 1786-7. They become plenty but in time were visited by a large worm deemed poisonous.

Vegetables, Fruits, & Flowers. - Very many of these are new & were unknown to our fathers.

183 Tomatoes, ocher & artichokes were encouraged first by French emigrants, & very little by ourselves. Afterward came in Cauliflowers, head salad, egg plants, oyster plants, cantelopes, merricot & French potatoes, rhubarb, sweet corn, &c. Foreign grapes & new varieties of strawberries, pears, peaches, apricots, apples, &c. have been introduced.

Garden Flowers and shrubs are black, roses, snowballs, lilies, pinks, & some tulips. Some purple cherries. New things are allias, syringas, cocoras, geraniums, berberis, new roses, tulips, &c.

The flower bed was small & solitary formerly in most family gardens; for greater display, they had sunflower, sholly hocks & other annuals. They had morning glories and gourds.

1800 an epoch. Before 1800, we knew little of carpets, sideboards, massive plates, gips, barometers & coaches; we were satisfied with sanded floors, white washed parlors & halls, rush chairs, plain chairs, corner chimneys, corner clocks, & glass door buffets & cupboards. Since 1800, our roads, bridges, farms, houses, hotels have been chiefly made - more so in New York. Since 1800 there has been an entire change in reading and much change in former principles. New Books of all sorts have come in since 1800. Romances and Novels were hardly known before 1800. Fielding was read & Howard, Waverley, Don Quixote & some others. The reading was of solid books, to a great extent.

Restrictions were on every thing by Great Britain, before the revolution. The mother country purposed to engross the making & vending of almost all we used. Our minds & thoughts were under English teaching. Our primers & spelling books and Arithmetics came from England. We made no books for ourselves.

The former was an age of homely & domestic comfort, without pomp, parade or show. The present age is one of luxury & cumbersome pomp.

What a difference in the Dress of Apprentices formerly & now.

Ornate women formerly were shameless & vulgar & so appeared, & did not go into the streets generally. Now they imitate genteel ladies & go into all streets, especially since the Theatre became a place of resort.

Roads were formerly, before turnpikes, very bad - miry, muddy, quicksand pits & clay pits.

Pigeons were formerly innumerable. They were caught in nets & brought to markets in cart loads. When less plenty they were sold @ 6^d to 1^d per dozen.

Before the revolution, the market price of Butcher was 6^d to 9^d lb - fowls 1^d ea. Ducks 1/3 ea. Geese 1^d ea. eggs 4^d doz; beef 3d to 6d, greens, sallads &c as much for 1d as now for 6 pence - I had been sold about 1750 at 10^d per hundred.

In 1763. Quarts were 1 1/2^d ea; heath hens 1/3, teal 6d wildgoose 2^d. brant 1/3, snipe 1^d, duck 1^d. Cock Turkey wd. 4^d & hen turkey 2/6.

In 1774 Flour was 18/6 Cwt. Wheat 7/9. Corn 2/8, peapastors 10^d per m. barrel do 7^d. W. Rum 3/11. Pitch 16/ Par 13/ turpentine 1/8, rice 17/. Lisbon Salt 1/3. hemp 5d cotton 1/4. Barium 26^d per cwt. pig iron £8.10 pork 85^d. beef 55^d.

Flour since 1796. has varied from 4^d to 12^d a barrel in Jan'y. was the highest in 1796, 1797, 1800 & 1801, 1805, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1817 (highest of all 13.50 per barrel) 1818, 1837. In all these years flour was 10 dolls or over, & mostly the year 1818 or over in January. - Was the lowest in 1821 (#4) 1825, 1826, 1830, 1835 - between 4 & 5 dolls in January.

after the revolution, when wheat was 5^d. men had only 2/6 a day for harvesting. many years earlier about the same & boys 1/6.

Two prices in stores & markets did not exist formerly. Property constantly rose in value during the French revolutionary war.

Balconies. In early days, i. e. 1685, &c. almost all houses were built with balconies. They were plenty in 1732. — they had doors into the balconies on the 2d story. — Their places were sometimes supplied with penthouses; under these balconies and penthouses was a street porch to sit in, sheltered above by the B. or P.

p 63 **Windows.** Early ones were all set in leaden frames. None hoisted up, but they opened inwards as doors. A few remain. Glumry wooden frames succeeded with panes 6 by 8 to 8 by 10. No longer

"Dials were affixed to walls of houses" — when only rich men carried a watch. (He does not tell how they were affixed to walls.) They were consulted much by the people.

Stoves. In former days, were only foot stoves, which were carried to church, &c. They were a square box of wood or tin, prepared with holes, which was placed a small vessel containing coals.

Dr Franklin's stoves when invented found a place in every parlor. They were open.

Fire plate stoves he represents as before Franklin's, & also as invented after. — were much used for kitchens & common sitting rooms. The Cannon stoves came out 1752, made at Lancaster, &c. & were used in churches, court rooms, &c. They were upright cylinders, looking like cannon.

Stages. Stage to New York by Trenton & Perth Amboy began to run Nov. 1756 — to go to N.Y. in 3 days. 2d line began 1765 — started twice a week, 3 days in going through — 2d a mile. — 3d line began 1766 went through in 2 days. Fare 3 mile, or 20¢. for the route. "Stage waggon & the season's springs." The others were without springs — 1765 was a covered Jerry waggon — 1773 Stage Coaches began — went through in 2 days — fare 4¢. Outside passengers 20¢. all these enterprises originated in Philadelphia.

Porches — Every house had a porch until about 1800 — at the front door. Evenings were spent in these porches beneath the penthouses. Young people singing callads & told stories in the porches.

Negroes made music with their voices and homemade guitar, called Banjos, made of gourd.

Watson's Philadelphia

335

M. 2. 264
m. 12. 29.

Fashion — rules the world ^{and} mistress she is,
People submit to the most inconvenient things
for fashion's sake. She pinches our feet with tight
shoes; chokes us with a tight neck hkf; squeezes
the breath out of our bodies by tight lacing; makes
people sit up late when they should be in bed, & keeps
them in bed in the morning when they should be up &
doing. She makes it vulgar to wait on oneself
or get to live idle & useless. She makes people
visit when they should stay at home, eat when they
are not hungry & drink when they are not thirsty.
Husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sons & daughters,
servants, black & white voluntarily become
her obedient servants.

He notices a wedding wardrobe that cost
1000 dollars 1835, & a pocket hkf that cost 30 dollars
A merchant paid 300 dollars for 3 veils for three
daughters

M. 12. 348

Ladies Shoes, 1770, &c. had white ~~or~~ russet
reunds stitch on the rand with white waxed thread,
all having wooden heels, called cross cut com-
mon & court heels. Next came cork, plug,
wedge or spring heels. Sole leather flesh side out.
Upper Leather in old times was of common
woolen cloth, or coarse curried leather; afterward
of stuffs, as cassimere, everlasting, shalloon,
russet — some of satin & claret mark, others of
satin, terseting and florentine.

Gold Headed Cane was worn by aged men. They
were in churches & other public places; & seemed to sup-
port the chin when sitting. — **Gold Snuff Boxes**
were carried from a similar vanity, & the contents
proffered to persons near.

M. 15. 181
15. 170

Negligees of females 1769, &c. were made of much silk
brought cut into pieces with things flapping down
on each side. The hinder part says a news paper
is a curtain drawn up & the front shows the
petticoat deformed with flourishes of silk.

Modern dress all deforms the human shape.
Pantaloons for ladies was introduced about 1830
It was considered as rather aomination — It was
considered that women who wore them wore mens apparel.
The fashion went first for children till it became
familiar, & then ladies followed after.

Men's Apparel. — Some formerly wore silver buttons to their coats, & vests.

Wigs were worn by Wm Penn. In 1719 Jonathan Dickinson wanted wigs for himself & 3 sons. In 1730, white horse hair advertised for by a penkniver. 1737 wigs were "tyes, bobs, majors, spencers, foxtails, and twists," & curls & tates for the ladies. — Runaway servants wore wigs sometimes. — Bags, cues & scratches adv. 1765, & tates (tats) & towns for ladies.

B. Franklin 1738 wore "broad cloth breeches lined with leather, sagathu coat lined with silk, & fine homespun linen shirts." These had been stolen & were adv.

Th. Jefferson about 1790 wore a white cloth coat, scarlet breeches & vest, cocked hat, shoes & buckles & white silk hose.

John Hancock, 1st President of Congress wore a scarlet coat, cocked hat & a black cockade.

Spectacles. A Lady born 1730 says she lived many years in Phila. before she saw Temple Spectacles. This was the new name to the new spectacles. In her early years, all wore bridge spectacles, without any side supports, & held on the nose solely by nipping the bridge of the nose.

Umbrellas to keep off rain were not known by this lady till she had lived many years in Phila. There were a few quitasols, about the size of present parasols, used to keep off rain from ladies. They were of oiled muslin, & came from India. They were rare & not adv.

First umbrellas used in Philada. to keep off rain were carried by a Doctor & a minister. They were of oiled linen. He gives no date. Before that some used an oiled linen cape on their shoulders, in severe storms. — In 1771 was the first attempt to use umbrellas in Phila. in summer as a defence from the sun. They were ridiculed, but Physicians recommended them & first wore them.

Watches — were formerly of tortoise shell & pinchbeck. They were rare, & no gold chains. Silver & steel chains and seals were good enough. Gold watches occasionally were seen, but almost all were content with silver. Gold watches for ladies were rare, & were kept without display for domestic use.

Boots have come into use since Independence. First black tops; afterwards bright tops.

Female Dress — old head dress. Poetry on Chloë, when the ladies laid aside hoops, they substituted bays — a thing padded or stuffed with horsehair. Some had cork rumps. — Next they had quilts of silk, Calimanco or Russell, inlaid with wool. These were supplanted by wearing 1/2 dozen petticoats at a time. A fan sometimes kept off the rays of the sun, when parasols were unknown.

Females once wore "skimmer hats", with a small flat crown & a big brim like haghorn hats. Another hat some likit was made of woven horsehair, wore in flowers and cattw horse hair bonnets. They were like the others in shape. There was the tooth bonnet of black satin, & the musk melon bonnet, with whalebone stiffeners. — Next came the whalebone bonnet. The Calash bonnet was made of green silk. It could fall back like a calash or gig top. — Stays worn by all.

Gowns at one time were open or had no front; and a finely quilted Marseilles, silk or satin petticoat was displayed, & a bare stomacher on the waist.

In other dresses, a white apron was the mode; it bore large pockets under their gowns. The cushion head dress.

Ladies, one says, went out in the morning in Chintz, and brocades, satins & mantuas were used for dinner and evening parties. Robes or negligees were worn in full dress. Muslins not worn.

Bonnets of silk or satin were always of black. White & fancy colors were unknown. Blue bonnets were the first innovation. Quaker women for a time wore white aprons; & white beaver hats with hardly a sign of a crown. Cost 3 dollars.

Cheek aprons were worn to church & abroad by decent women. Then all kind women wore short gowns & petticoats, & were known by this dress.

The cloth was domestic. Wives & daughters of tradesmen wore short gowns of green baize.

Veils in olden time were worn only for mourning, or winged cape. Lace veils, black white & green and only of 20 or 30 years standing.

Cloaks were the ladies overcoats. They were called under the names of roquelaurs, capuchins & cardinals.

Masks were worn in old times. — of black velvet, &c in winter. Some were kept on by a silken mouth piece.

Green ones were used by some in summer to ride in the sun. Stays adv 1765, of cork, of whalebone, of pack thread, &c. Jumps adv. Formerly all dresses were closed on the back and all buttonings & fastenings were in front. They were better formed than now (females) No round shoulders then.

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servants.

m. 4. 340 Before the Revolution, men & women were hired
m. 15. 70 by the year. Men got 16 to 20 £: women 8 to 10 £.
The females laid out money only that to buy a bed,
m. 12. 337 & dainties, &c. — Hired men & women wore no
shoes so fine as calf skin: coarse neat's leather was their
every day wear — There were but few hired servants;
m. 15. 70 Black slaves & German & Irish redemptioners made
up the mass. The slaves were happier, a lady says, than
free blacks are now —

m. 16. 235 Some girls read novels then, & walked abroad, without
business. Ladies rode much on horseback, & sometimes
wore jockey caps (say 1760. &c)

Girls in Philadelphia had not separate schools
for writing & cyphering, but were taught in common
with boys until about the revolution. They were
taught ornamental branches, but not grammar
& geography.

p. 308. 326 Wedding entertainments were very expensive
m. 12. 128. and harassing. The company dined, took tea & supped
at the house of the parent; & for two days punch was
dealt out in profusion. Every gentleman present
kissed the bride, even to 100. The plain Quakers
submitted to these things. Some had 120 persons to
p. 326. dine, take tea & sup. Gentlemen came the 2 day and
took punch. Cakes & meats were sent abroad

m. 12. 281 Dentist. Doct Leclayen was a dentist in Phila.
in 1784, & put in many new teeth. He offered 2 guineas
a tooth for front teeth. Doct Baker had been there
before Doct. Le M. & was the first dentist in Phe. Tooth
brushes were not known. A chalked rag was used.

m. 12. 281. 11. 157. Food before Revolution — Coffee was rarely used,
m. 13. 159 Chocolate used morning & evening. Children often had
thickened milk. In the country, morning & evening
repasts were made of milk, having bread boiled therein,
or thickened

m. 18. 107 Apparel of Men

About 1755 or 1760, men wore 3 square cocked hats & wigs; coats with large cuffs, big skirts lined & stiffened with buckram. The crown was no higher than the head. The plaid neckstock, showed the silver buckle on the back of the neck. Shirts had hand ruffles; breeches fitted close with silver, stone or paste gem buckles; shoes or pumps with silver buckles; worsted & silk stockings. The poorer wore sheep & buckskin breeches. Gold & silver sleeve buttons, set with stone or paste, were common. Boys often wore wigs, & dressed like men.

m. 18. 118

Women wore caps; a bare head was never seen; they had stiff stays; hoops from 6 inches to 2 feet on each side, & a lady entered a door by pointing her obtunded flanks and foremost. [they seem to have been not round hoops, but elliptical, & much longer on the sides than before & back. They wore highheeled shoes of black stuff with silk or thread stockings; & in the rainy times of winter they wore clogs, gold shoes & pattens.

m. 18. 107 Men. After wigs were abandoned, the natural hair was curled & clubbed, or worn in a silk sack or bag. About 1790 or a few years later, wigs, powder, perfume, frizzle work were banished, & ties, bobs, clubs & queues were cropped, & men became literally "round heads." ^{young men formerly} were swind - gold laced cocked hats, scarlet vests with gold lace; coats & skirts stiffened with wire or buckram; no man wore drawers but their breeches were lined in winter & were tightly fitted. Laced ruffles over the hands - Coat & breeches were generally of the same broad cloth in winter, & of the same silk cambril in summer. No kind of cotton fabrics were then in use. Coats of Mel Cloth were worn & plush breeches & vests. Worsted everlasting was much used for breeches & sometimes for vests. Vests had great depending pocket flaps. Breeches were short above the stride & were kept up by the hips. Sailors tied their hair in eel skins. Sartout, not known, but they had great coats of coating or cloth, or blue & brown cambril cloaks with green baize lining & cloaks.

Sailors & working men in the Country, say 1760 wore wide petticoat breeches, wide open at the knees, & no longer. The latter had no falling flaps, but slits in front. Both wore big silver brooches in the bosom & shoes long quartered shoes with big buckles. Gentlemen carried little woollen Muffs in winter, just big enough for both hands & long enough to cover the wrists. Men wore Calico gowns in summer. Poor men wore tuckin breeches & clumy coats.

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Wm. Fishbourne's Narrative of Philadelphia to 1739 - written 1739 - short narrative - not printed

He says, that in time they began to manufacture wheat by bolting, having some water mills to grind the corn. Their flour was of several degrees; the first they exported, the other sorts made good bread & biscuit, "and the bran made hearty food for working creatures."

They sent provisions to W. Indies & received some silver, &c and in 40 years (1722) it was a great flourishing country. They traded with W. Indies, Eng. plantations, Europe, &c.

[They had peace with Indians 80 years, Watson says.

The chief ^{part of} inhabitants were quakers for some time; but others came in & settled with worldly views, "who have formerly attempted to wrest the civil power out of the hands of the quakers hands, as it is very probable they may still again."

u. 12, p. 331, Eggs - Watson says, were not used in Philadelphia till 1798.

Don. 9, 4014 u. 12, 126 Punishments. The Whipping post & pillory display was always on a market day - then the price of Eggs went up. The criminals were first marched round the streets.

Penn's Treaty Elm was blown Down March 3. 1810. was 24 feet about the trunk - age by the circles 283 yrs. He has to adduce many arguments to show that this was the treaty tree. It was not a purchase of lands, but a treaty of friendship, &c. Lands were purchased in 1685 in absence of Penn by Pres. of Council, 30-5-1685, of 4 Indian chiefs or Sachamakers or Sa Kamakers - purchase extended back to about Susquehanna, for 200 fathoms of wampum, 2 fathoms of daffis, 30 guns, 60 fathoms strawed wipers, 30 kettles, 30 shirts, 30 gumbells 12 pairs shoes, 30 pairs stockings, 30 pairs knives, 30 combs, 30 axes, 30 knives, 30 tobacco tongs 30 bars lead, 30 powder, 30 awls, 30 glasses 30 tobacco boxes, 3 papers beads, 44 lbs lead, 30 pairs horn bells, 6 drawing knives, 6 caps, 12 hoes - witnessed by 7 Indians & 8 whites.

The Treaty under the Elm is a matter of tradition only. & does not depend on direct facts. No writing remains relating to it - there is no contemporary writing. No land was then bought. Penn bought some lands of Indians 23d 4mo. 1683. Philadelphia was not bought of the Indians by Penn, owned by several ^{or perhaps} ~~Indians~~ ^{Indians}.

Watson's Annals of Philadelphia.

U. 12. 136. **Caves.** Many of the first settlers had a temporary residence in caves near the river bank. They were about 3 feet in depth - about half below & half above ground. The sides above ground were formed of sods of earth with brush. The roof was made of split pieces of trees, layers of limbs, overlaid with bark, sods, rushes, &c. The chimneys were of stones & pebbles, mortared with clay, &c.

Lawyers & Physicians. Thomas, 1698, says their services were little needed. No old maids. Children well favored. Great hospitality.

Whitfield had influence enough to have the dancing school discontinued, & the ball & concert room shut up.

U. 15. 60 **Old England** its customs & fashions were respected in Phila & natives of England & Britain were always treated with peculiar regards. The young were reserved, & under much more restraint before elders & parents than now. (about 1750, &c)

U. 14. 405. 6. **Traders** nearly all had a shop & house under the same roof. Wives & daughters served in the stores of their parents. *U. 2. 214c.* & the retail dry goods business was mostly *U. 19. 83* in the hands of widows & maiden ladies.

U. 15. 60. **Genl. Franklin** said that before Independence "to be an old England man gave a kind of rank and respect among us". For many years after war Englishmen claimed to be superior, & we conceded what they claimed.

U. 11. 341. **Tradesmen** did not present the appearance & dress of gentlemen. There was a marked difference between them. "The gentry think scorn of 'Leather Aprons'" said Shakespeare. The tradesmen invented the rallying name of "the Leather Apron Club" to check the aristocracy of the gentlemen. Rough workers as carpenters, masons, coopers, blacksmiths, &c. universally wore a leather apron before them, covering all the vest. Dimey buckskin breeches, once yellow, check shirts & a red flannel jacket were the common wear of working men, & most servants or hirelings were dressed as servants, & did not affect to be gentled as now.

U. 17. 434 **Hired women** all wore short gowns & petticoats. They called their employers, masters & mistresses. Now all the hired girls dress as their ladies. Every condition of life is changed. *U. 17. 434*

Watsons Annals of Philadelphia

from Gabriel Thomas - continued from next page

Laborers commonly have between 14 & 15 a year.

m. y. 390.

and their meat, drink, washing & lodging.

By the day they get from 1/6 to 1/8 a day + diet
In Harvest 3 to 4 a day.

m. g. 390

Maid servants get between 6 & 10 a year + diet, &c

Corn & flesh & other things are cheaper than in England,

Wages are high because lands are cheap & a man
can easily set up for himself. No tythes.

Women are not so numerous as men, & they are early
married, & their wages are high.

Thieves restore 4 fold & are whipped & imprisoned.

Good schools in Philadelphia - Rope makers -

M. 12. 144.

Tarts, pies & cakes can be had any day in the week.
Several Cook shops.

M. 12. 384
p. 342

Paper is made at Germantown; & fine German linens.

Druggs, sugars, Chamberlains, crapes & other woollen
goods are made in several places.

Fine gardens & orchards - flowers in gardens.

No beggars seen.

There are Swedish Lutherans, Church of England, Presbyterians

Anabaptists, two sorts of Quakers, Quakers had some
disagreement about Slaves.

Thomas says he was an eye witness to all he
relates. Yet he exaggerates much I think.

[His money may be intended for Sterling - as he says "from half
a crown (2/6 sterling) to 3/." - It is too high however, if Sterling,
when labor is concerned.

M. 12. 330

Tobacco was a principal export 1701, 1702. &c in
1702, 8 vessels took 80 a cargo each, returned in Penn.

Great opposition to Penn. Some Quakers in it. Opposition
to the Government after Penn returned to England. Part Quakers
of the customs conspicuous in it. They disliked Quaker government.

Jonathan Dickinson was Mayor of Phila. 1713. p. 375

1706 Tobacco, furs & skins were sent to England. Provisions
to W. Indies &c. Specie scarce. - 800 lbs Tobacco
from Phila to England 1706 & 25 or 30 tons of furs & skins.
m. 12. 330

1695 Judges allowed 10/ a day for services.

1701 Jurors to receive 8/ a day. Witnesses 2/

1717 Members of Assembly had 4/6 a day.

Great Contentions in Penn. - Slaves made some difficulty
Some riot, & an author.

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Minutes of City Council

1732. Negro Slaves were disorderly, especially on Sunday
1741 English Halfpence to pass at 15 to the Shilling

Gabriel Thomas came to P. in 1681 & returned to E. 1696
and published an account of Phi. & Penn. 1698.

Here up the Corn Harvest ended before middle of
July [O.S.] - yields 20 to 30 bushels wheat. They
harrow with wooden tined harrows. Horses are
commonly unshod. Two men can clear 20 to 30 acres
in a year fit for the plough. Oxen chiefly used.

Good land in a convenient place costs 10 to 15 £ 100 acres.
There is much meadow ground. Laborers get near
3 times more wages than in England.

1000 Apple trees in one orchard. Felling milt, com-
onily, &c. Limestone is plenty & cheap. Load stones
are here. Wild animals, fish are free for all. Many
wild fruit, & European fruits

Ms. 12.357.

From peaches they distil liquor in great quantities
like rum or brandy. (as from Pears, peaches &c.)

They export, horses, peaches, pork, beef, bread,
flour, all kinds of grain, peas, beans,
skins, furs, tobacco, potashes (!) wax, &c.
wherein bartered for rum, sugar, molasses,
silver, negroes, salt, wine, linen, household
goods, &c.

ms. 9.390
ms. 15.9

Some mechanics get from 5/ to 6/ a day, as carpenters
& masons. Shoemakers, journeyman get 2/ a pair
for mens & women's shoes: journeyman tanners
have 12/ a week & diet. Weavers have 10/ to 1/ payed
for weaving. Wool combers 1/ per lb. Potters have
1/4 for a pot worth 4/ in England. Tanners
buy green hides for 1/2 per lb. & sell leather @ 1/.
Cattlemen have 3/4 a hide; & buy their oil
for 1/8 gallon. Brickmakers have 20/ m. at kiln
Helmakers buy wool at 1/ to 1/3 & sell hats at 2/ that
cost 2/ in England. Glaziers have 5d a quire
for glass. Butchers kill a beast for 3/. A large
barrow is sold for 60/ or thereabouts. Beer makers
sell beer 12 pints 1/ lb. 15/ bbl. Silversmiths have 3/ of
for working silver & 2/ half a crown to 3/. Plasterers
have 1/6 per yard. Hat makers 16/ doz. He mentions
many other tradesmen - as cagemakers, wheelwrights,
cardmakers, painters, cutlers, turners, cooper,
button makers, bodice makers, blacksmiths,
nailers, gloves, pallum makers, watch makers,
clock makers, saddlers, collar makers, barbers, printers
bookbinders & many more (Some of these imaginary I think

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King James gave Penn About 40,000 square miles Jan. 5. 1681.
One vessel only arrived in 1681 - in Pennsylvania, not at Penn.
Penn sold lands at 100^l for 5000 acres; or at rate
of 40^l. per 100 acres, & 1^l. per 100 acres for quit rent.

A company bought 20,000 acres for 400^l part of it
now in Philadelphia. Some Germans settled at Germantown.
About 23 ships arrived 1682. Philadelphia was located
in 1682, latter part.

First settlers first made ^{p. 341} ~~caves~~ or shelters. Penn
came over 1682, latter part. He says provisions
were plenty & cheap, sold by Swedes & Indians.
Wild Pigeons were like clouds.

m. 11. 291.

m. 15. 56

Wild Turkeys - some weighed 46^{lb}. Some of 36^{lb} sold at 1^l.
Deer sold at 2^l. & Horn 2^l. 6. Albes or rock fish were
sold at 2 each. Peaches were abundant in N. Jersey

1683. A man for coining & passing base money was condemned
to make restitution & to pay 40^l to fund a court house
"Criminal cases show that vicious persons soon got
intermixed with the good." Some vile persons soon
found the way to Philadelphia & Tippling houses were
introduced into caves & huts.

1683-4 - many came from England, Ireland, Wales, Holland & Germany
The Welsh bought 40,000 acres.

The Swedes had not enterprise - were satisfied
with log & clay huts, their leather breeches, jerkins & match
coats for men; their skin jacket & shiny petticoats for women.

1684 Penn went to England

1686. He says his quarterly should be 500 a year & he could
not get a penny. Says he had expended 5000^l more
than he had received from the Province

1699 Penn came again to Pennsylvania
yellow fever that year - He returned to E. 1701 and
never came back.

The early settlers & later inhabitants complained much

m. 16. 330

constantly of the want of money, of bad markets,
of the little value of lands, &c. James Logan wrote
1704. Money is so scarce that many good farmers
barely see a piece of 8 of their own in a year.

What little money there is is town (Philadelphia).
wheat has been worth very little for 2 years past
He sold land for 10m Penn but could not get pay

Penn July 1683, in a letter says "Turkeys of the wood
I had of 40 & 50 pound weight. Fish in abundance
especially shad & rock. Oysters are innumerable
for bigness". Fruits & flowers that excel in the woods.

m. 15. 56

Penn's Letter 16. 8. 1683.

1 The air is sweet & clear. Heavens serene

2 Waters generally good. Rivers & brooks have gravelly & stony bottom

3. He describes the Seasons. Winter is sharp & frosty but sky clear. Great heats in summer,

- Wind. S.W. prevails in summer; but spring & fall in winter, we rarely lack the N.W. several days together

4 Natural Produce - Trees of most note are black walnut, cedar, cypress, chestnut, poplar, gum-wood, hickory, sassafras, ash, beech & red & white & black oak; Spanish chestnut & Swamp. the most observable of all.

Fruits in the woods - white & black mulberry, chestnuts, walnut, plums, shewberries, cranberries, whortleberries, grapes. Peaches are plenty on Indian plantations.

5 Artificial produce, wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, squashes, pumpkins, watermelons, muskmelon, all herbs & roots that are in English gardens usually.

6 Living creatures. Elk, deer, beaver, raccoon, rabbits, ~~lynx~~, bears - these for food as well as profit.

Fowls. Turkeys 40 and 50 pounds weight, [m. 15. 56] geese, ducks, pigeons, partridges.

Swan, goose, white & gray, cranes, ducks, teal, snipe, curlew.

Fish - Sturgeon, herring, rock, shad, sheephead, eel, mullet, perch, roach - & inland

air trout & some say Salmon - We have oysters, crabs, cockles, conchs, anussels,

for fur or skin - wild cat, panther, otter, wolf, fox, fisher, mink, muskrat - We have

good store of Whales for oil (not yet caught)

7 Horses plenty, & cows & oxen, & some sheep, people though mostly with Oxen. Horses & pipe staves are sent to Barbados.

8 Medicinal plants.

9 Woods are adorned with lovely flowers for greatness, color, figure & variety [m. 12. 392]

50 Passengers came over (year not given) and the terms were 4£ 5s for all persons over 12; for persons under 12, 42/6. & goods 30£ per ton. ^{it was 1682}

1685 Bricks were 16/ per 1000. 600 houses built in 3 years lime just made of Oyster Shells. [m. 12. 291.]

1705. Freeman admitted - one paid 3. 2. 6; one 1. 2. 6 & one 2/6. Such notices occurred frequently.

1714 Proclaiming the King cost the Province 15. 10. besides 15£ expended by the mayor. (Council Records)

Systema Agriculturae, by J. W. Gent. 1681.

Agricultural Instruments [His Nets, p. 409]

[His Gardening, all. 1. 49]

Ploughs — There are the Double wheeled Ploughs.

wheels 18 or 20 inches high; the former wheel sometimes the largest. Requires a strong team; generally two abreast. The Furmest Plough has two wheels.

Single wheel Plough — more light & nimble than the 2 wheels. Some are drawn with one horse, & one man thus ploughs an acre in a day, of light land.

Plank plough, has neither wheel nor foot; a easy going plough

Double Plough, which ploughs one furrow under another

stirs the land 12 or 14 inches deep.

Ploughs differ much in the length of beam, in the share, counter & handles, in the shieldboards, wrists, &c

Waggons, Carts, &c. — some have four & some 2 wheels;

offer much from each other — used to carry timber,

corn, dung, &c. Wheels are made not upright,

but concave or dishing. The greater the wheel, the

easier the motion. Horse wheels are made smaller

only for convenience in turning. The higher the load,

the easier it oversets — so part of the load is sometimes

brought below the axle-tree. They are made neat and

light in Holland. He does not distinguish between

Waggons & carts

Shades, many sorts — as Turfing shade, Fencing shade,

Ordinary shade, made several ways.

Hoe & Hoe — Also Tools to grub & raise Trees, bushes, &c

— to make holes, to load & spread dung, earth &c, as

clatlocks, Pickaxes, grubbing axes — the Iron row

or Iron Bar — Shovels, Dungfork, Mole shades or

Paddle staffs. These not described

Other Instruments (not described)

Harrows — Flails — Sussingles — Garden Shears

Drags — Radders — Cartlines — a Grindstone

Forks — Winnowing Fan — Corn Screen — Whetstones

Seckles — Corn Measures — Sythes — Hatching Axes

Heaps & Hooks — Sieves & Radders — Rakes — Saws

Weed Hooks — Brooms — Pitchforks, prongs — Beets & Wedges

Pitchforks — Sacks — Felling Clogs & — Levers

Rakes — Sheeps or Scutts — Shackles — Sheep Shears

Plough Staff — Biers — Cutting Shade (uhay) — Rovers for house

Beets — Pails — Horse locks — & garden

Sleds — Carry Combs — Hand Barrows — Hod & Tray

Rolls — Clabbe Combs — Wheel Barrows — Hoggokes & Rings

Middle spears — Whips — Hammers & nails — Marks for beasts

Reps — Goads — Pincers — Scales & weights

Grades & Sythes — Wanties — Sissors — Awls & other

Seedlip — Horse Harness — Bridle & Saddle — necessaries

Seedlip — Ox yokes — Hedging Hooks

Seedlip — Pannels — Boils

U. 11. 50
M. 16. 336
Houses should not be built on too high ground. Should be defended by trees. Trees are better than hills. Hills should not be too near, but maybe at a great distance & clothed with coppices. If ground is low & moist, raise up the cellar & the floor over it. Garglen should join the house. Barns & stables should not be too near. Have trees about the house in yards, & the walls planted with vines & fruits.

U. 11. 50
M. 16. 336
He would have, not a long house, nor a square one, but be built like letter H. or some such figure & not be built in high, windy places.

U. 11. 50
M. 16. 336
Officer - he so calls kitchen, Dairy Rooms. Brewing and Baking Rooms - should be near the hall which only divides them from the parlor &c. He proposes brick walls, with strong columns at the corners to support beams & roof. Forth Roof, lead & flat stone are too heavy, where tile, slate or shingles may be had. Tiles made of clay are most in use. Pantiles from Holland are the best. Shingles are to be preferred to the other. Oak ones best, slit or cleft out. Thatch is a common covering in most parts - the best is long stiff wheat straw, with the ears cut off - straw not thrashed.

M. 12. 290
Mortar was formerly better than now. He thinks masons do not slacken the lime right. Some lime is made of soft chalk stones & is weak. The remainder & purer the better the mortar. Some wash the sand.

M. 12. 188
Timber by statute must be felled in summer on account of the bark. Would be better timber if cut in winter.

U. 11. 134
Mills - Three kinds - Querns of Hand Mills, Horse Mills and Water Mills. Mortars used in ancient times. Wind Mills also used. (He refers only to Corn Mills).

U. 12. 195
Fowling - Done with draw nets; the man is in a sheltering grass fern & such like. (Seems like our pigeon nets, somewhat. 2 fathoms deep & 6 in length. The net is cast over the fowls, by pulling a string.

Poking Fowl with lime twigs - with sprigs of horsehair, killing with a Fowling Piece & shot. (evidently a firelock. an old jade used for a stalking Horse; also an artificial stalking horse used, to hide the gunner from the fowl - Water Fowl taken by decoys.

M. 12. 195
Pigeons, Larks, Sparrows, Crows, Robins, any birds that fly many together may be taken in nets - Pheasants, Partridges, Quails, Blackbirds, Thrushes, &c. are mostly shot with a fowling piece. Some are ensnared - Some birds are taken in long trammeled nets. Some by burning torches; some in other upright nets with the aid of a bell; some by giving grain boiled with ome cornmeal. That is live birds fastened near nets, & dead birds made to look like live ones, are used to allure others to nets. [The hunters of New England. The Stalk, wheedle, in "the birds". In his picture, the second man holds the long string fastened to the net & a long string tied to a leg of the Stalk near the net.

Systema Agricolturae

- m. 15. 205 Eddish — the sprang that grows after mowing or reaping
To Fallow, to plough land, before it is ploughed for seed.
m. 18. 176 You may fallow, twofallow, & trifallow, that is, plough
once, twice or thrice, before seed time.
- Fam, and to Wenrow Corn.
Fettis are usually of iron, hanged about legs of cattle to
keep them from leaping, or running away
Flag — in some places, long grass that remains till winter
Forks are some of wood, some of iron
m. 10. 445 | Grouver — a tool to cleave lath.
m. 9. 336 Groats, Oats, after the hulls are off, or great oatmeal } m. 18. 146
m. 18. 146 Harnays, Ropes, Collars — fitted to horses & other beasts
for drawing
- m. 18. 117 Heekle — Separates the tow or hinds from the Tare
Haw, fruit of white Thorn — Heps, fruit of black thorn
p. 346 How — he so spells hoe.
Hurdles — made in form of gates, of split timber
or Hazel rods; they serve for gates, or for sheep folds
m. 3. 46 Hutch — a vessel or place to lay grain & such things in
m. 18. 163 Leap or lib — half a bushel; thence comes seed leap
Letten, Straw & such like for cattle to lodge on
Mattock, a tool to grub up roots of trees, weeds &c. called
by some grubaxe
m. 18. 163 Maund — a basket with 2 lids to carry on ones arms.
m. 18. 142 Misen or Maslen — Corn mixed as wheat with rye.
Pail — same as bucket
m. 18. 146 Pannel, Pad or Pack saddle — saddle to carry burthens
m. 15. 117 Rock, used in some parts to spin flax or hemp
m. 15. 205 Rough, Rough pasture full of stubble or weeds
m. 18. 126 Sled, A thing without wheels, to draw things on
m. 10. 424 Sneed, Handle of a scythe
Steale, Handle of a tool
m. 18. 146 Sussingle — a large girt that carries bind their packs with
Sawth or Swath — grain or corn as it is laid by the mower
m. 15. 117 Tare of Flax; the finest round part ready for the spinner
m. 11. 75 Team — a number of horses or other beasts for draught
p. 350 To Trot or tramp — to beat or drive it.
m. 10. 432 Trammel — a net; also an iron in Chimneys to hang pot on
m. 16. 285 Trough, to hold water for cattle; or to beat apples for cider.
m. 10. 437 Umbil, Dungcart — Whisket — a basket or scuttle
m. 18. 163 Yoke, for oxen to draw by; or to keep swine from mischief

m. 2. 214. ⁶⁻Prognostications.

The Moon. Circle about the moon signifies Rain.
m. 1. 55. If the horns of the moon appear blunt or short, it signifies a moist & inclinable to rain. "But that vulgar error of the hanging or tending of the horns this way or that way, & prognosticating alteration in the weather is wholly to be rejected: every year they tending the same way at the same time of year."

m. 1. 55. Cornubi. he thinks, justly & precede great events and judgements. That of Dec 1664 especially referred to.

m. 1. 55. Sound Moisture. If the air be replete with moisture, sounds become audible at a greater distance than usual. When you hear at night or other times, sounds of bells, noises of waters, beasts, birds or other noises more plainly than at other times, the air is inclinable to rain, which commonly succeeds.
m. 12. 394

Explanation of Rustic Terms

Aumbry - a cupboard to keep victuals in.

Can 10. 437 Barrow is of two sorts, Hand barrow, & wheel barrow. Bell, an edge tool at the end of a handle or stile, if short it is a Hand bell; if long, a Hedging-bell.

Binn. A place made of boards to put corn in.

Bragget - a drink made of Honey & spice, in Wales
Cheshire & Lancashire.

Brake. Fern

Brendith is a pivot or other iron to set a vessel with fire

Boreas. The N. E. Wind.

Browse. The tops of branches, of trees that cattle feed on.

Bullen - Lamp stalks filled.

m. 18. 100 Cheesclap - the bag in which rennet is prepared & kept.
(m. 10. 445 Clogs, fastened to beasts, that they may not run away

Coke is sea coal converted into nature of charcoal

m. 18. 146 Collars - about Cattle's necks to draw by

Board of wood - 4 feet high, 4 feet broad & 8 feet long.

Cassel or Cade - A comb or Colt brought up by hand.

Cowl. a Tub or Pail

m. 18. 139 "Cradle is a frame of wood fixed to a scything on the mowing of corn & requires it to be laid the better in swath; & it is then called a cradle scythe."

Cratch, a rack for hery or shew.

m. 15. 42 Brocke, an ecythum foot
Crotch the forked part of a tree, useful in many cases

Crow - an iron bar with one end flat
Dike, a ditch.

Dung fork - has three tines or pikes

Grain, Corn, Pulse.

Wheat, the best - many varieties

Barley - is converted into the worst use of any grain that grows in England. The necessary use of the drink made of it when moderately used, is carried to excess & is become the most general raging vice, & the promoter of most other detestable evils. - Barley is sown in clench, April & May

Rye grows in most sorts of land - grows where wheat will not grow - grows in sandy, barren lands. Grows quick - is in the ear in April & is ripe sooner than wheat. yet wheat & rye are often sown mixed. Rye is commonly sown about September

Oats are the principal grain for horses - sown in February or March. - The meal makes good bread & pollage & other uses, & is much used for ards Scotland & in Wales. He mentions Cracked Oats without any hulls

Buckwheat, sown on barren, sandy lands Sown & gathered later. Good for swine, poultry, &c

Peas is the best Pulse, & are in general use. Some are white, some green, some grey &c

Beans are of general use, but not so general as peas. There is the Great Garden Bean, the Middle sort and the small or Horse bean. The latter only is usually sown in fields. [All are upright beans. Vetches, Leguminals, Favae, &c

Empe - is sown in April - is pulled, bound in bundles, housed, thrashed, watered, dried, broke, & twined. &c.
 p. 348 [m. 2. 2. 11.]

Flax is sown last of March or first of April - is pulled when ripe - bound in handfulls & set up to dry; then housed, thrashed or seed separated, watered, dried, broken, and & twined. &c.
 p. 348 [m. 2. 2. 11.]

Hemp & flax are much neglected in England and we purchase the greatest share of our hempen and flaxen commodities of Strasbourg, Scotland, Holland France, &c. make finer linen than England.

Wood is raised in England. Some Rape & Cole seed. Turneps are mostly confined to gardens in England, but some are sown in fields in some parts of E.

n. 3. 48. 44.

Meadows & Pastures.

These are preferred by many above arable lands.

There are two sorts, Wet & Dry.

Wet Meadows are of 2 sorts - 1st such as lie flat on the banks of rivers & are overflowed in time of (some or) floods only - 2^d such as lie near lesser rivers & streams, & may be watered by turning such stream or a part of it from its natural course.

The first meadows are the richest - are on large rivers, and the soil is composed in a good measure of the sediment of the water.

The second meadows on lesser streams are the most common in England, & in many places are overflowed by diverting the stream - much of this done in late years. Both kinds of meadows produce after grass (or even)

Dry Meadow or Pasture. - sometimes one, sometimes the other. - may be improved. The cold, clay, spewy, rushy or mossy land may be pared & burned & then ploughed & sown with Hay-dust or corn & hay-dust. - The shrubs, briars, galls, should be stubbed up; & the hillocks, & ant hills, cleared away. These meadows & pastures where the water overflows with not, may be deemed to a disadvantage. Ashes is good for cold, spewy, rushy, mossie land.

New Species of Hay or grass, enable men to make hay enough on dry farms, that have no meadow on them. This has been carried so far that meadow lands have fallen in the South of England, or in those parts where the new grasses have been propagated.

Clovergrass is the principal grass of the new ones for itself. & be used fit land for corn. May be mown first the latter part of May. Decays in three years. 100^{lb} seed for an acre, or it may be sown with the husks (or chaff). Some sow 15^{lb}. may be sown on Oats or Barley in March & April - or sown alone.

Clover may be mown 3 times in a year. He got out the seed by thrashing - mentions a mill to separate it from chaff. Says it is best to sow it in the husk.

Saint Foin thrives well in some places - E. - on barren land & Lucerne - Recommended - not much cultivated in England.

Ray grass has the precedence of other grasses for many soils. Sown 2 bushels to an acre or 3. Best to sow None such with it. (What is None such?)

Hop & Refoil, or 3 leaved grass, is finer & sweeter than the Great Clover - may be sown with corn or without.

Long Green, he mentions, that grows over 20 feet long, by creeping on the ground.

He says nothing of English Poa, Hardgrass, Red top, Fescue, &c

Apples - best for eating - Janneting, Harvey, Pearmain
 Golden Pippin, Pearmain, Summer Sweetener,
 John Apple, Janneting, Pippin, & many more

Apples for cider - the wild, harsh common apple
 growing in some counties, in hedges & fields. Crab?
 Redstreak, Whitomust, Greenmust, Greenmoyl
 Elliot, Stockenapple, Summerfillot, Winter-
 fillot, &c. They are smart & harsh, & swine will
 hardly eat them.

20 or 22 bushels of apples from the tree make a hhd
 of cider. After they have lain in heaps awhile, it requires
 25 bushels. They are usually ground in a horse
 mill, as tanners grind bark, or are beaten
 with Beaters in a trough of wood or stone. The
 mill is expensive costing 20 or 30 £ & not grinding
 more apples in a day than will make 3 or 4
 hog heads, with the help of horse & man. But the
 beating is more tedious & laborious. He mentions
 a new mill, that will grind 20, 30 or 40 bushels
 in an hour. Does not describe it.

It is made up with straw to be pressed, in form
 of a cheese; or if the quantity is small, it is put
 in a hair bag and pressed. Several sorts of
 presses. The screw press is the best.

If you mix water with cider, put it in in the
 grinding & pressing & not afterwards

Pippin, Pearmain, Gilliflowers, Kentish Codling,
 Marigolds, & other Apples are good for cider; and
 Golden Rennet.

Boiling Cider must be done immediately after the Press.
 Bottling Cider may be done before it is thoroughly
 fermented, or in March which is the best time.
 & may be kept all summer & longer.

Perry is made as cider; and from the
 heartiest, sourest of the pears, as Horse pear,
 Choke pear, &c. Red Apples & Red Pears
 or partially red, are best for cider & perry.

Manures. He has lime, Marle, Sand & clay, Seaweed
 Oyster shells, wood, Dung of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Swine, Pigeons
 Hens, Geese. Urines. - Hog dung was formerly in bad
 repute, as a breeder of the stink & hurtful to corn; but is
 now in good repute, being mingled with stry with leaves, roots,
 weeds, fruits, garbage, straw, fern, &c. - So poultry dung;
 especially Goose dung was accounted hurtful; but now
 says it will destroy the grass. But J. W. says that when mixed
 with earth it is a rich manure
 ashey, soft, salt, rags, hair, fine straw, stubble, leaves, bones &c.
 make good manures.

Markham's Days work,

353

Mowing - in stiff ground 1 acre + $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre a day with 1 team
in light sandy ground, 2 or 3 acres a day.

Mowing - in good deep-logged meadow, & of rough uneven
meadows 1 acre a day
of well standing smooth meadows, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre a day
of Barley & Oats if thick & beaten down, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres
if the grain stands fair, he may cut 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.
If it be short & thin 3 acres a day, & even 4.
Beans, as much; Beans & Peas mixed, no less.

Reaping. One man & binder will reap an acre of
wheat or Rye in a day, if good & well standing.
If beaten down, 3 roods. If thin & upright
5 roods - Of small Peas & Vetches, a man
may reap 2 acres a day. The binder seems
to bind the same that the reaper reaps.

Ditching. A man may ditch & quickset a rod or
16 feet in a day - four feet broad & three deep.

Hedging. A man may hedge a day two rods,
the hedge being 5 feet high, well bound, thick
staked & close laid.

Mashing a quick hedge, one rod a day, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ rods.

Delving - in garden, hemp yard &c. 1 rood in a day
Some land only $\frac{1}{2}$ rood in a day if dug deep, & thick
and manured.

Thrashing - 4 bushels of Wheat or Rye; 6 bushels
of Barley or Oats, 5 bushels of Peas or Beans

The Plowman is to make ready his "Collars,
Harnes, Treats, Hatters, Mullens
and plow gears.

A man is to pick or stamp apples
or crabs for cider or verjuice,
grind malt on the querns, pick candle
rushes. - The plowman to do this in evening
and mend shoes, beat hemp of flax.

Cattle labor - Oxen the best, Horses next, Cattle the
worst. - For the Plow, 4, 6 or 8 are fit (or needed);
for the Cart 5 or 4; for the wayne seldom
under 6, except in drawing home harvest 4 oxen
may do - It requires 8 beasts to break up
frees earth if the season be dry; for some ploughing
& will do; in light & easy sand 4 is enough
Oxen will not do so much as horses - Horses
will plough $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ acre where oxen do an acre

Cider. He mentions about "Stamping Apples" for cider
above; but elsewhere he says apples are crused by a mill
Stone running round in a circle. m. 3.30

Virtues of Oatmeal from Markham Ed. 1631

Oatmeal is that of which all pottage is made & thickened, whether it be meat pottage, milk pottage, or any thick or thin gruel whatsoever. All know its good uses. This is the fine Oatmeal Bread is made from the same in many Countries. Oaten Cakes, thin & thick

m. 8. 379. * Haggas, a pudding is made of this small oatmeal, and the liver of sheep, calf or swine, & blood.

m. 2. 267. Flumery or Washbrew is made from Oatmeal

Oatmeal, of the bigger kind, called greets (or greers.) [groats?] is much used — furniture made

Puddings of all sorts, or Potts (as called in West Countries) whether black as those made of blood of beasts, swine, sheep, geese, red or fallow deer, mixed with greets, suit & herbs — or white Puddings, when the greets are mixed with cream, egg, bread crumbs, suet, currants & spices.

Greets, whole, boiled till they burst & then mixed with butter & eaten with spoons, are what seamen call Lobbloly.

White Clover. The Weald of Kent, in some places, when it is mowed & enriched "will rot with a White Clover, or three leaved grass, most profitable for sheep & bullocks!"

Whig. The whey which runs from Buttermilk curds, (made from $\frac{1}{4}$ buttermilk & $\frac{3}{4}$ new milk) "is called Whigge" Markham says & is an excellent, cool drink.

Tree Harrow. He mentions a harrow made of a Hawthorn tree, with logs of wood on the top to keep it down & to spread the chaff. He gives a picture, it was drawn by Swingle Tree fastened to the body of the tree by a rope; one horse which drew it had traces fastened to Swingle Tree, and a collar & harness.

Salt marshes. Markham says they are profitable for feeding, breeding, fattening Sheep in England.

Hay seeds — to be sown on a drained marsh, "good store" of them.

* Scotch Haggis 1853 is said to be composed of oatmeal, fat, liver, and onions, boiled in a skin. [m. 16. 108.]

From Markham. Mischievous Birds
mischievous Birds.

Page 73

M. 3. 45

M. 18. 166

Crows, Choughs & smaller birds flock after the seedman & devour the grain as fast as it is sown. They do most consume wheat, rye, oats, and also hempseed, linseed, rape seed, & such like. They not only devour it on the surface, but they dig it up after it is covered with their strong bills.

M. 18. 166

Opere. The French sprinkle their seed with their bitterest lees of oils. Others sow pigeons dung or lime with their seed. The best way is to have boys with bows & arrows follow the seedman & harrow & make a great noise. The musket may be used. The field to be watched till the grain comes up.

M. 18. 166

These birds devour corn in the stack, by tearing off the thatch & digging holes into the stack.

M. 3. 45, 46

Scare Crows may be put about the stack, as dead crows, dead pigeons, or other rags & the shape of a man, made of hay & straw, and old casteney apparel; and

M. 18. 166

Clapnets may be used. Long lines of pack threads with divers feathers knit into them which others call & turn about in the wind, especially white ones, are the best prevention - to be, as then to little stakes. He calls them "blinks or scavrs", & would place them near the ground.

M. 3. 46

These birds do as much damage a little before harvest, and when it is reapt in the field as at any time. These "lines or scavrs" should then be raised upon higher stakes.

M. 18. 166

Bigger scavrs should then be used also, as dead crows, pees, gleads, pigeons & such like, and the forms of a man.

Other Vermin

M. 11. 166

Permines, Doves, field Rats & mice destroy grain before it sprouts. Worms destroy it in the sprouting. Snails & the it is sprouted. Grasshoppers destroy corn after it appears above ground. Devils destroy much corn; to kill them is a trade among husbandmen.

"Sometimes or miltowing cometh of blasting, or other malice of the stars" - Other "malignant qualities from the influence of the heavy" and hail, lightning, thunder, the plague, stroke &c. He prescribes remedies, very queer ones. mentions Frogs, toads, Frogs.

M. 3. 46

Hutches or great chests, byngs, dry-fats & such like garners to keep grain are made of oak boards with covers & lids. The plastered garner is the best. The byng is an open chest.

M. 3. 47

Uloen. Grain must be reaped in certain states of the moon. "Masline" is muck-corn or blood-corn, part rye and part wheat.

M. 3. 46

Beans are boiled in a pot to feed tenants in Somersetshire and westly parts of England.

Pees are more general use than beans, to feed horses, swine & pigeons, peellon, &c. - also for bread, pottage with or without meat, in west of England.

M. 3. 40

Hoppills. He says these hills may be raised 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high.

1st Anne.m. 9. 246. Brecks shall not be less than 9 inches long, $4\frac{1}{4}$ broad and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick

11. Anne

m. 4. 65. Warrisemmet Ferry regulated. No allusion to carriages

1710. Act regulating Ferry to Charlestown. refers m. 4. 65. to "persons & horses" — not to carriages

1709. Wears, Hedges, Fishgarts, Stakes, Keddles & other m. 12. 160. incumbrance not to be made on or across any river so as to obstruct the passage of Fish in the Spring

4th Anne Burning a house, &c. made capital, & the penalty Death m. 12. 127

1705 Tar to be in barrels of 32 gallons. Pitch, Turpentine m. 4. 65. to be in barrels of 35 gallons.

1704 Counterfeiting & uttering of bills of credit to be m. 12. 125. branded on right cheek. F. (Finger) — payable in damages to person defrauded, & subject to the Queen's treble the amount of the bills counterfeited or uttered.

8 Wm III. Assizes of bread. — When Wheat is at certain m. 11. 139. prices, penny loaf to weigh as follows.

Wheat. Penny White loaf. Penny Wheat & rye. Penny Household loaf

3/- — 11. 3 4 dr. — 173. 2 dr. — 23.

4/- — 9. 2. — 13. 7 dr — 18. 4

5/- — 7. 5 — 11. 4 — 15. 3

6/- — 6. 4 — 9. 7 — 13. 1

7/- — 5. 6 — 8. 5 — 11. 4

8/- — 5. 0 — 7. 4 — 10. 0.

and so proportionably when prices are diff. percent from these

1798 Bisket. "all bisket sold by weight shall be dried for the sea". It seems that all that went under the name of Bisket was sea bread

7 Wm III. Stinkles for Sale to be 18 inches long or 15 inches. m. 12. 38. not under $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, nor less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick & well shaved

5 Wm III. Highways. Surveyors to call out — "all persons liable to work, that is from 16 years old and upward, by themselves or some other in their stead." all that respect, to pay 2/6 a day. [We all males required to do equal labor on the highways formerly, the poor as much as the rich?] 1724. It appears by a law that some towns did repair highways by a rate or tax. & they had a right so to do. m. 12. 356

1720 An Act of bread regulated - complaint that the
 act of 8 Wm III has been little observed. Poor
 people said to be injured.
 3 kinds now allowed as before, viz. White, Wheaten and
 household - The white loaves to be $\frac{1}{2}$, & the wheaten
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of the weight of household loaves.
 The price of wheat is hereafter to include the pay for
 baking. If wheat be 5^s. a bushel & baking $\frac{1}{6}$, then
 wheat, in the above is to be called 6 $\frac{1}{6}$.
 Wheat - white - wheaten - Household { nearly as 3^s. in 8. Wm.
 4^s. - 11^s. 9^d. - 11^s. 6^d. - 23.3. }
 5^s. - 9.4 - 13.14. - 18.9 } 2^d loaves weigh twice
 6^s. - 7.12 - 11.9 - 15.7 } as much - 6^s loaves
 8^s. - 5.13 - 8.11 - 11.9 } 6 times as much &c

1726. Swine - none to go at large hereafter -
 penalty 1^s. for first offence, 2^s. in second &c. But
 towns might give liberty, however, for swine to go
 at large within the limits of the town, if they so
 voted. Yoked, yoked to be before of the swine, neck
 above the neck, half as much below the neck,
 & the bottom piece to be 3 times as long as the thickness
 of the neck.
 & two or more hogreeves to be chosen by every
 town in March. (Was not this the first act?)
 1730 May. A similar Act - same unto Yoked, Hogreeves &c.
 M. 12. 354.
 M. 2. 281.
 M. 9. 359.
 M. 15. 126.
 M. 17. 215.
 M. 2. 216.
 M. 2. 217.

Hogreeves - Lunenburg chose 3 hogreeves
 in March 1729-30; 3 in March 1730-31. & 3 years after.
 They were doubtless chosen in all or nearly all towns.
 1733-4. March 5. Voted by L. that hogs might run at large.

A hogreeve was ordered to be chosen in 1636. (see Records
 Vol. 1. p. 182.) but the regulations connected with him were
 repealed, & he is not again referred to.

The frequent regulations of swine in the 5 volumes of
 Records, from 1636 to 1686, mention rings, but do
 not direct hogryokes, nor allude to them.

Some Prices, & Various articles - beginning 1719.

In an old, large & heavy book of accounts
(connected with double entry I think) with
more aggregate than pricey particular articles.
What is preserved begins in Boston Oct. 1719.

From account book of Thomas Fitch.

- m. 14.296 Grapes, black & white in same piece, £5.14. a piece. 12 ps. many more
- m. 15.178. Blankets 94.38/- 1/4 fine 78/- pair - 1/4 do 48/-
- m. 15.102 Green wine 3/- Gal. - Blue Chaiing
- m. 15.146. Feather Bed, Bolster & Pillow 7.2.2. - Gaillet
- m. 15.197. Feathers, 60 dr best. @ 2/3. - Duffels
- Con 12.1739 Buckram. 19 ps 34 5/4 7 dr @ 1/9.
- m. 15.212 Suits of blue Chaiing laced. (seems per curtains. 1 suit. 8.17.9. Chaiing 3/64)
- m. 15.210. Cocoa. 6 cut 1/2. 15. @ 6 £ cut - several times.
- 15.196 Wool Beds & Bolsters, two @ 37/- ea. 1720 6 dr best @ 2/3.
- m. 15.197. Feathers 60 dr best at 2/-
- 15.196. Feather Bed & Bolster 4.8 £ 4.1. + 8.7.9.
- 15.178 Cradle, one gilt. 14/- 1/2. Quilt. m. 15.144
- 12.307 Powder, Ruffianels @ 6 £.
- 15.143 Cheeses 36, weight 300 dr @ 5. 125. 200 36 2/3
11 skins 167
- m. 15.196 Feather Bed, suits of curtains, rugs & blankets £16.17
- m. 15.146. do do suits of Chaiing, quilt & blankets 20.5.4
- m. 15.140. Butts of fish 70 dr @ 1 1/2. 16. 83 dr 2/4
- m. 17.377 Strip Duffil 1 ps £14.2.8.
- m. 15.302. Flour in casks, of less than 200 dr, @ 28/- Cwt. [p. 18].
one cask is 1 Cwt. 2 qrs 12 dr net.
- m. 17.422 Print piecey finest. 102/-
- m. 17.378 Holland 39 1/2 dr @ 9/3. 39 1/2 dr @ 9/7. 39 1/2 dr @ 10/2
- m. 15.156 Molasses 106 Gallons in hhd @ 2/6. 2 hhd 187 9. 22/- 1720
- m. 15.202. Candles Box of 50 dr @ 10. box 1/6 - 16 boxes 87 0 10 2/3
boxes 1/6
- m. 17.224 Oak posts for fencing, 22 at 9.
- m. 15.127 2 Hogs. 196 dr @ 5. 2 hogs 249 dr @ 5
1720. Rum 1 hhd 949 gallons 25/- 6 hhd 646 9. 0 3/2
- m. 15.192 Rumia Chairs @ 23/ea [m. 15.168]
- m. 18.256 Cod fish 300 Quantals @ 23/6. 22 qtz Hake @ 15/10
120 " Pollock @ 10/1
- p. 99. Bread in hhd @ 26/- Cwt. hhd 9/- 49 Cwt. 22 1/2. hhd 6/-
some 18/- some 12 1/2.
- Beef 383 dr @ 3 1/4 Cwt. 8 dr @ 8/8 Cwt. 198.7.11
- m. 15.108 Turpentine 150 barrels, weight 457 dr 3.10 @ 8/8 Cwt. 198.7.11
- m. 14.296 Grape 25 yards @ 5/-
- Hatband 8/9

- m.15.189 Boards 500 feet seasoned @ 7/6. m. - 37/6.
- m.12.379 Horses, 2 Coach Horses @ 35£.
- m.15.303 Oats 64¹/₂ bushels @ 2/6
- m.15.101 Knives & Adornments Handle 25/.
- + forks 1/2 in Ivory do - 38/6
- m.15.146 Feather Bed, blankets &c £12.17.6
- m.9.224 Currants 90 lb Cwt. Twin.
- m.15.170 Tobacco 2572 in a cask, @ 5? 1437 in 25?
- m.15.127 Pork, 20 barrels @ 60/ . 2844. 260/
- m.9.203 Picken 1178 yds @ 5/4.
- m.17.070 Scarlet Serge 1 piece £30.0.6
- m.15.412 Green Chamy, a suit £8.18.5. blue do 8.14.2.
- m.15.156 cytolans 31 hds, 2653 Gallons @ 1/8 - 5 hds 45. 01/8
- m.14.272 Rice 30 casks 97 Cwt. 2.14 @ 26/ some 28/
- m.15.108 Petch 48 barrels 122 " 1. 2. @ 10/6
- m.15.108 Car 15. do - - - - - @ 2/ barrel
- m.15.333 ^(H. 25) Caskets a trunk cost 30.8
- advance 150 percent 45.12. Trunk 14/ } £ 76.14
- m.15.108 Petch 48 bbls, 137.3. 26. Tan 15 Cwt. 122.3.26 @ 10/
- m.15.108 Turpentine 20 bbls, 60 Cwt. 2.11. Tan 7.0.14 - 53.1.25 @ 11/.
- m.15.333 Garbets & Calicoes cost £223. 8.1.12
- advance 200 percent 446.16.2. Wrappers & Trunks 27/4
- same advance again on Calicoes & Garbets
- m.15.31. "Land at Rattand for 20 dr Hey seed 40/
- m.15.108 Chairs, 12 carved, "Rushia" leather @ 23/ . Elbow 49.
- m.12.211 mens black 2 2/3 doz @ 6.5. doz
- m.10.382 Love Ribbon 12 ps 50/ all.
- m.15.156 } Olden 5 hds 255 lb. @ 1/9. 2 hds 174 lb. @ 1/9.
- Co 10 " 950 " @ 1/8. 3 " 255 lb. @ 1/9.
- Co 8 " 609 " @ 1/10. 14 " 1231, 9 lb @ 1/9
- m.15.193 Rum 6 hds 657 lb. @ 3/
- m.15.212 Chamy, suit & green & quilt £12.0.3
- m.15.146 Feather bed, small rug & blanket 86/.
- Druggist, Bags buttons, Coat Buttons, Stuffs, Horse, Hats
- m.15.333 Hats at 150 percent advance.
- m.17.406 Druggist 2 ps 82 yds fine 2 4/ . 2 ps 91 yds superfine 5/6
- m.17.380 Ozenburg 2 ps 165 yards 2 1/10.
- m.15.102 Wine Madeira £22. a pipe
- m.9.203 Flannels narrow striped Picken. 1 ps 75/.
- m.12.211 Thread Horse @ 9/ ps Muslin, Ribbon

Some Prices 1720

- Can. 10.450. Fans, colored & ribbed, womens, 20 percent advance
 Can. 10.452. Hkp, silk, 3 doz @ 81/ an
 Lace, Satin, Turp. 34 yds @ 6/ 26 yds same [m. 17.405]
 m. 14.291 Flowered Gauze 2 ps at 72/9.
 m. 14.296 White & blk silk Crape, now 6.17.6 ps
 m. 14.291. Flowered Gauze @ 9/ yd. & 1st Gauze @ 6/ m
 m. 15.212 Chaimy, set crimson, & Textur & t radr £ 19.18.3
 m. 9.203 Ticking 25 yds @ 4/6. 15 7/4 yds @ 4/3. 63 yds @ 4/9.
 m. 17.401 Camblet, double woad 1 ps 6.16.6.
 Can. 10.428 Buttons, 4 Cags @ 12/ 106 ags @ 12/ 406 ags @ 15/
 m. 15.168. 2 2 Ruma Chaimy, 2 Elbow do. & Couch, £ 22.19.6
 m. 17.423 Green Print 16 yds @ 3/ ^{24 more @ 23/6}
 m. 17.402. Popline. 1 ps 100f. called Spanish
 m. 17.385 Persian 81 yds blue @ 4/4.
 Lustring 2 ps.
 m. 17.401 Camblet blue 42 yds @ 5/6
 m. 15.333 Mens Hose 16 doz @ 175 pnet adv. 106.8.6
 m. 15.182 Whale bone 1016 doz @ 5/ pullb. 257 doz @ 5/1
 m. 17.452 Gauze Handkfs. 1 doz 81/
 m. 15.196 Feather Bed & 8/4 blanket £ 8.5.6.
 m. 15.212 Chaimy 1 suit - lemon color 8.13.
 m. 14.266. Codfish 156 Quantals @ 28/ 10 do Haked @ 16/ & 17/4
 m. 14.272 Rice 27/6 Cwt
 m. 15.212 Chaimy 1 suit scarlet & quilt £ 14.19.3
 m. 15.212 Field Bed of Green Chaimy & Feather bed. 15.0.10
 m. 12.211 Hose womens, poned with silk, 12 ps 108/
 m. 15.333. 6 ps Shoes womens, lac @ 6/ advance 175 pnet. 99/
 m. 17.407. 1 ps silk Camlet 1 ps £ 14.17.9 [m. 17.401]
 Can. 10.448. 6 gross. 2 ps Prunella [m. 17.385]
 m. 15.196. Feather Bed, quilt & blanket 14.4.3.
 m. 9.203 Ticken 68 yds @ 4/6
 m. 17.402. Shalloons 23 ps & 8 ps. mink Camlet
 m. 15.212 Suit Chaimy & Feather Bed &c. 19.11.1
 m. 15.197. Feather 302 lbs @ 1/8.
 m. 17.402. Shalloons 5 ps & 10 ps Camlets 86 £. Trunk 18/
 m. 17.404. Betello 3 ps 105/ (appears many times.

Some prices 1720

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- W. 15.333 Cutting a panel 23.10.8. advance 175 p^{er} cent 41.3.8.
15.101
Con 10.452. Silk H^{er}ses. 3 doz. at 200 p^{er} cent adv. 18.10.6
- W. 11.410 Buttons large @ 12. 15. + 16/6. many
- M. 17.403 2^d wide stuff 30 yds 35. 185 p^{er} cent adv. 94.9.
- M. 17.385 Persian 87 yds Changeable, @ 4/6
- M. 15.197. Feathers 7418 lbs @ 1/8. £118.3.4
- M. 17 Print 2 p^{er}s
- M. 13.403 Camerines. 3 p^{er}s 87 yds @ 2/8; 87 yds more @ 2/8 £
- M. 15.212 Suit Crimson Chamy, quilt, blanket sticking 19.8.1
- M. 15.196 Fine Flemish Bolster & pillow, 5 bed. 11.2.3
- M. 15.178 Recelt 9/4. 65f.
- 15.178 Blankets 9/4 fine 60f
- 15.212 Suit Chamy, feather bed, rug & blanket 21.9.1
- M. 17.385 Black Sack 36⁵ cells @ 6/10, more @ 6/10
- M. 12.45. Calico 2 p^{er}s @ 70f. ea
- M. 15.354 Wood 21 Cords, £23.19.0
- M. 9.905 Ticken 270 yards @ 4/9. 4/10 + 4/11
- M. 15.212 Crimson Chamy Bed, Cornishes &c. 22.19.5
- M. 15.212 Suit Blue print laced, feather bed, bedstead &c. 13.11.4
- M. 15.168 Chain, carved @ double nailed 223. many. (prob. Russian)
- M. 17.406 Druggist 2 p^{er}s 72 yds @ 5/6.
- M. 15.178 Blankets 9/4 50 p^{er}s @ 38f.
- M. 15.172 Sweeter Iron 60f. Cat. (1 1/2 Cat) some at 45f.
- M. 15.302. Flower 4 Cat & 45 yds in 3 clarks @ 17f.
- M. 15.178 Rugs 2 heels cost sticking 51.2.6 Advance 200 p^{er} cent
- Samuel Port of Hadley had some things of him
- Broad Cloth
- M. 12.211 Hose men & women, abundantly.
- Con. 10.448, Gallons 17/6 9 yds sticking. Adv 200 p^{er} cent
- M. 17.377 Duffels striped 5 p^{er}s at 13.19.0 p^{er} p^{er}s. blue do 7/6 yd.
- M. 17.401 Camlets 15 p^{er}s @ 6.15.0 " " double. many more
- M. 17.377 Duffels proq 45.46 & 47 yards blue @ 7/6 yd.
- M. 17.59. Crocus 57 yds @ 1/2 (several times £
- M. 15.196 Feather bed, suite, print, blanket, rug 14.11.0
- M. 9.203 Ticken 132 yds @ 5f.
- M. 15.212 Print 17 yds @ 3/3
- M. 15.212 Print 2 suits finest blue @ 62f. 1 large suit do 67f
- M. 15.178 9/4 Bocting

Prus 1720.

He sold an abundance of all sort of Beeds
bedding & curtains - This was a principal
business perhaps

- m. 12.386 Paper 40 acams (about 20 p. acams)
- m. 12.45. { Calicoes many - with other things
Calico 10 ps & 10 acams paper, both 43. 2/6
- m. 17.392 Dimothy, Satin, 53 1/2 yds @ 3/6.
- Com 10 452
m. 15.333 Handker 13 doz cost £. 10.6. 190 p. cost adv. 19.10
- m. 17.401. Camlets double great quantity 26.10.0. Single do 5.10.0
worsted
- m. 15.140. Buttons 93 dr. 140 acams, net 79 dr 9 1/2
- m. 15.172 Iron. 6 Cat 1 gr 20 dr @ 45. (kind not ground) some Sunds 85/
{ Collars in Ryals or 9358 Ryals make 935 Dollars
and 8 Ryals. at 10 to a dollar; + 10 Ryals or a dollar
are 149 d sterling (4/1) so comes to 191 £. 1. 4 1/2
m. 15.246 10575 Ryals Plate 1057 dollars @ 4/1 2 1/2 18. 1.
- Samuel Portu paid in Peas, ^{m. 15.302} 40 bushels & more
26 lbs Flour, 26 lbs Turpentine, ^{m. 15.108} Flour was 2 1/2 p. (cut.
46 lbs weighed 11. 2 1/2 p. (6 barrels)
- m. 15.212 Suit green print, bound, headcloth & vest 8.1.4
- m. 15.178 Spotted Rug 8 1/4. 2 1/2. 9 1/4 quilt 65 p. m
- m. 15.127 Hogs 4, weighed 418 dr @ 3 3/4
- m. 15.212 Suit blue Charming laced & feathered
belonged to Jonathan Pooker's daughter 17.2.6
- m. 15.333 Exchange on London he always calls 130
per cent - Dec 1720, a draft for 250 £ sterling
is carried out 575 £.
- m. 15.195 He had Coach & hind a Coach Horse for 40 p. year
- m. 15.333 { Some Sterling accy head advances only 120
percent - as 333 £ 16.9. + 120 p. cost 400.12.1. £
- m. 15.333 Bills of exchange 150 £ sterling are twice carried at 34 1/2
Bills of exchange 200 £ sterling are " carried at 460.
Bills of exchange 100 £ sterling are " carried out 230.
all called exchange at 130 per cent.
- m. 15.177 That is, it required 230 p. N.E. currency to pay 100 sterling
in old England. 4/6 sterling (our G. or dollar) required 10 1/4
to balance it, or our New England currency required
\$1.72 c. to pay a dollar or G. l. m. [This is the same as
\$2.30 or 13/9 1/2 to pay G. sterling in m. 15.177.

Some Prices 1722

- Jan. 21 Candy Tar at 20^s in Sept. 11 in Dec^r 1721 @ 23/6. [m. 15.108]
 m. 15.254 Pulpit Cushion for Newtown 47/2. 1st paid 60 much in Feb.
 m. 17.402. 22 ps broad shalloon 292.
 Commission storage 6 percent.
 m. 15.178. Alalio back Quilt $\frac{10}{4}$ 106/.
 m. 14.297 Black & white silk Grapes, at 125^s ap^s.
 m. 14.291 Gauge 8 kfs, 2 color @ 7^s 4^s 1/2.
 m. 17.393 89 yds Broad Ribbed 7 ps @ 2/.
 m. 15.178 6 ps 9/4 Blankets @ 5^s.
 m. 15.197 Feathers 267 $\frac{3}{4}$ dr + 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. at 1/6 lb. 30.7.10.
 m. 15.193 Rum 6 hhdn. 6/5 Gal @ 2/10.
 Voyage to Bilbao; got 816 6^s 2 yals at 10 yals per dollar
 or 816 dollars + 6^s yals at 48^s sterling - £164.18.3.
 m. 15.246
 April " Oak paid for Hey seed tops" 10^s [m. 15.31]
 m. 17.379 173 ps Garlets 7/4 ps, 670 £.12-3
 m. 17.57 23 ps Canbrico @ 52/ 1318 ps Tuckers @ 2/ 1072 [m. 9.203]
 m. 17.401 1 ps Sup. blue lamlet 8^s. 12 quilt $\frac{10}{4}$ + 4 ps 2 Blankets £72.0
 m. 15.212 Suit green Chaiing £97.10
 m. 14.194 502 yds Lave @ 12/ 60/ £
 m. 14.261. 24 Tons Logwood. net sales 114.16.4
 48.2.18.6
 m. 15.176 4 hhdn Tobacco 469 dr @ 4 1/4 7.
 m. 15.156 5 " clove 512 gal. @ 1/10 1/2, 48.0.0. 4 hhdn 396 gal. @ 1/10 + 393 same
 86 8.0
 m. 15.112 Cotton 14 bags, 1296 lbs @ 1/4.
 m. 11.201 Paid to build a barn at Dartmouth £38. (barn land in new town)
 m. 17.57. Crocus 18 yds @ 1/3.
 Feb. 10.250. Fans 12.9 6. + 7.12. ... kinds not given £.
 m. 17.384. Dally scarf maker Tobias. 1 ps cost @ £.25.10
 advance 100, incant. 25.10
 m. 15.168 Russia Chairs, many @ 23/ a pair at 14/ £
 m. 17 16 yds Red Point @ 3/6 £
 m. 15.197 993 pounds Feathers @ 1/8 53.5.0.
 Rose many, mens & womens [m. 12.211]
 July. Some Sterling called 135 percent advance. [m. 15.393]
 m. 17.45 31 ps Howard Calicoes @ 70/ ea 108.10s
 Feb. 10.374. 2 Trunks Haberdashery 680 £ 4.9.
 Sept Fish always dealt in [m. 14.216] £
 Turpentine 18 bbls net weight 137.1.14 @ 14/6. 994.8.
 56 bbls " 158.2.15 107. 126.10.8
 m. 15.108 27 bbls 82 (cut 716) £65.12 17 bbls 43.2.8 @ 16/ 24.17. 100.9.0
 16 49 bbls 145.0.7. 0 46/ 116.4.0
 109 bbls Turp. 256.19.6

- Sept. 4 doz Knives & forks, @ 34/6. [m. 15. 101]
 m. 17. 377 45 2/8 Duffil 7/19.
 m. 15. 212 1/2 crimson Chaimy £ 7. 10. 0
 m. 15. 354 11 cords Walnut wood + 2 1/2 cords oak, all £ 13. 11. 0
 m. 15. 168. Flag bottom Chaimy @ 60/1. doz
 m. 15. 163 Train Oil, 16 barrels, £ 58. 0. 0 [72/6 barrel maybe 40/1. doz
 m. 12. 45 Galico 12 pps @ 8/1. 18 pps do 6/4. 0. [m. 12. 45
 m. 15. 168 Leather Chaimy 12 @ 2/1. [m. 15. 178
 m. 15. 126 Couch squop & 1/4 Bocking 7. 12. 1
 m. 10. 349 1/2 Sewing Air. 60/ [m. 15. 178
 m. 7. 402. Rapier, w/ spent advene, 13 pps. 15. 7. 8
 m. 15. 266 Codfish, Hake, Haddock, Pillock
 m. 15. 212 { 1 suit crimson Chaimy. 12. 5. 11.
 { 1 suit do with head & taylor 19. 7. 5
 m. 15. 110 12 doz Nutmegs & 8 doz Cloves @ 26/1. 2 Some place
 Nov. 120 £ sterling 140 percent, 288 £ [m. 15. 333
 m. 15. 108 Cobble Turpen Tur. m. 175 (at 2. 15. @ 1/1. 149. 5. 8.
 m. 15. 110 13 1/2 Cwt Spice (or 16) £ 6. 16. 6.
 Commision generally 5 per cent.
 m. 15. 156 Molasses 15 hds, 1443 Gal @ 1/6
 m. 15. 127 Chops - 64 pps at 5/3 adv.
 100 pps. 3/4 adv.
 Shallow much Garlick, Stuffs, Tanneries.
 m. 15. 180 { Gold call 10 £ per oz. - 14 1/2 pps 7. 5. 0.
 { money call 13/6 an ounce, (2/1. one.
 m. 15. 31. Land at Mansfield "Paid Abbe to buy key tops, 5 £"
 Paid him to build abqum 38 £ [m. 11. 201
 17 2 3.
 m. 15. 333 } Sterling 140 percent advance in N. E. money
 m. 15. 197 35 doz Feathers @ 1/9.
 m. 10. 424 80 bags Butters @ 8/1.
 m. 15. 159 - Boards for Coach House, 396 feet @ 8/1. 31/8
 "Household Stuff for a frame for the cover of the chimney" 24/1.
 m. 10. 427 11 doz Holland Tapes. 11. 6. 10/1.
 m. 15. 84 2 Gro. Bottles, James Bowdoin, 6 £
 m. 16. 248 Stones & build in the monument 7. 5. 6. Gre Stones 4. 5. 0
 m. 15. 187 Negro Ishmael 73 £. He is dead & is put down with loss.
 m. 17. 421 Trunk printed Linens cost sterling 73. 12. 3.
 m. 15. 192 12 hds, 1240 gal Rum @ 3/1.
 m. 15. 196. Peacock head & 1301 top 8. 14. 6. - 2. 1. 1. 1.
 m. 10. 400 Box of Pins 17. 13. 2.
 m. 15. 102. Madeira Wine 30 £ a pipe.
 m. 15. 156 680 gal molasses 7 hds @ 1/10
 m. 15. 333 Sterling still 140 percent. adv. some only 130 £

1723. From Fitch.

May. 5 ps blue & white Linen £12.0.6 } m. 17.424
 1 ps @ 2.5.6

m. 14.261 Logwood, 30 tons @ 17.10.525.0, 0.26 Tons @ 17.10

Henry Dwight on the book

June Elm & French paid for drawing Turpentine from
 m. 15.109 700 trees, that are boxed, 48/.

July 367 1/2 dr Feathers @ 2/2.0. 39.16.3 } m. 15.197
 Sept. 419 1/2 dr @ 1/1. 20.19.6
 m. 12.45 15 ps Calicoes @ 159/6.

Oct 250 £ Sterling at 150 percent advance 625 £ [m. 15.333]

m. 17.379 6 ps Garlet & 1 ps Duffels — 46.7.7
 9 ps @ 1 ps 120. 57.8.3

m. 11.201. Another barn at 6 mile meadow 38 £

m. 15.180. 1809 Silver @ 17/3. & 12 grams gold - all 307.15.11. [Some error
 m. 15.303. 10 bushels of Corn @ 4/ & 36 camels @ 4/0. Some is doubt
 the truth]

Nov. 80 hhds Salt @ 15/ 60 £ [m. 14.92]

m. 14.167. 195 dr 140 ps @ 6 1/2.

m. 15.156 Molam 5 hhds. 572 q @ 2/2

Dec. 140 dr Feathers @ 2/6. 11 dr Feathers @ 3/ [m. 15.197]

1724 (begin 1723 till in March)

Jan. 8 bundles ^{long} Whale Finns 2227 dr @ 5/ 536.15.0
 m. 15.182 } 3 bundles @ 360 dr @ 5/4
 Corn's 5 percent.

m. 17.406 Denroy 1 ps. 88/

m. 15.178 3/4 blankets, many @ 42/ pair

m. 15.197 Feathers 11 dr @ 3/

m. 9.203 A ladders Ticker was 9/4 wide. Some of it, or called 9/4. 4 ps

m. 15.180. Plate 104. a. July 8. 1723. @ 13/6

m. 15.197 150 dr Feathers Nov. 1723. @ 2/6

m. 15.178 3/4 Spotted Rugs 222/ ea some 20/ . Wollen 3/4 Rugs 34/ [m. 15.178]

m. 14.172 Rice 106 Cwt. 2. 27 @ 28/

m. 15.196 Wool Beds (with other bedding)

m. 15.97 Silver Watch £ 9.

m. 17.371 Black Cloth 20/ & 39/ 72

m. 9.203. Ticker 575. & 6/

March Harpsichord had in 1720 12 £ [m. 15.138]

m. 15.168. Easy Chair of crimson & Chasing to And. Faneuil 9.16.3

m. 17.405 3/4 Red Velvet to Jona. Belcher @ 50/ . 11.17.6

m. 15.180. Corn & Gold £ 10.10.3

m. 15.333. 100 £ Bill of Exchange @ 150 percent adv. 250 £

m. 15.187 Negro Boy Cato cost 35 £.

m. 15.196 Raised bed of Green Harviteen. 28.7.10

m. 15.197 398 dr Feathers in Dec. 1723 @ 2/6

Some prices & articles 1724

367 £ s

- April 12 crooked backed Chairs 27/. 12 more & 2 Elbow do. 24.12
 m. 15.168 Calicoes 4ps @ 73/ea. [m. 12.45]
 m. 17.421 German Linens @ 6 £ ps
 m. 15.193 3 hds Plum 320 G. exchanged for same quantity of
 molasses (in N. York 37. 3 hds @ 13/ea
 m. 15.193 32 Gallons high wines @ 3/
 m. 15.182 Long Whale Bone 6 bundles. 796 dr @ 4/6
 m. 15.196 2 Harriteen beds, both £44. 10. 10
 m. 15.102 Madena Wine 25 t. a pipe
 m. 15.127 "Seewit" 16 dr @ 7 1/2. [Just]

m. 11.201 Equivalent lands (at Belchintown?) he was concerned in
 seems to have sold to Ebenezer Badwell to amount of
 45 £. quantity not given. He was to pay in 1723
 1724 & 1725, 15 £ each year int. sold 1722
 Do do - He sold to Samuel Belling Henry Dought
 to amount of 90 £ - to be paid in 2 payments, sold 1722
 @ 9 Do - He sold to Nathaniel Searl, to amount
 of 45 £ to be paid in 3 paid in 3 payments, sold 1722
 1/6 of them belong to Jona Belcher, but he had care of all
 & all included in above seems.

- m. 15.213 Suit of blue Charny Curtains 8.11.6
 m. 17.400 Damask Charny 2 ps. with bindings &c 48.13.6
 m. 17.423 Green Print 15 1/2 ds @ 3/6
 m. 15.178 6/4 Blankets 226/chain 7/4 @ 34/ £
 m. 11.201 Land, a 50 aier right in Worcester & N. half 85.10.
 m. 4.203 Picken 4/10 yd 5/9. 5/6. 5/1.
 m. 17.377 Striped Duffels £14.15 ps. Duffels 16.10 ps. blue do 8/37
 m. 15.108 Par, 200 barrels & all charges of putting on board, cost 29/6.666
 m. 17. German Rings many imp. [some cost 32/7]
 m. 17.392 Soosces, 34 @ 7.55.
 m. 17.420 Lemones 21. @ 3.4.
 m. 17.420 Mull Mull fine 19 1/4 yds. 7.14.9.
 m. 14.297 Black & white silk caps, 25 ps. 172.5.0
 m. 12.53 Ivory Combs, 200 doz 147.1.9.
 m. 15.182 Whalebone 280 yds @ 4/
 m. 12.45 20 ps Calicoes with turk. canvas & cord 73.16.10
 m. 15.197 645 1/4 or feathers @ 4/6
 m. 15.178 7/4 Quilt 77
 m. 17.427 Printed Linens 2 ps 48/3 ps [m. 17.427]
 m. 15.156 Tea 3 pounds @ 25/. 75/. [m. 14.268.
 m. 14.260 Indigo 1 hds, 368 dr @ 10/6.
 m. 15.123 Wool 16 dr @ 1/4. 15 dr more called piece @ 1/4
 m. 15.196. Corn & Frank 8 quots 99/
 100 doz stockings @ 50 ps Shalloon 711.5.6

Bilboa, he traded to that place - sent fresh. 400 Quantals
 in one vessel - seems to have cost on board 32/9. 2m stock.

Articles & prices 1724

- July Feather Cushion of crimson chamois 32/ [m. 15. 169.
m. 11. 209 He had Farm, house & stock at Rutland.
- m. 11. 209 He bought of Alex. r. Allyne of Windsor $\frac{1}{13}$ part of the
place called Union, "all about 150 acres" (does
mean all of $\frac{1}{13}$ or all of $\frac{13}{13}$) for 135 £.
- m. 11. 209 Bought 8 nights in Stafford - @ 41 £ a night
allowed a Mansfield man 25 £ for making the purchase.
- m. 15. 196 Feather Bed & Bolster 8.8.0
m. 15. 196 } Rained Bed with Cornish, base, &c of crimson grain
chamois & 600 feathers £38.18.8
- m. 15. 193 } Room 12 beds (pence 739) 1400 Gal. cooken W. 9.0 10 38.7.6
Casks & cistern 19.3.5
Corn & storage 5.16.3
It was bought at Barbadoes 83.7.2
- m. 15. 333 Bell of exchange 175 per cent & 180 £
Aug Feather Bed & suit of 6 chamois 48.3.7 [m. 15. 196
- m. 14. 203 He rented houses & stores in Boston. one house 25 a year
m. 15. 212 Suit of crimson chamois, crimson 12.14.6
- 15 197 761 Dr Feathers @ 2/6. (not said what kind of feathers at any time)
- m. 15. 333 Exchange called 170. 175. 180 per cent - 180 most common
- m. 15. 212 Many screws used about beds - some called Pestle Screws
- m. 14. 240 Sugar 84. cent. by small quantity.
- m. 15. 197 878 Dr Feathers @ 2/6. some sold 2/4
- m. 15. 196 113 1/2 yds Sacking @ 1/10
road wood @ 8.
- m. 15. 123 road wood bed & pillow 57/5
- m. 15. 196 Large wood bed & pillow 57/5
- m. 14. 279 Gloves & mittens - Salin succed. Shamois, washed, Lamb
m. 12. 320 in leather breeches for negro 17/ ^{large pen}
- m. 15. 193. Ram 1 hhd 112 9.23/
- m. 15. 156 cisterns 106 9.24/2
- Conn. 10. 431 1000 Ivory @ 8/9
- m. 17. 403 6 ps Check Sheet for 36 yds ea @ 84/105
- m. 15. 378 20 ps wick do 36 " ea @ 105
- m. 15. 378 Felt Hats at 54 6.70/1, 84. 90/1, + 105 per doz
- m. 14. 266 Fish. He sent off much - 100 20/10 pollock 15/10 + 19/1 + 14/1
- m. 15. 196 Small feather bed, bedstead & bottom 7.4.6
- m. 15. 101 Knives & forks, 6th handle, & do 17/6
- Oct. 1/4 built 97/6 1 do 100/1 [m. 15. 178
- m. 15. 354 Walnut wood 20 cords @ 25
- m. 15. 180 278 1/2 Silver @ 16/1 1 do 100/1 77/1
- m. 15. 333 Advance on cost of some Eng. dry goods 250 percent
- m. 17. 401 Double Camblets 7.15.0 per ps Blue duffly m. 17. 377 yds @ 8/3
- m. 17. 379 Garlets great quantities, 1/4 7/1 + 4/4 - It was 94/ps 46 yds in piece
- m. 15. 30. } Hay seed for Abby Warner, for hand at Mansfield 8 £
Garlets 6 ps 3/4, at 103/8 ps. He sent so much to E. Warner, had charge of it
- m. 17. 379

- Nov
m. 15. 376 Castors 3 doz @ 19/3 pup pair or piece 34.13
m. 15. 144 Cradle quilt 19/-
m. 17. 424 Printed Linens 50/3 + 53/9 1/2
m. 11. 201 Land Between Glanbury Holchester near Hebron
paid James Harris for 650 acres, 36 7/8 £
He also by adjoining 150 acres, making 800 (Rush and Seymour's right) for 63 years
Dec m. 11. 201 Land in Nipmuc County adjoining Oxford Woodstock
paid Samuel Morris for 800 acres - 650 £
m. 15. 169 383 dr Feathers @ 2/8
m. 17. 401. Cartridges @ 22. sterling Round shot 24/ do - 25.14
Advance 250 per cent 64.5
Thomas Warren 1 year & 5 months service (in the
shop probably: it is charged to shop) £113. 0. 8.
m. 15. 30. Hay seed for 6 mile meadow, paid abbe 10 £
m. 17. 402 Poplin 252 yds 5/8 @ 1/1. advance 250 percent.

1725

- Jan
Land in R. Island Conn. at Westonaque. 100 £ [m. 11. 201]
Her meat acct. probably for a year was 24.11. 1/2
Com 10. 349 23 silk £12.6.0
m. 15. 333 Exchange still 180 percent
m. 11. 201 Land 4400 acres, bought of a Providence man 400
m. 14. 260. 511 dr Indigo shipped to London, cost 9/8 1/2
m. 15. 182 { 1662 2 dr Long Whale bone @ 4/6 374.1.4
882 1/2 " " " " @ 4/6 198.12.45 (Com. 5 per cent)
m. 11. 201 Paid Ebn Williams 22 £ towards building a house at Pomfret
Advance on sterling Goods. dry. 250 percent.
April
m. 17. 407 Printed Linens 6/8. 15.12.0 L. m. 17. 11.17.9 } 34.11.7
m. 17. 407 He 4 Satin 6/8 158 1/2 yds @ 1/6 11.17.9 } 80.8.11/2
m. 17. 407 Deerjars 6/8 150 1/2 yds @ 1/8 12.10.10 } 250 per cent
m. 17. 402 Silk Poplin 4/8 203 " " @ 1/1 10.3.0 } advance
m. 17. 379. Garlets in great quantities. (mark of these cost same)
m. 17. 401 Black Satin Calumance 2/8 52 yds @ 1/1. 2.16.4
m. 15. 182 { 1142 1/2 dr. Long Whale bone add 250 per cent adv.
packed (in cloth prob.) & tied fast 11 bundles @ 4/1. It was
m. 12. 379. 2 Black Stallions (first for farm) cost 35 £ ea
m. 15. 31. Hay 10 £ cost @ 5/6 (April)
May
m. 14. 276 Wide Check cost 8 1/2 yds 36 yds up 1/2 } 250 percent advance
m. 17. 403 Wide Stuff " 9 1/2 yds 2 1/2 yds up 1/2 }
m. 17. 401. Calumance - 3/6 yd.
m. 14. 379 Dogs Kingdons @ 2 1/2 yds
m. 15. 140. 143 Cheers 26 1/2 firk butter of Wm Dyre, of R.I. 1722 Nov. 12. 19.6
m. 15. 182 Longbone 15 bundles 1675 dr @ 4/1 (all bone shipped to London
m. 15. 183 50 barrels Oil at 26 £ per tun 162.10.0. shipped to London
m. 15. 197 { 1200 dr feathers @ 2/9 452 dr @ 2/9 [8 bolls to a ton,
150 1/2 dr "live feathers" @ 3/1. £22.11.6

May.

Salinet- 1/4 50 yds ^{2 1/2} adv. 250 percent
 Garlet 4 ps 3/4 99/9. + 2 do 103/8
 m. 17.407
 m. 17.379

m. 17.401. Calimanco 61k 1 ps - 26 yds £5.57 (Hales 9/1. + 250 adv.
 m. 17.402. Silk poplin 1 ps 52 - £3/6. £4.2.0
 m. 17.401. Corble Lambets 6 ps £7.11.
 (m. 17.427. Quality Benging 1 gro. 10/.
 m. 17.383. Illens checked Gartering 1 gro 8/1. Childrens gartering 6/5.0
 m. 17.401. 2 ps Calimanco. 40 yds ea 0/1. adv 250 percent

m. 11.201 Land 300 acres at Colchester. 400£.

m. 17.421 Much "Hessen" sold seems German 2 1/2 p. prob linen
 Con. 10.350. 16 fans 0/1. Then 11000 poplins 275 percent adv.
 Con 10.438 Backram 2 ps 35 1/4 yds 28. + 275 percent adv to John Pyncheon Esq

June { Women's Lamb Gloves 12/1. do } all 250 adv.
 m. 17.427 { cloths gloves 11/1. }
 m. 17.427 { mens " " }

m. 12.211 12 pair silk Hose @ 36/
 m. 17.427 30 dr Salt Peter with other things
 m. 15.193. Acum 105 g. @ 46. 108 3/4. Wane 32 1/2 g. 2 1/2 / m. 15.102
 m. 17.377. Striped Quiffs @ 5£ per piece

m. 15.197 2940 feathers @ 2/10
 m. 12.53. Horn combs 2 1/4 1/8 + 4. do. advance 250 percent [4/8. 5/10. 7/11]
 m. 15.178 1/4 Bockens - often put down as a square thing like a
 m. 17.427 Nails 3 casks £40 16.6
 m. 15.153 { 9 doz Spectacles 2 1/4 p. advance 400 percent
 { 9 " Spectacles Cases 2 1/1 " 300 percent

Con. 10.414 Gumblits 0 doz - adv 250 percent

July Land - be continued to buy [m. 11.201

m. 10.438. 16 ps Wadding 242/
 m. 17.403 Stuff 244 yds in 5 ps 2 1/2
 m. 12.211 Women's blue Hose 20/1. doz + 225 percent adv (65/1. doz
 m. 9.203 Wide Flanders Pickins - much sold some 1/4 was 100/1. ps
 m. 15.196 a Feather bed & a "Hammock" - 16.18.11
 m. 15.196 Orange & hamy bed, Custams, Vallance, bed Cloth & Testin 13.2.8
 m. 15.202 Cotton wick 40 dr 2 4/6 - 50 Sash Squares 2 1/2 / p. 63 -
 m. 15.319. Island seed 19 1/6
 m. 12.386 Paper 1 1/2 Reams. 2.19 6

Sept Spectacles 12 doz 1 1/8 p. + 20/1. doz | m. 15.153.

m. 17.371 much Broc'd Cloths

m. 15.378 { Woolen Knit Caps 2 1/6 doz } 250 percent adv (8/9.
 { Single Superfine 14/1. doz } C 49/1.
 Hose & Gloves abundant

m. 17.370 "Plaid" 6 ps 40 yds ea 2 3/4

m. 17.405 Red Velvet 9 1/4 " at 16/1. adv 250 percent

m. 15.197 Sewed 0 8, 8. d.

m. 15.178 "Hammock" appears several times

- Jan. & Feb
 Con. 10.431 3 box Hons @ 8/9
 m. 15.202 { Candles sticks, handball @ 5/11, handball @ 4/6 } all at 250 adv.
 m. 12.320 { plain @ 3/4 Japan @ 4/6 }
 m. 15.156 Cps Leather Breeches @ 5/11
 m. 15.156 Molasses @ 2/6.
 Shaving (me) a year (perhaps more than one) 60/-
 Sarah Cooper for work to this day 10.5.6. (time not in)
 Con. 10.438 Wadding Cps @ 15/ 200 percent is 45/- all. 13.10.0
 m. 15.376 { Tea Kettle of silver, he seems to have had made
 March at least sent silver to a smith to make one
 m. 17.401 Scarlet Camlet 1/4 6/10. + 250 percent adv. 1/4 5.10.0
 Con. 10.438 Buckram 3/4 54 yds @ 2/4. 180 yds @ 2/4. 1/4 5.10.0
 m. 17.407 Turkey Stripe 1/4 26. 5/11. 2 do 50 yds @ 5/11
 m. 17.421 Printed Linen, several pieces.
 m. 17.406 Druggists 10/4 410 yds @ 5/11. Garlets in gt abundance
 m. 15.182 24 Bundles Whalebone 26. 6/10 @ 5/3. (to London)
 m. 15.170 Tobacco 6 casks 1902 lbs 58. 3.0 } sent to London
 m. 15.193 Rum 4 hhds. 408 G. @ 3/3 } land for fire, &c
 15.156 Cuddeon 3 " 273 G. @ 2/3.
 m. 17.407 Print 15 yds @ 4/11 27. 7.0
 (April m. 40 dr Cps) 70 dr Hairs 100 ps Garlets 410. 15.8 m. 17.379
 m. 17.384 40 ps Persian Stiffness 287. 3.4
 Con. 10.452 10 dr flannel gauze 11/4. 273. 14.0
 m. 17.420 55 ps Muslin 422. 12.6.
 m. 12.45 30 ps Printed Calico 18 1/2 yds @ 76/8. 191. 13.4
 m. 14.274 Check 1/4 25 yds @ 8. advance 250.
 m. 17.403 Flowered Runds 3/4 0 86/11. do " + 36 more @ 5/11
 m. 15.378 36 Castles at 6/11. 6/- [Castles are Halls
 Con. 10.428 Bags of buttons, abundant. 1/4. + 17/6
 m. 15.197 Feathers 40 dr @ 3/11 + 317 dr @ 3/11
 m. 14.261 Logwood 20 tons @ 18/- Con. 5
 m. 14.268 Bohea Tea 2 dr @ 35/- 70/-
 m. 15.193 Rum 104 G. @ 4/11 - Banbury flour.
 m. 15.333 Exchange in London is still 180 percent adv but some
 June 1790
 m. 15.101. Knuwifaks, Horn, Case, 18 Gns @ 94/6. 83.7
 Con. 10.428 Bug & metal Buttons -
 m. 17.407 Turkey Stripe 154 yds @ 4/9. 4/4 Printed Linen 10. 6. 6 m. 17
 m. 17.420 Muslin 6. 10.0 a piece
 m. 17.407 Ship's Barras 6/4 @ 58/11
 m. 15.123 - 70 dr Coarse wool @ 9/11
 m. 15.189 Banel Staves 4 m. 13. 10.0. Pipeds 10 m. @ 10/- m.
 m. 15.196 Feathers Bed £15. 4. 0.
 m. 15.193 Rum 12 hhds. 1247 G. @ 3/8.
 m. 15.170 Tobacco 6 " 2575 dr @ 7 1/2
 m. 15.378 36 Castles @ 19/6 (Halls)
 m. 17.422 Lencays 2/4 61 yds @ 4/11. 2 clo 13 1/2 yds @ 3/6

372 Articles & Prices 1726

- Aug.
m. 17.393 4¹/₂ Cotton 120 yds @ 6¹/₂
m. 15.303 Wheat 10 bushels 100¹/₂
m. 15.197 306¹/₂ Feathers @ 3¹/₂. 24¹/₂ Coarse Wool @ 9¹/₂ [m. 15.123]
Con. 10 { Bag Buttons @ 10¹/₂. 216/6 gro 214
428 { Bull's top Buttons 7¹/₂ + 8¹/₂ gro
Metal cl @ 26¹/₂ gro Bath Hotters
m. 12.211 Yarn Hore 36¹/₂ dr.
m. 15.196 1 Feather Bed. (ushing of Sectuati. 13.13.9
m. 15.212 1 suite Green Chamy 10-8/10
m. 15.303 Flower 48/4. abanol - Metal 29/100
m. 15.378 Wrist Caps 6 dr @ 7¹/₂
m. 15.378 Castor (Hats) @ 20¹/₂ + 24¹/₂ ea Felts youths @ 4¹/₂ 10 ea } m
m. 17.370 Plaid @ 3¹/₂ 2 white Metal Buckles 3/6 dr. } 15
Con m. 17.370 Baeliz 2 gro @ 20¹/₂ Taylor's Shears 2/6 pr } 375
Con. 10.424 Knee buttons 1 gro 17/6 Butcher Knives 2¹/₂ dr + 250 adv 1/1
m. 17.407 2¹/₂ Denjars 50 yds @ 5¹/₂ 1/2 dr. Seams @ 1/6 + 2¹/₂ 250 adv
m. 17.407 1¹/₂ Half satin 18¹/₂ @ 5¹/₂ 1/2 dr. 1/2 + 2¹/₂ dr. " "
m. 17.320 6 pr Leather Breeches @ 16¹/₂ (each 4¹/₂ in 8) 12 broad Coats 2/6 2¹/₂ " "
m. 17.406 4¹/₂ yds Duffel @ 4¹/₂ 10. 43 yds @ 5¹/₂ 6 seam 7¹/₂ 16 box Hous 2/6 " "
m. 17.401 Calamancoin 80 yds 2 pr @ 3¹/₂ 13¹/₂ dr Snuff 2¹/₂ " "
m. 14.274 Cheek and Porees 1 pr £7.140
m. 17.405 8 dr Mohair (2 yards) @ 18¹/₂
m. 17.377 Blue Duffel @ 7¹/₂ 6 yds
m. 14.294 Lacer 2 gro @ 55¹/₂ called 1/4. 1 gro 8¹/₂ 49¹/₂ 1/4 dr @ 17/6 + 24/6
m. 17.320 Leather breech 6 more pants @ 16¹/₂ (each 4¹/₂ in 8) + 13 pants more @ 16¹/₂
Now Some Exchange @ 185 percent adv. some 190 [m. 15.333]
m. 15.197 Feathers 12 dr (sold) @ 3¹/₂
m. 17.392 Furthem 2 pr 40 yds @ 3¹/₂
m. 15.378 Caps single 46¹/₂ dr. de flowered 5¹/₂
m. 17.420 Stupid & Muslin 1 pr 6.5.0
Dec Hewas building on his lands. "Paid for Mnukata
Raising 8¹/₂"
m. 17.379 140 pr Garters + 156 pr more many more
m. 17.59 168 yds Crocus 9.16.0
Hesent fish to Barbadoes.
m. 15.153 Spectacles 22 dr + 10 45¹/₂ 17.2 6 [m. 15.153]
m. 15.153 De Cases 12¹/₂ " @ 3/9 2.6.10 [m. 15.153]
m. 9.223 Large Man's hair 10 dr @ 10 dr 12 du hondo @ 3¹/₂
Small De " " 32¹/₂ " @ 8¹/₂
Thimbles 2 gro. non 24¹/₂ (14¹/₂ con
4¹/₂ gro. women's bath Rings 32/6 (8/9. Con
9¹/₂ dr. childrens 24¹/₂ 17¹/₂ Con.
5¹/₂ dr. Japaned Snuff 4/6 m. 15.203

He continued to purchase land in various places 1726, 1727 &c

Jan. Exchange still 180 percent of some 190 [m. 15.333]

Nov. 17. 377 Duff's progress: 17.12.6 m.g. } Alendur Tucking 1/4. 80/12

m. 15. 196 Feather bed - 1/3. 17. 9. 20/3 } Other Tickers 576. 6/.

11. 15. 1977 Feathers 361 doz (23/ #5
11. 16. 2 doz. 1/2 doz. for women 8. 8. doz. 1/2 doz. 457

m. 14. 2 doz Scarlet hose for women 8.8. doz. 1/2 wadding 4.57
 1/2 doz Scarlet women Calernence 2 1/2 doz. 1.10

March 17. Scarlet ingrain Calaveras Co. 11/4. (m. 10) 1
 Port. B. 10. 10. 0. m. 17. Garlets very plenty

71.15.127 York Cbols at 6.10.0. m.17. Gaults very plenty
m.11.241 Cbols 240, 724d 212 14.4.4. 240d. Cbols 2

Check up 1 72 yds 2 1/2 . 1 lb 36 yds. yd wide Chalk 2 1/4
m. 14. 274 m. 14. 274

m. 17. 379 Charles 57 pieces . 272. 143. m. 14. 274

Logwood - he sent much to London

m. 15. 182- whale bone 1578 Dr @ 5/3. sent to London { 4488 Dr 20
1456 Dr 10 more

m. 15.182 A. Hall's notes, 1890. See a review (1930) at [m. 15.181](#)
m. 15.168 Early Choir of Church of the Epiphany, Cambridge, 2090

1915.10.16
 384
 Early Green V. Green / 1915.10.16
 Polymers Taffety 1/2 5.1.3.

m.17.400 Green Chantry 117th 24/

m. 14266 Lehigh. He sent some fish to that party some

ms. 14266 *deghorn. the only one seen in the area (to Bilbao)*
"Rose" feathers 2: 82 3/10 [Jan 15]

many "Goose Heathers, 3 1/2 dr @ 3/10 [m. 15. 1977]

m. 17.409 Gamlet, scarlet ingrain, 1/4 48 yds 3/4. - - 8.00
advance 225 percent 180.00

27.15.56, colom 413 ² advance 1225 percent 18.00
27.15.56, colom 413 ² advance 1225 percent 18.00

m. 15.170 Tobacco 696 m. 5. 172

374 Articles & Prices 1728

- m. 15.110 Cinnamon 1st 26th 120th wool 20th / m. 15.123
m. 15.156 Rum cost 3/7 + 5/9 + Molasses 2/6. & thidre were sent
to the ^{to the} found land
m. 15.197 Feathers 17th 2nd 3/6. 40th 2nd 2/6. 70th 2nd 3/10
m. 15.31. Hayseed for Pompey farm 15th. A servant for do 20 m. 15.69
m. 17.379 Garlic is plenty - 54th ps called 235.18.7
m. 17.392 Soysoys several times at 6.5.0 apiece
m. 17.59. Groceries continues to be sold 21/6 yd
m. 12.320 Leather breeches 6th ps @ 4th. cider 250 pence 6th ps @ 17/ m. 12.329
Com. 10.438 Buckram 14th ps 317 yds @ 1/8
m. 17.420 Muslin 1st ps 8th.
m. 17.423 6th ps Seersuckers (not noted before) also 4th ps 13.12.0
m. 15.252 Suit of Chambray &c. 14.15.1
m. 11.201 Land in Oracut 383 aers cost 300. & Com's &c
m. 15.197. 555th Feathers @ 3/
m. 15.178 1.8/4 Boeking 62th. m. 2nd m. 3/6. Mace 5/6 3/
m. 15.156 Molasses 2/8. Rum 4th. Pepper 3/6. Mace 5/6 3/
m. 16.21 Strong beer 35/6 bl
m. 12.329. White Lead 3rd 21/6
m. 15.166. 2nd mens shoes 12 pms @ 11/
m. 15.212 "Ceiling Screws" about 100 Tester 3/ per = £ 5
m. 15.172 Spanish Iron 312 bars 9. 1 (lot 41 gr @ 60 a ton 543.15
m. 11.201 Land, he continued to purchase - owned com duells in Colchester
b. 69. Shingle Nails 37th m. £ 14.0.0
m. 17.377 Red Duffis 7/6 yd
Com. 10.452 Lungees are sold
2 Rhode Island Cheers 58th 2 10th m. 15.143
p. 25. Cider 266th @ 12/
m. 17.379 Garlic, 4 or 5 hundred of pieces, 3rd to 5th a ps
m. 15.376 for Silver Chafing Dishes, 30th 2 17/ £ 25.10.0 all 35.15
1729 m. 15.183 50 cannels Oil @ 32.60 pntons
Jan. 50 do Turpentine 144.3.11 & 24. 86.18.2 } This is 866th for London.
m. 15.178 8/4 blankets 50th ps @ 38/
m. 17.377 Red Plains 34th 2nd @ 8/6
m. 17.404 Long Betelles 8th ps @ £ 6.5.0; & more
50 feathers for a bed
m. 15.189 Negro man John, sold for 70th £
m. 15.187. Rum 4/4. Muck sent to Newbroundland & Molasses
m. 17.420 Mull Mulls 30 pms @ 8th £
m. 7.423 Long broad Prints 2th ps @ 8.8.0
m. 15.182 about 2100 dr long Whalebone @ 6/6. for London
m. 15.112 Cotton Wool 136th 2 249
m. 17.404 Chilloes 20th ps @ 8/3. 10th ps Seersuckers 3/7th. both 300 pnt a dr
m. 15.183 { Oil 50 cannels @ 4.10.0 £ 225. for London
do 42 " 42th pntons 252.

- June
m. 17.422 Lyncey 1st dyed 21yds 22/6.
m. 15.212 Suite Chamy. Feather bed & 8 1/4 blanket 19. 2.9
4 dr Tea (price not given) 2 dr Bohea Tea @ 28/ [m. 14.268]
m. 15.197 500^{rs} feathers @ 3/6 (sold per bag)
m. 17.420. cullonm. very plenty & Garlix
m. 15.180 7 1/2 oz of pices of 8. @ 20s. 3.
m. 15.272. Soap 2 boxes 136^{rs} @ 10.
m. 15.197 Good feathers & Handkerchiefs &c £17.9.0.
m. 17.420 Groynband Muslin 1st. 6th
m. 14. 3 Scarfs
m. 2.91 Teakettle holding a gallon 50/ Oats 3/6 bushel
m. 11.201. Land he continued to purchase much
1730 Silver 903 @ 21/ 1103 @ 21/6. Spanish 20/
m. 15.180
m. 15.183 Whale Oil 100 bbls @ 5th per bl 500 for London 50 bbls at 5th
m. 15.182 { Long Whale bone was now 8/3 d
Short do - - - - - 7/
m. 15.178 9/4 Quilt 98/
m. 15.183 Whale Oil 48664 25th 240; [prob. 8 barrels].
m. 15.193. Rum 4/5. 150 bbls oil - 150 bbls @ 42th ton. 78. 15 [m. 15.183]
[That is 866 bls on] £
1731. Silk Crapes 12^{rs} @ 7.5 [m. 14.297]
Feathers 489^{rs} @ 2/6 [m. 15.197]
m. 15.58 Bricks 15^{rs} @ 34/ & 14000 @ 34/ [m. 15.197]
m. 15.178 woollen Rugs 8/4 @ 36/ 18.000 @ 34/ [p. 58]
1732. m. 15.197 150^{rs} Feathers @ 3/6. 55^{rs} 2 3/6 to a lane cotton m. 15.197
m. 14.266. Oysters 5/ bushel. and 18 bushels do & 2 bbls 5th
12 209 Black Mantua Silk 26/ 2d [m. 17.405]
m. 15.303. Corn August 50 bushels 2 6/6
p. 63 72 panes 8 by 10 Glass. 108/
m. 15.110 { Nutmegs 2/6 oz. mace 5/6 3/4. Cinnamon 26/ allspice 2/9
Cloves 7/6 3/4.
m. 15.189 8135 feet boards & plank @ 75/- 30.10
m. 15.333 Sterling. Exchange had been up to 200 pence
advance. in 1732 seems to have been 240 pence
1733. in 1734. 250/ 1735. 260 pence.
1734. Rum 4/5. Molasses 3/9 Exchange 250 pence adv.
m. 15.193 Sealcoal £7.10. Chalkon. Feathers 3/ & 3/6 [m. 15.197]
m. 15.197 447^{rs} feathers @ 3. Leaf sugar 3/6. Butter 66^{rs} 21/6 [m. 13]
m. 14.268 { Bohea Tea 36/2d. 300 Apples 10 £ [m. 12/13]
1735 { Bohea Tea 33/2d. Soap 10. 16 box 6 by 4 window Glass 12
Molasses 5/ Musc Sugar 7 £ cut. Rum 7/6 [p. 63]
1736 Rum 6/6. Molasses 4/6 Sealcoal 7th Chalk 12/ cut
m. 15.193

Thomas Fitch dec^d 1736. - Mr. own them all over
the country. He must have been the merchant whose book
I have used. He owned land in some places that the other did
- a great amount all down - a vast estate. called Thom.
Thos. Fitch Esq. Funeral Charges 122th £ [m. 16.348]

Thomas Fitch Esq. ^{and other Goods,}
 Left ~~Household~~ Goods, appraised 1736 apparently (or 1737)

- m. 15. Faunks 0 12/6. 24/
- m. Bird Cages 2 6/8 + 14/.
- m. 6/4 Blenketts 37/ per
- m. 7/4 do 37/
- m. 8/4 do 64/
- m. 10/4 do 90/
- m. 17 Muslin 160/ per
- m. 15. Curtain Rods 20/ sett
- m. Ticken 8/ 7/2 + 8/9 + 6/6
- m. 9/4 Quilts 120/ ea.
- m. 10/4 do 150/ + 140/
- m. Firelocks 55/ ea
- m. 1 Dutch do 140/
- m. 1 English do 40/ + 18/
- m. 1 per Pistols 160/
- m. 14 1 Selam Hitted sword 160/
- m. 8/4 woolen Rug 2 5/
- m. 9/4 " do 0 7/2
- m. 8/4 yarn do 0 7/4
- m. 9/4 " " 0 9/4
- m. Cradle Quilts 0 18/ + 14/
- m. 8/4 Knotsetts 0 9/4
- m. 9/4 do 0 11/2
- m. 17 1 1/2 cap 2 1/2. 100/ per
- m. Bed & bolster 100/
- m. 10. Buckram 2 1/8 yds
- m. 17 1/2 Print £9. 10. a piece
- m. 15. Quite yellow print curt. 2 val 60/
- m. 17. 400 Cherry 0 7/9 yds
- m. 17. 421 Red Cherry 0 7/9 yds
- m. 17. 421 Brown Kessen 75/ per
- m. 17 { Common Bindings 17/ 9/2
- m. 17 { grain color do 52/ 9/2
389. { Rose do 30/ + 75/
- { Silk do 110/ 9/2. + 125/
- { Paper. 3/ per 100
- m. 14. 275 Silk Fringe 5 £ per 5 hands
- m. a Scrivener 12 £
- m. a clock 20 £
- m. Large Looking Glass 15 £
- m. Sconces 0 30/ per at 18/ per
- m. Large Table 55/ Small do 40/
- m. Large Tea Table 30/ Small do 16/
- m. Set China + 2 Glass Canisters 10 £
- m. 15. 169 { Small Cam Chairs 0 2 1/2 ea
- { Cam Chairs 0 2 1/4. + 18/
- { a great " do 0 30/
- m. 2 per Coggs 14/
- m. per glass 15/ per
- m. China jar 10/ 5 "
- m. per Decanters 10/ 5 cups & saucers 10/
- m. a small Table 45/ 7 China Plates 35/
- m. Small do. 18/ Earthen Couch 40/
- m. Low Chair 25/ ea. Large looking Glass 20 £
- m. Brass Andirons 40/ Pillows 5/
- m. Harpichord 20 £ Earthen flower pot - -
- m. 12 China plates 0 10/ Earthen Dish 10
- m. China Bolts 8/ 2 Earthen Plates 36/
- m. 8 pictures 28/ Copper Eastern 18 d 2 6/
- m. 1 Carpet 20/ Bed, Bedstead, Bolster 15 £
- m. Case of Bottles 40/ Old Curtains & Vel 80/
- m. Easy Chair 60/ 10. Region Bedding 450/
- m. China on the Parrotte Tree 40/
- m. China on Chest of Drawers 120/
- m. Sheets 60/ 90/ + 100/ pair + some 40/
- m. 10 Cotton & Linen 50/ per
- m. Table Cloths 0 15/ + 20/ 28/ 60/ 5/
- m. Napkins 0 2 1/6 1/4 1/2 17 Towels 12/
- m. 12 yellow Beers 48/
- m. Raised Green Chainbed, &c. 35 £
- m. Raised Calico bedstead, bed, quilt &c 22
- m. Chest Drawers, Table & Dressing box 5. 10
- m. Brass Shovel & Tongs 18/ + 20/ 10/
- m. Calico bed, Couched &c 20 £
- m. 17 glazed pictures 0 7/ maps
- m. 10 pictures on Canvas 0 9/
- m. 27 old pictures 0 6
- m. Candlesticks brass & iron
- m. Snuffbox & Stand, Iron boxes
- m. Bell metal Manta & Skillets
- m. "Standing Candlestick 30/ "
- m. on a Kitchen articles.
- m. mostly brass
- m. 164 per pewter dishes & plates 0 4/
- m. Negro Woman 100 £
- m. Negro woman 100
- m. Coach & furniture 130 £
- m. 2 Coach horses 40 £ both
- m. 55 1/2 Wrought Selam 26/ 3/
- m. Selam Coffin 293 26/
- m. Printed Books 129 £
- m. 1 Chair, 2 sett wheels & running 90 £
- m. many articles omitted.

1871

1871

1871

278
11.12.286.

English School Rooms & Halls

(from Ackermann's History, 4th ed.)

Eton School Room. presents the Scholars sitting on long seats, each side of the room, three benches or tiers of seats, each side, one rising higher than the other. They all face the room before them. & have no desk. The Master is at one end & has scholars about him on seats, facing him - Different from the others. There is an assistant on each side. who with the master are in elevated seats.

In their eating Hall, they sit on long benches at long tables, on the sides of the Hall

Westminster School Room presents the Scholars sitting on two sides of the room, in three rows in four long rows, rising one above the other from the front seat to the back seat. They have a long board or table before them, as long as the seats. The teachers sit in front in chairs on the floor. At one end however there is a teacher & some scholars differently arranged.

In their Hall are long tables & square tables, and long seats & 3 or 4 chairs or more.

Charter House School Room. The Scholars sit in two or three rows of seats, on two sides and one in the middle of the Hall. They are on long seats with a board or long table before them for their books, &c.

The Hall has long tables & long seats or forms on one side & part of the other. A brilliant fire blazes on one side. & above it there is a lofty & projecting piece of woodwork.

The Merchant Tailors School Room has seats, solid or enclosed in front, one behind another, on each of two sides - (Cell the preceding School seats are thus fixed & enclosed, & not moveable. The Hall seats are different.)

Harrow School Room has two rows of scholars on the outside of two sides, higher than the floor, and two rows of seats on the floor, the scholars facing the two outside rows & having their backs towards the middle of the room. A teacher at one end & on each side. There is nothing before them (the scholars) to hold a book, or to lean upon. - they sit upright on their seats.

Rugby School. Scholars smaller. They all sit on benches on the floor, which seem to be moveable. Nothing to rest on before or behind, except some next to walls.

- * Christ's Hospital Hall for eating, &c. There are long Tables with long seats each side on the two sides, & in middle of the Hall.

The Grammar School Room presents four rows of boys each side, rising one above the other, each row with a pretty broad long board or table before them for books, &c.

The writing School is somewhat similar but the rows of boys are nearly on a level.

History of these Schools & Winchester School published in London 1816.

Winchester School has a Desk before each scholar

"The enormities of alicentious & profligate life were too often the principal, if not the sole, reasons for the erection of religious houses & forming collegiate societies. Many of these foundations may be said to have been laid in rapine, in sacrilege & in blood."

Ackermann's History of Colleges & Schools in Eng. 1816

- * H. T. Tuckerman visited this School about 1751, or 52 and names many who had been Students there. The boys still wear blue coats. There was grace after meat.

Lord Byron sat on "forms" at Harrow. He says in a letter M. 15. 129. to Col Wilhelms, who bought Newstead, Nov 18. 1818, that they were school-fellows at Harrow, & had sat together in the fourth, fifth & sixth forms at Harrow. At least he means this, & being boys they sat on the same forms.

381 Threshing.

Cowper in *Sofa* saw threshers in the open air, threshing with flails.

"Thump after thump resounds the constant flail,
That seems to swing uncertain, and yet falls
Full on the destined ear. Wide flies the chaff," &c.

Ed. Inc.
I. 221

I. 250

I. 254

Threshing or "separating corn from the straw, is a work which husbandmen of all ages have considered as the most arduous connected with their profession." Threshing machines were common in England in 1809. The first efficient one was made 1786. Attempts were made 30 yds. before. The flail was used exclusively before, & much after, 1786. Threshing was always unpopular work, men avoided threshing when they could find other work. Flail threshing had $\frac{1}{25}$ the part, or one bushel in 25. [Cor. in M. 18. p. 56]

Ms. 1. 420
Cms 9. 344
Ms. 8. 320
Ms. 2. 259

Stephen Duck's Poems.

2^d Edition, London 1737 - with some account of the author by J. Spence, Prof. of Poetry in Univ. of Oxford
The first edition is dedicated to the Queen, with much praise. No dates

"The Queens bounty to the Thresher" calls, ~~out~~ another person 1730 - perhaps the first edition was published about 1730 - He was a poor laboring boy, but could read & write; afterwards had a wife and labored at Oays works, &c. but read & learned all he could: Delighted in Milton Paradise Lost, &c., The Spectator, &c.

Ms. 2. 210c
opposite page.

One Poem is the Threshers Labor. He describes the two Threshers with flail in hand, front to front. He calls one part of the flail, the loose, moving part Threshall. (I think)
"From the strong Planks our crested staves rebound, And echoing barns return the rattling sound."
The flails go alternately - "down one, up one, so well they keep the time."

The sweat trickles down the face. There was no intermission; "The sleeping threshall does itself betray" - if the noise ceased, the master knew they were idle. They could not talk, could not hear birds sing, no pleasant sights.

ms. 15. 117
18. 100

When they threshed barley peas, the sweat & dust made them look like Ethiopians; they scared their wives, & the infants thought the bugbear had come.

Mowing is also brought in - they go with scythes on their right shoulders, & carry whetstones, scrips & beer. Then, they search out a shady tree, & eat & drink & then mow again - go home tired, and have a sup from the pot, & bacon. Next day prattling females come to make hay - "armed with rake & prong" - tongues nimble. He describes three talking females - Next day Cocks appear in equal rows.

p. 402

Ms. 2. 277

Harvest then comes - he calls the scythe, "well-whet steel" - they find some thistles, some corn blown down; master always finds fault with them. After a while waggons & bells & whips are heard and the grain is carted, & harvest done. The master invite all to a feast - There is a plentiful table & "jugs of mummery ale", but the next morning they go to hard labor again.

He says more in his Poem of the Queen & Royal family - has near 30 poems - most are short. Book has 3 1/2 pages.

Ninth Edition 1733. noticed in London Magazine. (Stephen Duck, the famous Threshing Poet, was married to a girl Sarah Bond of the same name, 1732. He made a Poem on Sept. 20, 1733.)
Subjects, written by Stephen Duck. The 9th edition several new poems added.

Dr Plot's Staffordshire

M. 18.314
M. 16.321 in — mentions several of these — as three knocks, the noise of a drum, noise of bees, &c. being heard in some families before every death.

He mentions a Flying Glow-worm, of which several have been seen in Staffordshire, though uncommon. John Ray first noticed one in England & thought it the male of the female unwinged ones.

M. 12.227. Toads have been frequently found within the middle of solid blocks of stone, without any perceivable rift or cleft, or passage for themselves or air. "A thing frequent in Staffordshire." He gives particularly several — says Toads were so found &c. &c. before. Toads have been found in England in the middle of large trees, which were firmly solid around them.

An Oak Table in Dudley Castle Hall all of one plank, is 25 yards & 3 inches long, and is two feet 10 inches in width the whole length.

Narrow trees are not uncommon. The people thinking the swelling in their cattle are caused by the bite of field mice (Harolishrew or Mus mus) they catch one or more mice, bore a hole to the centre of a tree, put in the mice & drive a peg of the same wood. Cattle & hounds, being whistled by the boughs of this tree, presently recover, they say. Some go 8 or 10 miles to get such a remedy.

Apple Tree. He mentions one that spread 17 or 18 yards from boughs end to boughs end, or about 54 yards in circumference. Has borne 50 strikes of apples in a year.

[Dr Plot mentions events that took place in 1685 — must have written in that year or later. (said to be 1686. Con. 10. 52. He died 1696. — born 1644.)

Dr Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire, 383
(~~described~~ about 1685.) King James II was King and is so
called in the work.

Fences. They had y^e pickset hedges; & turf wall
windows of some ancient houses of nobility
are various, not two alike scarcely. Some
other things were not uncommon

Wolverhampton is famous for making locks
for doors.

Walsall makes Spurs, Bridles, Stirrups, &c.
Spurs have swan necks, feather necks, rough necks
& stout short or sned to necks.

Stirrups have a buckle, chape, tongue & roll.

Rowels have 5, 6, 7 & 8. & painted rowels.

Bridles, variety of snaffles, & bits, & to them
belong curb, watering chain, bolts & rings.

Stirrups of various names—some or a narrow some wide bottoms

Saddles. The iron work, our sivers, lears, plates,
& various buckles, black & hackney saddles,
as setts, black or oiled buckles, sagging b.
crupper b. heart plate b. sunagle b.

Buckles of all other kind are made at Walsall
as sheet & girth buckles, round, square, oval
or cut buckles;—also buckles for the bridles

Castings. They cast, iron, copper & brass, pots
of all sorts; they use much tin, to give a better
lustre to their wares, & keep them from rusting.

Yew Trees—some were cut into curious shapes
for ornament—rounds or stories one above another,
some externally like the spire of a steeple,
8 or 9 yards high

A shuffle board 81 feet 1 inch long—mentioned—made of
200 pieces, yet so jointed & glued as to be smooth.

Que King Stool for coming Scolds, They have^{not},
but at Newcastle & Walsall a more effectual
instrument. This quite bridges & stops the speech
but on the stool the tongue can play between covers
deep. A collar comes round the neck, with
a semicircle coming over the head made so as to let
through the nose. A plate of iron in the mouth
which keeps down the tongue—fastened by a padlock
behind, & he led round the town by an officer to
Lushame—all by order of a magistrate

Great stories about aged men & women having children,
about marks caused by womens longings & frights,
births of monsters

Plot says the custom of the lords of the manors having
the privilege of the first nights lodging with their
tenants brides, obtained in England, Scotland & Ireland.

Some families have their eldest son of the same
name for many generations—

He tells as many strange stories as Cotton Mather & seems
about as credulous. It is full of strange monstrosities.

Plot's "Natural History of Staffordshire,"
printed in Reign of James II. (1686).

Clays.
p. 79.

Pipeclay is in Staffordshire & Pipes are made.
Potters Clay for common Wares, are in many
places, which he mentions, & several kinds.
Vessels are made at Wednesbury, which they paint with
Slip, made of reddish earth gotten at Tipton.
The greatest Pottery is at Burslem, near Newcastle
under Lyme, where many sorts of clay are dug about
the town - as
1 Bottle clay - whitish streaked with yellow
2 Hard pie clay - a duller whitish, interspersed with dark yellow.
They make black wares of this, being mixed with
3 Red blending clay, of a dirty red color.
4 White clay so called though blueish, is used to make
yellow colored ware. yellow is the lightest color
they make any ware of.

Three kinds of clay they call slips, or Orange slips,
which gives the ware an orange color; White slip
makes the ware yellow; Red slip gives wares
a blackish color. These slips are mixed with
water & made thin, & will run through a quill,
and is the substance where with they paint
their ware. It will not work on the wheel, must
have no sand in it.

Pottery
p. 79

The Clays make hollow & flat ware - some have
ears & handles. These vessels they slip or paint
with one or more slips; & then lead them
with lead ore called Sometum, beaten to dust
sifted & strewn upon them which gives them gloss
but not color, the colors being given by the
slips, except the mottly color which is made
by blending lead & manganese. They so smelt
Calcine their lead into powder, which they sift &
strew upon the vessels, which gives a high gloss.
They are then baked in an Oven 6 feet by 8.
He describes the process. They are burnt or baked
24 hours, & are done in 10 hours more - They
are then for sale, and are sold chiefly to
poor crate-men who carry them at their
backs all over the country. Hollow ware
is reckoned by the dozen, i.e. quarts. 3 gallon
bottles make a dozen. Flat wares are reckoned
by pieces & dozens. but according to breadths, but
according to contents.

Orange Slip makes the ground work, & white & red
slips, the paint.
This Dr. Plot is the same that wrote History of Oxfordshire.

Dr Robert Plot's Superstition

m. 2. 208c
m. 18. 314

He was "doctoryng laws of the University of Oxford." His subscribers to History of Staffordshire were of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy & educated men. He wished subscribers names to be returned to his chamber at University College, Oxford by month. 1680 [1681] yet it was presented to James II, must have been printed in 1685 or after. Much praised by some of Oxford Scholars.

His account of Fairy Rings in the grass - had found one 40 yds in diameter some only 2 yards - The rings generally from one to three feet diameter. Some are only parts of circles, not a whole one. He says "Now that wizards & witches have sometimes their field conventicles & that they dance in such rings, we have ample testimony from divers good authors, some of them judges, who received it in confession from the criminals themselves condemned by them all agreeing (if to be believed) that their dances were always circular." He brings various testimonies to prove this. Mentions Remigius who was judge in Corrain & the best skilled in these matters of any the world has known ("having had the examination, confessions & condemnations of 900 wizards & witches in 15 years time.") Other testimonies adduced.

m. 12. 221

m. 12. 382

"The Devils as they are best pleased with the sacrifices of young children (which are frequently offered by midnight witches in some countries their flesh being the chief ingredient wherewith they make the ventriment indispensably necessary for their transperlation to their field conventicles) so it seems they delight themselves chiefly in the assumption of their shape of children of both sexes, as we are credibly informed by sober authors."

He says then witches & devils to be the cause of some of these rings, but assigns other causes for some kinds of rings. Thinks lightning causes many

m. 18. 139.

He believes wheat changes into rye in some land & rye into wheat - has various authorities "of unquestionable credit"

p. 73

Grain in Staffordshire was kept from birds, when just sown by soaking in lime & soot. & in the ear, he found seed hemp protected by eggshells hung upon the stalks.

Oxen & Horses used to plough with - oxen in pairs, and horses in strings.

m. 18. 140
m. 18. 139

They reap wheat &c. by 2, put 9 sheaves together on but ends & cover them with 3 sheaves. Barley they mow with scythe & cadar in some parts; in others reap it with hooks. Oats as barley. Peas & beans are reaped with hooks.

They have "Waynes, Carts & Waggon". They have Turnbrelles and Cart ladders or Triples.

Meadows & Grass Grounds in Staffordshire are generally made fertile by the land floods, & by sheeps dung washed down from the hills. Morses destroyed by ashes. Wet lands are drained.

356
m. 16
349

Funeral of the Duke of Earl of Northumberland
who was murdered April 28. 1489. His body was
interred in Beverley Minster. According to the
custom of the times, the nobility & gentry of every rank
were feasted at the expense of the family; and 13,340
poor persons who attended, received a funeral dole
of 2 pence. — A part of the funeral expenses
which are given amounted to £1037. 6. 8. equal
to 10,000 £ of our money (says the Historian of Beverley)
The "calvinge, fencing & covering of the corse"
with the web of lead & cost cost £13. 6. 8.
Wax for the hearse 26. 13. 4. Timber & painting the hearse 5. 0. 0
400 torches @ 2/8 ea. £53. 6. 8. Stand and 4 £. Bannet 3. 6. 8
12 banners of Sarcenet @ 10/ ea; 100 pensells of Sarcenet @ 1/ ea
60 Scotch lions of Buckram @ 1/ for chains, hearse & church.
40 poor men for bearing torches on horseback 1 day, 18 miles @ 2/ ea
100 men on foot @ 2 pence a day; from Lakinfield to Beverley
1 day & at Beverley 1 day at the funeral. 6 churches @ 13/4 ea
whose suffrages met the corse: 20 vicars from London to order
the burial, &c @ 10 £ ea. Due to the church where body rests
20 £. 12 gowns for lords (3 yds ea @ 10/ yd) 1 £. 20 gowns
for gentlewomen (3 yds ea @ 5/ yd) 1 £. 14 gowns with hair
for lords & knights (5 yds ea @ 10/ yd) 60 £. 60 gowns with
tippets for squires & gentlemen (4 yds ea @ 6/8) 80 £.
200 gowns for yeomen & head for (3 yds ea @ 3/4) 120 £ (error)
160 gowns of coarse black for poor folk for torchbearers (3 yds ea @ 2/ yd)
400 yds coarse black for hanging the church & chapel 42. 0. 0 (error)
500 priests at the burial @ 1/ each [at 2/ yd — 40 £]
1000 clerks " " @ 1/2 each. 16. 13. 4
1000 gowns for groom & gentlemen, servants @ 10/ 50 £
Dole to 13,340 poor people at 2 pence ea. 123. 6. 8
Costs of meet, drink, horse meat, going & coming, viz
1 day from Wresit to Lakinfield, 18 miles; 1 day from
Lakinfield to Beverley, & one day at Beverley for the
burial; & one day returning from Beverley to Wresit 18 miles.

[This is an estimate of what would be or was, rather than
an exact account of actual expenses. But the writer
assumes that it is all right.]

History of Beverley by Rev. Geo. Oliver, 1829

Bull baiting continued in Beverley until a recent
period. men chosen to important offices, presented a bull
to be baited for the amusement of the populace, or players &
Mr. P.S. abolished 1820, a M.P. refusing to comply with the cruel
custom.
Cock fighting. This barbarous diversion continued until recently.
with great avidity formerly. Mr. Oliver talks well in
regard to such sports.
The cueing stool was anciently used at B. for colds, in many
cases. — machine finally removed about 1750.

Ms. 2. 285
 Ms. 3. 301

Indian Books.

A sort of Confession of Faith in about 160 pages, 16mo.
 was printed in Boston 1699, in English & Indian.
 It seems to have been the work of Grindal Rawson:
 and was printed by Bartholomew Green & John Allen
 at "Mashawoneuk" (Boston.)
 Mr Rawson says in his Epistle Dedicatory, that he
 was desired by Mr Gov. Stoughton & Rev. Increase Matthews
 to translate into the Indian Language the Confession
 of Faith, consented unto & owned by the Elders and
 members of the churches assembled in Boston May
 12, 1680, and he had performed that work.

Eng. Marriage is to be between one man and one woman.
 Ind. Weetaneetwouk won ennik ut nashau peisak
 wosketomp kah paruk mittamwossis.

An Epistle to the Christian Indians, written
 by an English Minister - 2^d Edition was printed at
 Boston in Mashawoneuk, by B. Green. 1706.
 in Indian & English. 14 pages of each.

Indian & English Psalter & Gospel of John
 was printed at Boston 1709 - a book of some size.

Sewel says "the country about Boston was formerly a fruitful soil, that produced excellent wheat, but since this town has been stained with the blood of the Quakers, no wheat, &c. would grow to perfection within 20 miles, though the ground had been plowed & sowed several times." Yet the soil is fruitful & yields very good corn.

"Ancient people generally agree that this is a judgement from heaven & a curse on the land because of the shedding of innocent blood." He had this relation from many credible persons.

He notices the Deaths of some N.E. persecutors in such a manner that he considers them judgments for persecution, viz Gov. Endicott, Esqrs. Adderton, Rev. John Norton, Rich and Bellingham. He says Rev. John Cotton opposed persecution & was the only priest that did.

m. 1. 122. 1740. Day of Fasting & prayer by Church of Falmouth on account of the spread of Quakerism. 5 ministers present

p. 326. Quakers in Pennsylvania

325 Quakers original Dress.

53. Quakers persecuted by Gov. Andross.

Don. 8. 407 Quaker whipped at the cart-tail by the Dutch. 1659. at New St.

" " Dutch fine for entertaining a Quaker one night 50 L

Law of Mass. } allows Quakers to affirm, instead of taking
May 1743 } an oath. This liberty seems not to have been granted before. In sundry towns, Quakers held offices, without taking an oath. Their proceedings now made legal by this act.

Law of 1756 } Greatest part of inhabitants of Nantucket
(San & Senon) said to be Quakers. Difficult to impress them. When men are raised in Mass, Nantucket is to pay £13. 6. 8 for each man that belongs to her quota & the put in province tax. Quakers in other parts of the province, are to assess in same proportion, or 13. 6. 8 for each man that would belong to them, according to their numbers &c. 3 years.

Law of 1757. Quakers exempt from attending military musters & penalties incurred remitted, except cost. The tax of 13. 6. 8 to be levied.

Law of 1759. Quakers allowed to affirm as in law of 1743. But not to serve as jurors in criminal cases (may affirm in civil cases) nor bear office where oaths are required, except town officers, & not in any town office in regard to taxes for ministers & m. houses. 5 years

Charles II. 1660 set at liberty 700 Quakers who had been imprisoned under the preceding Gov. Cromwell; but he soon began to persecute them.

Servell mentions a book published in England about 1660, signed by 12 persons, showing that more than 4200 Quakers, men & women, were in prison in England, & giving the number in each county, for frequent meetings, denying to swear, &c. Many had been beaten & some put in stinking dungeons. Some prisons were so crowded that all could not sit down at once; in Cheshire 68 persons were locked up in a small room. not a few died in such jails. Sometimes they had no bread to live on - sometimes no food for several days. Their property was seized for not going to church or not paying tythes & they reduced to poverty. At London about 500 were in Prison 1662 when they suffered grievously, & some were abused & beaten before they were carried to prison.

Many instances of cruelty & barbarity. The proceedings were arbitrary & illegal - Several were beaten to death, & so died in consequence of cruelty men & women - 1662 & 1663 & 1664 Many transports; many die in prison, &c. The priests were forward in persecuting.

In 1676, it was calculated that 200 Quakers had died in prisons in England since the Restoration. One man died 1678 aged 80, who had been in prison 10 years for not paying tythes.

In 1685 the Quakers petitioned James II. & they say that above 1500 Quakers have been & are still prisoners in England, of late, men & women; & that 1383 now remained in prison; & that above 320 have died in prison since 1660 - about 400 of them since 1680. Great violence, outrageous Distresses, & great loss & spoil of estates have taken place.

An account of 1460 prisoners was given to King Maud 3. 1684/5. Many Quakers released by the King. They were favored.

Servell's History of the Quakers 2^d Edit. London 1725

Quakers & music.

The Quakers have always discountenanced music, regarding it as a "carnal diversion" unworthy of a Christian. The Progressive Quakers in Pa. have discarded this idea, but there is very little music among them.

[Cont. in M. 16. 72

A. 3. Indiana 1877

Post Office.

Staples Providence — says —
 Wm. Vailley 1691 granted letters patent to
 Thomas Neal, to erect & establish "an office
 or offices for receiving & dispatching letters
 and packets" in America for 20 years.
 The rates of postage to be settled by the Colonies
 as early as 1693. Massachusetts on the petition
 of Andrew Hammiton, Deputy of Thomas Neal,
 established rates of postage. From Boston to R. Island
 a letter was 6 pence. Thence to R. I. act on the
 subject, except one that the King's post should pass
 the ferry free of postage. Parliament regulated
 the amount of postage 1711.
 [This regulation was g. Anne. See Postage Con. M. 1. 187]

Rhode Island 1805 (from Morris's Geography p. 424)

There are few clergymen in the state except in Providence
 and Newport. In the agricultural part of the state, a
 school house or meeting house is rarely to be found;
 not a quarter part have a bible in their houses, and
 a great portion of the people are unable to read or write.
 The bulk of the inhabitants in these parts of the state are involved
 in greater ignorance perhaps than in most other parts of New-
 England. The literature of the state is confined principally
 to Newport & Providence

Nov. 2, 24, 6, c. Rhode Island Manners & Customs.

Letter from Samuel Thurber in his 81st year.
to Mr. R. Staples, written before 1843.

Nov. 12, 23

In his youth, manners were plain & dress durable, men mostly with wash leather breeches. Cloth for most purposes was made in families. Almost all laborers had leather aprons. The best dress of the opulent was of English manufacture. Some wore a cocked hat & wig, or a powdered head their hair clubbed or queued.

Women in a neighborhood visited each other in a clean checked apron, a striped loose gown, a hood over the shoulders & a sun bonnet. They dined themselves over a dish of boiled tea and a piece of bread & butter. A few who considered themselves superior, would wear a silk or calico gown with long ruffle cuffs, a lawn apron, a little roll over the head resembling a crupper to a saddle with the hair smoothly combed over it, a flat chip hat with a crown about an inch deep, all covered with thin silk, some black, some white, others red, green, &c. Young men sometimes played ball, shot at fowling, or a mark - wrestled, jumped. Assembled with young women & had a dance. As harvest time (Indian) would go miles to a husking as the farmers would generally at that time make merry. At the pigeon season there was much diversion in destroying them. They were shot about our cove; in country were mostly taken in nets & brought to market by horse loads in panniers. A man carried a pan of pigeons to Boston but said they were so plenty he could not sell nor give them away.

When young, there were few carriages but carts. Women rode on horse back when they went abroad. They brought butter, eggs, cheese &c. to market in panniers.

Furniture was very plain; mahogany but little known. Almost all wooden furniture was straight without much paint or polish. But little crockery & that coarse. Pewter & wood were the principal table furniture. Two would eat out of the same dish, & ~~old~~ drank out of some pewter quart pot or earthen mug.

m. 12. 113.

Schools in Rhode Island.

"The Annals of the Young Providence"
by Wm R Staples. Printed 1843. 670 pages. says

"Education has not always received the same degree of attention in Rhode Island as in the other New England State. The soil of Rhode Island has never been peculiarly favorable to schools or institutions of learning. Providence has manifested more interest ~~than~~ ^{than} than the other towns in the State, yet we shall find little to boast of even in her case."

The earliest reference to a school in Providence is a grant of 106 acres in May 1663, (100 upland, 6 meadows) for a school in Providence. There is no memorial of school or school master until 1684 when Wm. ~~Thurston~~ was a school teacher in Providence. He agreed to board and school a lad or young man a year for 6^l - or. 40^l in beef & pork, pork at 2^d and beef at 3^d per lb; & payment of other balance in Silver.

An old gentleman, Samuel Thumber, in a letter to the editor, says "as respects schools, they were but little thought of, previous to about the year 1770" in Providence. There were in my neighborhood, three small schools, probably a doz. scholars in each. Their books were the little Spelling book & primer. They were kept by men who received 7/6 a quarter for a scholar. There were also two or three women's schools

M. 12.325. Rhode Island manufactures

The inhabitants turned their attention to Manufactures soon after the peace of 1783. There was a company in Providence to make cotton cloth. ^{See below.} 1787. Got models of machines in Mass. over a quantity of 28 spindles & a carding machine. 1788 two Scotchmen came who knew how to use the fly shuttle, & a loom was constructed, but the spinning frame was too imperfect for use.

Samuel Slater came 1790 Jan. & before the end of the year he had started Beards, one drawing frame & 22 spindles by water. From this small beginning have arisen the cotton manufactures in this country. The first cotton thread spun by machinery in R.I. was in Providence. The first cotton thread spun by water in the U.S. was spun in North Providence.

There was a stocking loom in Providence 1790, and a calendering machine. Calicoes were printed in 1794 & 1797. Rag cloth was used from E. Indies, & wooden blocks. Supposed to be first printing in America.

^{See above & also other} Providence Cotton Factory, ^{1805.} It made yarn, jeans, ^{staples.} ^{including this sets, velvets, &c.} Nothing said about white cotton.

M. 9.270. Lonsdaley Poplars

were introduced into Providence just before 1798 & had many friends, & the malaria raged some years. It became unpopular, & but a few remain. dw.

p. 184. 195
M. 12.270

Lime in Rhode Island

In Jan 1662, Muttackelton petitioned the town for liberty to burn lime, & take stone & wood from the commons for that purpose. This is the earliest notice of lime making. In 1665, the town voted that the Lime Rock about Muttackelton's lime kiln should be common always, & no land laid out within 6 poles of the kiln on a side, nor within 60 poles the other sides or parts. The kiln was ^{at or} near a place called Scoakee quarriest. In 1666, Lime rock elsewhere was ordered to be common, but this has been disregarded - but the public have been as well if not better served than they would have been had the lime rock remained undivided.

[Limestone was in Smithfield, &c]

See above. Pictorial Description of U.S. says a Co. in Providence began 1786 to spin by hand and to make jeans, linen warp & cotton filling. Not long after a factory was constructed with 28 spindles, a carding machine, & both worked by hand. In 1788 two men from Scotland used the fly shuttle & made corduroy of linen warp & cotton filling - but no one could cut the pile or cords. Samuel Slater next came he could build & use machinery. ^{of machinery.} ^{England} for the exportation of

Almanacks [M. 2, 230. M. 4, 40. M. 1, 191. M. 11, 128.]

"An Almanacke and Prog-nostication for this yeare of Lord Jesus Christ M.D. XCIX (1599.) whiche is from the world's creation 5561. Done according to Art, by Gabriel Friend, Imprinted at London, cum privilegio Regiae majestatis.

"Divers necernarie elections concerning Physicke and Chyrurgerie." — He gives the state of the "four natural powers" (attractio, retentio, digestio & excretio) according as the moon is in different signs of the Zodiac: gives the state of the "humours" — tells in what state of the moon it is best to bleed, cath, cup, purge, anoint or plaster, &c. To do such things in some signs is very "perilous".

The time for setting, sowing, planting, grafting, felling timber, shearing sheep, gelding cattle, &c. is all to be done in certain quarters of the moon, when in certain signs.

"The Anatomie of man & how the twelve signes do governe the same", is given in the picture of a naked man with all the signs of the Zodiac around him (Ran, Cancer, Bull, &c.) and a line from each one to some part of the body — just as irritator lines

Each month has 2 pages. ^{Almanack} Every day has its Saint or something else against it & the sign that the moon is in; the time of the quarters of the moon & new & full is given & a few other things, on one first page — also the rising & setting of the Sun the 1st day & 15th day of the month. — The 2d page has Days of month & week — the rest all blank for Memorandums; some minutes appear.

The Terms of the Courts are given.

Thus far the Almanack — next follows the Prog-nostication with a title page.

M. 19, 364 His Winter begins Dec 11. Spring March 11. Summer June 12. The Harvest-quarter called the Autumn begins Sept. 13.

The members of the body governed by the 12 signes and the diseases appropriate to them are given, & the change, full & quarters of the moon for the year. Then follow some ~~other~~ ^{other} things on one page.

Then the Man's body again appears, & a page to each month, & the Saints & signs. / another Almanack for 1606. & Prog-nostication, the moon & health, the four seasons, full of nonsense & superstitions, & the Good Days & Evil Days of every month are given, about half & half.

1709, 10. &c. are similar — more delusion & imposture, at least 3/4 of them

In the Almanack, in Hist. Society's Library, the "Dog days begin" first appears in 1680. July 19, and "Dog Days end" Aug. 25, but in succeeding they begin July 19 & end Aug. 27. — and these dates continue in the London Almanacks down to 1748 — the latest here. But in 1748, they end Aug. 28.

The Boston Almanacks omitted Dog Days with other trumpery. I do not find it until 1692 when "Dog Days begin" July 19, & end Aug. 27, and this continued some years. — Ames came and took it back a day or two, not regular, Aug. 23, and in 1733 began them July 15, and ended them Aug. 23. — In 1734 the same.

In 1735, he says "Orion or the great dog star" rises with the sun which makes dog days July 14, and he begins the days July 14 and ends them Aug. 24. The same in 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739. But in 1742 he begins July 14 and ends Aug. 26. Same in 1744.

Wheten's Almanack 1753 begins July 15 & ends Aug. 23.

An Almanac of 1756 makes the Dog Days begin July 25 & end Sept. 4. This was taking out 11 days on account of the style changed 1752 — so altered from July 14 to 25, & Aug. 24 to Sept. 4. This continued some years. Afterward Ames began July 23, & ended Sept. 4, but varied, has July 24, & Sept. 3, & 5. In 1767 he begins July 25, so 1769, but ends Sept. 4.

Eder & Gill 1770 begin July 26 & end Sept. 5.

A Dublin Almanack 1764 begins July 30 and ends Sept. 7.

R. B. & Isaiah Thomas both begin July 25, & end Sept. 4. 1794 R. B. 1796 I. R. B. is same down to 1800. and after. Now the same 1802. R. B. varies, sometimes begins July 26 & ends Sept. 3. In 1808 begins July 25 & ends Sept. 5.

Low 1780 & 81 begins July 26 & ends Sept. 3. The same 1785, 1787 — A Boston Almanack 1789 has July 25 and Sept. 4. Isaiah Thomas 1790 the same. Bickerstaff 1791 has July 25 & Sept. 4. Now 1793 the same.

A Boston Almanack 1768 has July 25 & Sept. 3. A Register same 1769.

A New York Register in City 1778 begins July 29, no end.

An English Court Register 1764 begins Dogdays July 30 & ends Sept. 7.

English "Womens Almanack" 1709. begins July 19 and ends Aug. 27. or "The Ladies Oracle", especially for the use of the fair sex. — This contains many receipts for preserving, candying, conserving, &c. and what things are obtained for eating each month in the year, is "Things in season" for each month, meat, fish, vegetables, & pastry, &c.

He has Pies of partridges, of Wardens, of Eels & Pikes, of "Lambstone", of rabbits, of pigeons, of young Turkeys, of Runners, of anticokes, of pheasants, — "Potato pie" gammarpie, &c. Some Tarts.

He has pottage of capon & roots; of lambs heads with green peas, of pullitts, of geese, of green flecks, of turkeys & succory; of mutton with turneps, of wood hens &c. of Ducks.

He has abundance of Roast, Ragous, things Stewed, things fried, broiled, &c.

He praises Queen Anne ad nauseam.

Adventures "The Art of Reading, or Spelling & Reading made most easy." &c. By the author of the Almanack. J. Tippen.

Other English Almanacks for 1707 have July 19 & Aug 27 a great deal of nonsense & astrological absurdity

There is a whole volume of English Almanacks for 1707 perhaps 15. American.

Essex (Salem) Almanack	1770.	has July 25 & Sept 3
Cornish Almanack	1772	has July 25 & Sept 4
Lowes Co	1774	has July 25 & Sept 3.
Thomas & Co	1775	has July 25 & Sept 4.
Evoyes do	1777	has July 25 & Sept 4
Weatherwises Co	1782.	has July 25 & Sept 3
Sewalls Co	1783	has July 25 & Sept 3
Fleets Register	1790-	has July 25 & Sept 4

London (Partridge) 1694, has July 19 & Aug. 27
New England by J. D. 1679. has July 19 & Aug. 27 or 28 | begins of "most Months"
Boston (Bucknam) 1683 has no notice of Dogdays | begins March 1.
England by S. D. 1686 has no beginning of D.D. End Aug 28
Tullys Boston. 1696 has July 19 & Aug. 28. 1697 Same
Tullys 4 Quarters 1696. begin Dec 11. 1695. March 7. 1696
June 10. 1696 & Sept 12. — Tullys Dogdays in 1698.
1699, 1701. 1702 are July 19 to Aug 28. Tully has no Christmas.
But J. D. 1679, has "Our Saviour born Dec 25. Anno m. 3949." The
others have it not. Tully begins the year with January;
J. D. C. m. & S. D. begin with March 1.

m. 19. 364

J. W. 1681 in his Rustic Calendar
begins Dog days July 29. Says the Lesser Dog Star then rises
with the sun. — but the Greater Dog Star July 30, & Sirius 31st
Dog Days and with him Aug. 27. — all 40 days.
Mrs Porten Almanacs — 1752 begins Dog days July 14, ends Aug. 23.
do do 1755. begin July 25. end not given. 1756 begin July 25. and
do (Ames's) 1761. July 23 to Sept 3. = 1764 July 23 to Sept 5.
do do 1766 July 24 to Sept 5.

Almanacks in old times, (say 50 years ago — or say 1800)

In those days there was no Cornic, Christian, Hygienic
Phrenological, or other Almanac of this time; but a plain
simple Almanac. It was a companion of the old family
Bible "that lay on the stand", or occupied a corner of the mantle,
and had a place in the cupboard over the fireplace. In which
every other place was the bible, the Almanac was near it —
sometimes hanging by a little nail beside the fire, sometimes on
the same shelf with the bible. — The unfortunate mortal
pierced with needles from every sign of the zodiac was
pictured in it; and there were wise sayings from Poor
Richard & King Solomon, and recipes and jokes &c. The
time to sow, to reap, &c. The children used to take it down
to count the Days to Thanksgiving, Independence, &c. They
looked to see when it was full moon & new moon & when
the sun rose and set. The Almanac was frequently
consulted all through the year, & grew dirty with fingers
and smoke. As December waned, a new Almanac
was brought home, & was turned over & over, & with its new
cover, hung right over the old one. Then the Almanac
was respected. But times have changed. N.Y. Tribune. Jan. 11. 1854.

Prices of Almanacks.

- p. 190 Ames's for 1759, 1/2 sheet, was 5 coppers (3 1/3) single, 2 pence doz.
p. 190 Poor Joseph's was the same
p. 190 Ames's for 1760, larger, was 7 coppers (4 2/3) single, and 3/4 doz.
Hudley 3. 130. Ames for 1763, was 6 coppers (4) single, and "half a dollar a doz."
3. 130. do for 1764 was 7 coppers (4 2/3) single and 3/4 doz.
3. 130. do for 1770 was 6 coppers (4) single and 2/8 doz.
5. 13. West's for 1769 was 6 coppers (4) single and 2 pence doz (3/5) p. doz.
1761 Ames's for 1761 was 5 coppers single & 2/8 doz Mrs Porten.
do for 1766. was 5 coppers single & 2/8 doz — Mrs P.
J. Thomas, for 1786 was 6 pence single & 4/4 doz.

English Almanachs.

"Tox Stellarum by Francis Home Physician" has been published in
England, as a prophetic Almanac for 1800, and relies on by 2/3 of the
Almanacs published in predicting weather & events, & has been successful.

m. 18. 57

Threshing floor backside of the house, where corn is sometimes threshed, flanned & winnowed, in winter mornings. Another threshing floor in barn. Loft for straw & fodder, lodgings for servants, stable, washhouse, poultry house

Barns to lay corn in. Some use stacks, but barns are better. Stables around the barn

Houses for sheep, kine, calves & heifers

Hogsty for sows, & another room for hogs & boars

add a third room to fatten porks

p. 398

Haybarn has hay above, & in lower part wains, carts, cars, waggon, coach, harness, sleds, plows, rollers, wheels, naves, cartshoes, yokes, rakes, plowbeams & such like.

Bailiff & steward oversee everything.

m. 3. 33.

Outsides of the Bailiff. He says Columella had rather have a Bailiff that could neither read nor write of his memory be good, for he will bring his master money & not a book, & cannot easily frame a false account. The Bailiff wife must be painful, hearty, careful, honest, not too illfavoured nor too handsome; look to the kitchen & other places & keep the maids at work, & give them their allowance.

m. 3. 10

"This age of ours is quite corrupted with delicacy and daintiness & little regardeth the prudent order of our forefathers."

Servants to be taught to fear God, not to swear nor blaspheme; to be instructed in the Catechism, & to use prayer; to go to hear sermons on holydays, receive the sacraments at times appointed & not to be haunters of alehouses.

Signs of good ground - it bears bulrushes, thistles, threehand grass, danwort, brambles, black thorn; these always grow on good ground. - Leathrone and illfavoured weeds grow on poor ground. Crows & Pigeons follow the plough in good ground.

m. 12. 134

Dung. Three sorts good - 1st dung of poultry; 2^d that of men mixed with a bit of straw; 3^d that of cattle, as Cows, sheep, goats, oxen, horses; that of hogs is the worst of all, & hurtful to corn being a great breeder of weeds. Stew, fern, weeds, &c. gathered make manure when rotted; also turves. He says dung in corn land and on meadow. Use Marle, Chalk, Ashes

From Books of Husbandry

p. 346 Plowing is the chiefest point of Husbandry;
m. 7. 36 great fields are prepared with the plow & share,
m. 12. 178 small ones with the share

p. 346 Plows are various - the parts of a plow are the
m. 3. 36 tail, the shelf, the beam, the foot, the cutter,
m. 2. 225 the share, the wheels, the staff. He says "the
m. 12. 178 share cuts the way for the coulter that afterwards
turns up the furrow. [wrong]. Oxen draw more
easier by the neck than by the head & horns.
Horses are sometimes used for the plow.

Sowing. Directions about it, after much plowing.
Harrowing comes next - done by a "lettured" instrument
m. 3. 38 fully teeth drawn upon the ground. Sometimes
m. 10. 436 Raking is needful

Winter Corn sown in Autumn; Summer grain
in Spring. Grain must be sown with a full hand
but sowed with three fingers. Double sowing.

p. 350 Wheat, some is bearded or pollard. It is sown in
m. 3. 38 September, the ground being thrice ploughed & harrowed; or
some ground, only once ploughed. It flowers about the
10th June, but sooner or later as the season is.

p. 350 Rye is sown next after wheat - about the end of Sept,
or beginning of Oct. Summer rye is sown in
in February. Straw used to cover houses, &c. [m. 12. 111]

p. 350 Barley. One kind has two rows of grain; other kinds more,
m. 3. 38 there is winter & summer Barley. The former ripe
3. 29 in June. He describes the process of malting.
- that is steeping, drying on a floor, till it put
forth the eared, grinding; putting in mash & fat;
& add hops, & yeast & set it working. Cleanse it.
The "sprunging" yeast that used by brewers & bakers

Spelt (he calls it Gea) is between wheat & Barley. Sown
in Sept or Oct. flowers in June, ripe in July [Triticum Speltan,
Called German Wheat]

Farr is like wheat in some respects. Called in
France, Brance; in Spain, Escandria; by Dutch
Kerkerne. - [Farr in Latin means corn generally - but means wheat also]

p. 89 Rape. Sowed for the seeds. These make oil for the
m. 12. 273 poor man's kitchens, farts & lights, especially
in Germany, where they have not Olives. It is sown
in Aug. or Sept - sometimes in March. The former flowers
in March & continues in flower a long time. The
flower is yellow - grows 3 feet high. Stalk bushy
& full of branches, short like radish

Turnips he has under Rape - some with a tapering root,
m. 9. 143 some round, some flat. Sown in March, & in July or Aug.

Four Books of the Country Summer Seeds.

b. 350. m. 3. 38. 7/ **Oats** - best provender for horses, & food for cattle.
Pottage made of Oats. | m. 11. 103

b. 357 m. 2. 236 m. 11. 217 **Buckwheat** or Buck, was unknown to our fathers - properly **Beechwheat**, because the grain is 3 cornered. Has a bushy top, white flowers. Was brought from Russia to Germany. Used to fatten hogs; used in scarcity for bread. Sown in April, May or June

Summer Barley - sown in March & April & reaped in 3 months, sometimes 4.

m. 11. 216 m. 2. 215 11. 103 **Millet** (or **Millium** L.) having 1000 seeds in an ear as it were. The Dutch make pottage & bread of it. Also the Russians use it much for pottage &c. An acre yields 40 bushels. Has a leaf like a reed, a round seed hanging down. Some is 6 or 7 feet high

m. 11. 214 11. 215 **Panicum** or **Panicum**, so called of the little panicles wherein the seed lieth - has many leaves and a reddish bushy top full of seeds like mustard seed - Ordered as **Millet**. Ripe in 40 days after sowing. Used as millet

m. 11. 272 **Rice**. Common in Italy.

Sesamum not much used now. [See London 29. & 160 p. cultivated in Asia]

b. 350 m. 2. 229 m. 3. 38. 39 **Beans** (**Faba**). This grows without any stay. Fruit in a cod. Flowers 40 days.

Pears, one sort lies on the ground; the other climbs on sticks - both good to eat when young & tender.

b. 350 m. 3. 46 m. 2. 229 **French Beans** (**Vicia** or **Dolichum**). They are white, red & yellow & speckled; leaves like ivy leaves & clasps which clasp plants near them & run up high enough for an arbor; the pods long & grains fashioned like kidneys; must have poles. Sown with a small amount of flowers in summer. The meat is indifferent. The pods & grains are eaten together, or like sprouts.

m. 3. 58 11. 215 11. 215 **Lentils** - the least of all pulse. 3 or 4 grains in a cod. (lens) [Cicer lens]

Chickpea (**Cicer**) a bushy kind of pulse. Pods have 3 cornered seeds. [Cicer avicenna]

Vicia (**Vicia**) are good for cattle.

m. 3. 58 **Lupines** (**Lupinus**) Eaten by beasts, & men too. The leaf turneth with the sun. Grows on barren, sandy land.

Fenugreek (**Fenugreek**). Beans, cods.

m. 16. 203 **Medica** (**Medica**) nob. Lucerne, or Grand trefoil of the French. Greater higher & rounder than the fowl, but much like it. It has short cods "written like horns". Seeds shaped like a moon. May be sown in April. For cattle fodder.

m. 16. 203 **Citrus** - ~~Citrus~~ Sperry or spurry in Germany is another (not citrus)

FLAX. Much raised in Gelderland & Gellicke. Steeped
 m. 15. 117 in water after the seed is taken off. Dried & beaten
 with beetles, & combed & packed upon an iron comb.
 Below is severed. Spun upon distaff made up in
 bottoms & sent to the weaver. The web is laid out in
 the sun, sprinkled with water & made passing white.
 m. 17. 422. Not long since the women of Germany knew no
 costlier attire.

Hemp — sown with for canvas & ropes. Male & female.
 m. 15. 117 Is sown in water like flax, dried & broken in the brake
 & then combed & packed. The stalks or stalks sown
 to kindle fires or heat ovens.

Wood, and by elms. They cut the stalk & grind it
 m. 2. 214. c. green in a mill, like apple mills. Press out all
 the juice, &c. Raised in Gelderland &c.

Harvest. Grain to be cut a little before it is ripe or quite
 hard. Rape seed to be first gathered. Buckwheat
 maybe sown after — next harvest is Winter Barley
 & Hemp harvest

m. 18 138 Rye is to be mowed in June or July. & next Wheat
 Wheat seed scatters worse than rye, if left too long
 Peas, Beans & Pars & Lentils are harvested after wheat
 Wheat & Rye ~~and~~ Grain with a stony stalk
 is reaped with a sickle.

m. 18. 138 "In some places, they use a greater scythe with
 a long swath and fenced with a crooked frame of
 sticks, where with with both their hands, they cut down
 the corn & lay it in swathes as they do grass when
 they mow it, & with that they mow the higher sort of corn."
 Barley & Oats is made up in Coppers & ricks.
 and Wheat & Rye in barns, hovels or stacks; & in
 m. 18. 56 winter is fed out with beasts, or threshed out with flail
 and cleaned with fans.

m. 12. 168 In Holland, they have few barns that are close;
 but all hovels or stacks with hanging roofs open ports
 which may be raised or lowered with pins & winches

Pastures & Meadows. I keep all kinds of catt to separate.
 I have a pasture for catt to fatten; for horses; mares & colts;
 yearlings and two yearlings. Sucklings near the house.
 We change this same land from pasture to meadow & meadow
 to pasture, where it is rich & dry. It is good to plough
 land ~~sown~~ with moss, & sow grain. Some
 m. 16. 203 do cast hay seed gathered from the hayloft at the
 racks over the ground before they harrow it. He used
 to dung on grass ground.

Grass is mowed with large scythes which require both hands, as oats & barley are mowed. The scythes are sharpened with whetstones or instruments of wood dressed with sand. — If hay is carried in too green it becomes overheated & falleth on fire.

Grass is commonly mowed twice a year, in May or June and again after harvest

Enclosures of Gardens. Some enclose with earth; others of lime & stones; others of stones laid upon ~~one another~~ in heaps; & a ditch with water around them. The quick set hedges of young thorns is one of the best fences.

Gardens. Beds to be 12 feet by 6 made high enough to be dry. To be dug & dunged. The Flowers should be by themselves, the Physic Herbs by themselves and the Pot herbs by themselves

The Moon. Some think you must regard the moon in sowing seeds. (Does not give his own opinion)

Pot Herbs &c

Asparagus. Directions how to cultivate it. It makes a good sallit, being sodden till tender. They use on them vinegar, oil, pepper, & salt. My friend Tom Pratt perswades them & eats them with beaten vinegar & pepper.

Rule. "It cannot abide the presence of an unclean worm". It is sowed with blessing as cummin.

Lettuce. Causes Sleep. Alets lechery, &c. Eaten raw & boiled

Enelive (Intuleus) — Coleworts or Cabbage

Spinage. Sorrel. Cummin. Coriander

Smallage. Parsley. Fennel. Dill, Chervil,

Beets — two sorts, white & black

Garden Greens (seems a starturion)

Garden Poppy. Mustard seed, white & black

Radish. Rapes (include turnips, & rare turnips)

Rapes, Raised for oil. — Rapes or Ravet

Parsnips; Red & yellow Carrots. Leeks.

Onions, red & white. Not subject to the force of the moon

Garlick & Malloes. Parslane, Buglos

Strawberries, Raspes, Liquorice, Ribes (goose berries or

Hops. Cucumbers (he means pumpkins & melons, ^{Cucuracits} some almost as big as a bushel.

Spurds. There is much. Fruits shaped like a pear & large. The bend round makes bottles, calabashes, &c. the may include Squashes.

Cortichecke. Saffron. Rosemary. Sage. Mint, Dymyornell

Hypoc, Savery, Basil, Illayorum, Tyme

Four Books of Husbandry

Laurel, growth in borders about beds. Is antitoxic
for sweet waters

Flower Gentile (*Amarantus*) has beauty but no flavor
Flowers retain their colors after they are dead.

Laurel Cotton. Myrtle. Geliflowers very beautiful

Geliflowers. "The gardeners in the end of summer take
the roots, & set them in pans, pots or peels, & when
frost comes, carry them into their sellers, in fair
warm days, bring them out again, & suffer the rain
to fall upon them now & then. In such vaults or
sellers, they often flower all winter.

Rosemary, in cold countries, in the winter, is set
in sellers and hot houses & is brought again in the
spring into the garden.

Roses. Some have only 5 leaves [petals], others have 100.
Some are Musk Roses. He sets branches in the ground.
Also plants seeds. Tells how to make double flowers

Lilies — in *Fleur de lis*, in French, he says
Violets, many kinds & colors

Medicines
Nature hath appointed remedies for all diseases
but the craft of men, for gain, hath devised apothec-
ary's shops, in which a man's life is to be sold & bought,
where for a little "byle", they fetch their medicines
from Jerusalem & Turkey, while in the mean time
every man hath the right remedies in his own garden.
If men would make their gardens, their physicians,
the physicians craft would soon decay.

Perfoot or *(Veratrum, Latin)* white & black. The
Settewort black flowers about Christmas. (Hellebore)
Angelica, Elecampane, Wormwood
Savine (*Sabina*) leaves like Juniper always green

Garden Vermin — are

Caterpillars, Snails, Moles, Mice, Gnat,
and Ants — mice are poisoned.

Orchards. He has long directions.

Trees to stand four square like the chequer or
chessboard, or diamond wise like glass windows

Planting. Grafting, moon to be observed Pliny says.

3 kinds of grafting, viz. betwixt the bark & wood, in the stock &
inoculation or imbedding, other manners.

Vines & Vineyards. The Olive

Four Books of Husbandry

Apples.—sorts scarcely to be numbed. Our chief apples as to price are the Pippen, Romet, the "Pomeroyal", Marlgold, & others.—manner of grafting, & various other trees apples may be grafted on. Trees to be 30 or 40 feet asunder and gathered after the 14th Sept. when the moon is 17 days old, in afternoon. Better to pull than to shake them. Keep them in lofts, vaults or cold places.

p. 402 "
M. 12. 361.
16. 285

Laid upon them, chafformats, & under the Greening. Of Apples with certain mills, for purpose, they make a drink called Cider, and a smaller drink beside, with water & the refuse of the apples strained, good for the poor laborer. Vinegar they make of (only and sour apples) they lie in a heap 30 days, then are put in a pipe or tun with water, & stand 30 days, & vinegar is taken out.

p. 84.

P. 100, stand next, various rules & directions.

Quince. Medlar, Pomegranate, Oranges, and Lemons, or yellow & green citrons.

Mulberry. Cornel Tree. Ziziphus, Italian Filberts Berry (Laurus).

Almond, Walnut, Hazelnut, Filbert, Chestnut.

Cherry—early raised from stones, may be grafted on wild cherry. many kinds; red, black & other hues.

Plum. Peach & Apricots, Date.

Woods.

The Oak, Beech, Chestnut, Wild oak

Mast. The best is Oak mast, next Beech mast, and Chestnut mast, all good for fattening cattle, especially hogs [Cattle including all domestic animals]

Elm, Pine, Fir, Pitch tree, Alder, Poplar white & black Willows & Osiers to make baskets, chairs, hampers and other country stuff.

Trees to be felled in certain states of the moon, for timber, shingles, &c. Pliny quoted.

Coppice woods are divided into several parts & one part felled yearly while others are growing.

The Fir is used for great timber, as house pillars & ship masts, for great gates, door posts, &c. Oak much used for timber.

Mast holm is used—The Larch is used for boards, some.

Ash much used for many things; Beech cut into boards & used for casks, boxes, coffers &c. Beech bark formerly used for fruit vends, crickets, &c. Plane Tree—just brought to Italy. Elder Tree Juniper, & cedar. Cypress, Pine, wild olive, Holm or Holly

Four Books of Husbandry

Uses of Trees.

Fir, Pine, Cedar for ships, lighters, &c.

Oak used for ships chiefly by French & Germans.
and also for building houses

Cedar & Cypress for building houses, & for inside the
Fir, Poplar & Ash & Elm.

Pipes for water made of Alder, Pine & Pitch tree.

Most enduring timber, Olive, Oak, wild oak, mastholm
Birch is used.

m. 16. 157 Shingles to cover houses are made of Oak, Beech &
sachas bear mast, such as yed Rozin
as Pine & Pitch tree

Cepts. Tankards & such like are made of Oak & Pitch Tree

Wainscot & thin boards, from Ferre Tree, Teulmth,
maple, Box, Date, mastholm, &c.

m. 13. 514 Tables, to beautify them are used, Maple, Ash
Walnut & sometimes Cherry & Pear,
but the most precious are Cypress & Cedar

The Walnut is used for both Seelings & Tables

The Maple has a fair & has ant grain
resembling a peacocks Tail, & makes
gorgeous tables & other fine work.

Axle trees, ^{wheels and} spokes of wheels, Carsts, Waynes, &c.
are used, Oak, maple, Beech —

Trunks, Pokes, Wagons made of same of Ash & mastholm

Pullies, Wimbles, Sheaths, Mallets, ^{Beech} are made of
wild Olive, Box, mastholm, medlar eld, Ash
maple, Bramble, Walnut

Handles or "Steelers" of husbandman's tools are made
of box, & others.

Oaks are made of oak & wild oak, also of the
Pine & Ferre Tree

m. 15 85 Cork Tree has the thickest bark of any
Of this are made Pantoffels & slippers and
floats for fishing nets & angles

Rozin & Pitch, come from Fir & Pitch trees.

m. 18. 133 Fruit for man & for hogs & other Cattle, from
the Oak, Beech, chestnut, medlar, Pine.

Galls grow on oaks

m. 12. 92 The Tar tree is a kind of Pine, is full of saps
(See of tar, &c) is good for fire and light, "whose
boards we use to burn instead of candles"

Bredlum is made of Ferre Tree, mastholm, & chestnut

[Ferre Tree is wrong. Begins with a C. & Ferre Tree.
Varnishes from some trees.]

Four Books of Husbandry

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Cattle.

m. 16.45 { His great Cattle are horses, Cows, &c.
His lesser Cattle are sheep, goats, swine

3.110. Horses. Hedges must about this "noblest, goodliest" animal
m. 11.91. The best colors are Roan, White, fawn, bay,
sorel, dun, dapple gray, ashy white,
flea bitten, milk white, black, iron gray,
The bay is preferred - the better of a star in forehead and
one foot a little white. - Aforetime were most
esteemed, the dapple gray, flea bitten, mouse dunn,
grisel, next iron gray, bright sorel, and
brown bay - yellowish & skinned or pied horses
are disliked. The black horse is not liked unless
he have a white star or streak in his forehead
or white upon his foot - Stallions 96 to many
at 3 years old & still 20 years old. 20 mares are
enough for one Stallion - this to be in Spring.
Mules are obtained from the cross & mare

Cows will eat Thistle, Preen, stalks, chaff, and will
endure blows, labor, hunger, & is useful to carry
burdens & to draw the cart.

m. 16.43 Bullocks (includes he & she animals) - used for draught, for milk
and for eating or beef. The country people say, "old kine
more milk; young hens, more eggs" - "In some places
they have common bulls and common boars."
Piscaries & medicines

m. 18.101 Buffaloes (buffes) are common in Italy. (cheese made of milk)

m. 16.47 Sheep - sundry breeds. Lambs to be fed with "Clover"
m. 3.12 and sweet grass. The best grass for sheep groweth
on fallows, or land turned up with the plow. Sheep
shearing is about the 10th of June, when they shear but once
a year. Wash them before shearing. If you clip the skin,
put on tar. The Shepherds use tar.

m. 16.47 Goats yield flesh, milk, cheese, skins, hair. The hair makes
ropes & packs & things belonging to seamen m. 18.166

m. 18.98 Butter. The milk is put in bowls or broad earthen pans - the
cream is taken off & put in a deep round vessel, where
it is beaten & mixed, till the butter separates.

m. 18.100 Cheese is made of milk. A little rennet is put in a vessel
of milk, commonly calves rennet, & it cometh to a curd
& is put in forms or fats & pressed; the whey is all
pressed out. The cheeses are laid on hardy or smooth tables
& afterwards pressed again. - The best cheese in England
is Cheshire & Shropshire; then Banbury, next Suffolk & Essex
"Welsh" are made of whey

Four Books of Husbandry.

p. 411 Swine, No beast makes more dainty dishes
 m. 3. p. 3. They love the fruit of oaks, beech, mastholme,
 hazels, crabtrees, plum & cherry trees, and
 apples. They dig up worms, wallow in mire,
 tumble in puddles of water — hunt after roots,
 especially fern roots, & the roots of bellrushes, rushes
 & sedges, & love good grass. When food fails abroad
 you must feed them with acorns, beans, peas
 and tares, & even barley. — Swine have their flesh
 m. 16. 33 infected with little grains as big as peas, which we
 m. 3. 3. call squeasles.

Bacon is the great support of the husbandmans kitchen
 m. 16 112 Swine may be fattened with barley, Oats, or other grain
 or pulse, but mast is the best, & acorns the best mast.
 Swine may be put to fattening at 2 or 3 years old. Bacon
 must be well salted & dried. — The hair & may be
 taken off with hot water, or singed off with burning straw & sticks,
 then hang him up by the heels, & pluck out his bowels,
 then lay him on a table & cut off the head, the gammons
 & flitches, powder them with salt; then put it in
 the powdering tub, putting salt under it. Some
 do not put it in the tub at all, but dry it in
 the air, & then smoke it.

Shepherds are necessary. In our country one shep-
 m. 16. 42 herd answers for 100 or 200 sheep, & sometimes 300.
 One swineherd will keep 20 or 30 hogs or more; and
 the like for bullocks & kine. Horses are commonly
 kept in stables or pastures.

m. 14 225 Dogs are useful to the Shepherd & for other purposes.
 Blandog keepeth the house — (a sort of mastiff).
 He notions mad dogs.

m. 16 40 Cats are needed to kill rats & mice —
 Rats & mice are destroyed with traps, ^[poison] & weasels.

Poultry.

m. 14 322 Cock & Hen. Color of hens, dun, red, yellow
 & black are good. White ones not so good. Those
 with 5 clucks are the best. Good Cock described
 Hens begin to lay in January (at the part. or February)
 in the colder countries.

p. 441
M. 2. 274
m. 18. 259.

Geese, we keep about our houses in the country. They may be pulled twice in a year, in the Spring & fall of the leaf. — They are kept in enclosures, pens, lakes & moorish common. They are hurtful to corn ground, meadows & pastures. Their dung is most hurtful. The meat & eggs are eaten. Manner of fattening.

June 11. 98

m. 3. 5 Ducks — to be managed much as geese

m. 3. 5 Peacocks — are more for pleasure than profit. The flesh & eggs are good

m. 3. 5 Turkey Cocks. We did not have this poultry till 1530, not known to old writers.

m. 3. 5 Pigeons — Dovehouses made for them, &c

m. 3. 5 Pheasants. Seldom kept by country people

Turtle Dove — Thrushes & Black birds are kept in Grooms

m. 3. 5 Quails are kept by some m. 3. 5

m. 3. 5 Swans — many in Lincolnshire.

Fishponds

m. 15. 125 Bees. He says much of them — tells how to hunt bees, but his object is to take them home, not the honey. They delight in Buckwheat flowers. Hives are round, & square; some are made of lantern-horn or glass. Rinds of trees make the best hives; next best are made of straw & bents.

(m. 9. 341.

Nets

[m. 14. 103.

p. 346

J. W. in Systema Agriculturae, mentions several kind of nets to catch fowls — one is "in the form of a Scoop net used to take fish". See Calver.

Fish Nets — The most useful nets in great waters are trammel nets & seines. (He does not describe them — "Casting nets" are thrown over fish.

Shave net or poke net, is a net open before about 5 feet & ending backwards in a long & narrow cod. A

Semicircular rod forms the fore part of the net like a bow & bowstring & the string fastened to ends of bow is straight, & a stake or handle is fixed at the waist the bow down to the string that lies on the bottom. Fish run or are driven into this net.

[Seems like a Scoop net.] Fishpots are made of Osier with bay within, & fish cannot get out. often used for Eels. — Weirs are used

Clinging — is done with Rods, Lines of Hair best, Hooks, Flotes of quills or cork, lead plummet. Baits of many kind — garden worms, flies, minnows, artificial fly, plaster, grubs, other worms, woodlice.

of 347.

At 29. 347.

Com. 9. 341

m. 12. 195

m. 1. 303.

M. 2. 2960

M. 3. p. 6.

Com. 9. 341.

M. 3. p. 6.

Com. 9. 341.

M. 3. 8.

Gervase Markham's works are in the Library of Hist. Society, Boston. The Volume contains.

- 1st. His Treatise on Beasts, Fowls, & Bees & Fische;
m. 3. p. 1 5th Edition, London 1631. 188 pages, small quarto.
- 2 Country Contentments, or Recreations, as Hunting
m. 3. p. 7 Hawking, Angling, Cockfighting, & various sports.
4th Edition London 1631. 118 pages.
3. English Housewife; & her Skill in Physic, Surgery, ...
m. 3. p. 10 Cookery, Distilling, & cloth making, mending, Brewing, &c
London 1631. Edition not given. 252 pages.
4. Enriching the Wealds of Kent & Sussex. 1631. 24 pages
m. 3. p. 33.
5. Farewell to Husbandry. London 1631. Edition not given. 158 pages
m. 3. p. 45.
6. Orchard & Garden, Enlarged by Wm Lawson. London 1631
m. 3. p. 49 Edition not given. Pages 134.

The whole Volume printed 1631—

All pages $188 + 118 + 252 + 24 + 158 + 134$ make 874 pages.

Yet the book has no more in it than I found in the Worcester Antiquarian Library, but is in larger letters & in better style. "The English Husbandman" at Worcester is not in this Volume.

p. 407 / Horses. His "best colors" are Brown Bay; Dapple-gray;
m. 3. p. 1 Swan, Bright bay; Black with a near white
p. 407 / 2. 272 foot behind, white far foot before, white rache & star.

Ambling. He gives directions how to make a horse
m. 3. p. 1 amble — by tramelling, that is by fastening well
m. 12. p. 200, quilts with cotton to each of his four legs under
the kneecaps, & spavin joints behind; a strap & buckle
to each of these 4 places; then a rope from
his near fore leg & near hinder leg; and a
rope from his far fore leg to his far hinder leg.
Thus trammelled, the horse ambles, & it becomes
a habit by degrees.

m. 3. p. 2 Breeds of Oxen, cows, &c.

cf. Hist. 2. 272

m. 16 / Those bred in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire and
p. 45 / Staffordshire are some of the best, though generally all
black; they have large white horns with black tips, & their
bodies are big of a stately shape.

Lincolnshire breed are also some of the best, but are for the
most part bred having more white than other colors
& their horns little & crooked; bodies tall, long & large; good for labor.

Somersetshire & Gloucestershire breeds are also
some of the best; are generally of a blood red color & shapes
like those in Lincolnshire & fit for labor & draught;

[These seem to be called Devonshire breed by others. "The writer in London
has it with Devon & Somerset" as the same or nearly so.

m. 3. p. 2.
m. 16. 152. **Sheep.** The best time of shearing is from June to August.
Part prescribed for many things about sheep.
Grass good for sheep has growing in it much
mellish, clover, self heal, cinquefoil, broom
pimpernel & white hennep.

m. 3. p. 3.
m. 16. 47. **Goats** "delight to live in mountains that be high &
craggy, & full of bushes, briars & other wood; Other
special delight is to browse upon trees."

p. 408.
m. 3. p. 3. **Swine.** The wild swine in England are the least, but
make the best bacon. Markham's marks of a
good swine - body long & large, deep sided, deep
bellied, thick thighs, short legs. The long legged
swine may appear better, but is not so good for the butcher.
Other marks, thick neck, strong & short groin, thick
chine. Color of one kind is best, as all white or
m. 16. 32. all sorrelled; the pied one the worst; the black
is tolerable, but not common.

Swine are used for the roose which is bacon; and
for the spick which is pork, souse, & puddings.
(He uses the "fall of the Leaf" for autumn)
m. 16. 33 Measles was a common disorder in swine.
m. 3. p. 3. Swine are fattened on mast by some, & the fattening
m. 16. 33 completed on peas. Others use Peas & Beans.
Dry peas & beans are said to harden the flesh

m. 3. p. 4 **Cuckoo Cock** is stately, familiar with man
& naturally inclined to live in habitable houses.
A crowing hen is unmaimed & the sign is ill

p. 409.
m. 3. p. 4 **Geese.** He that would keep them must have a pond
or stream. They are very watchful & prone to most
dangers. They must have grass, but they are ever
envious to good grass by their clucking & treading.
The color should be white or grey. Black not good.

Feathers. He says some writers advise to pluck geese
twice a year in March & August. He thinks it wrong
He would only pluck them at one cutting time, or
when you kill them. Feathers used for beds, platters
and sciverers. (He would keep geese almost
entirely for food, not for feathers.)

m. 3. p. 5 **Turkeys** have a straying nature; are negligent of their young,
& love to roost in trees & high places. They are good to provide
themselves with food

m. 3. p. 5
m. 14. 225. **Dogs** become illad. "Madness in dogs is common
and oft to be seen." It is incurable.

"Sallats" or Salads. He has chibols, chives, scallions
 m. 3. 18 radish roots, boiled carrots, skirrets & turnips served
 up simply. 2^d Lettuce, Cabbage lettuce Purslane
 & other herbs, served up with a little vinegar salad oil
 and sugar, & onions boiled & served up with vinegar oil
 & pepper. — Samphire, bean pods, Asparagus
 & Cucumbers may also be served up with vinegar
 oil & pepper. — 3^d He has Compound Salads
 Spinage boiled, chopped fine, & vinegar & sugar
 added is a boiled salad.

Pickled Sallets. He so calls Cucumbers, Samphire, Purslane
 m. 11. 122 Broome & such like. Many flowers also preserved
 in vinegar.

Many sallets are for show only.

Fricasees or Quelque Chose are dishes of many
 m. 3. 18 ingredients as flesh, fish, eggs, herbs &c. all prepared
 in a frying pan. Collops of bacon, ling, beef & young
 pork are fried with eggs. These are simple fricasees.
 Compound fricasees are Tansy, Fritters, Pommes
 and any quelque chose — There are Veal Toasts
 so called & Panperdy.

Puddings — White P. P. of hog's liver, bread P.
 m. 3. 19 Rice P. P. of calves bluzet, Blood P. These
 m. 16. 104 all have several ingredients which are "filled
 into Harms" meaning forms or bowels, &
 boiled, & some a little broiled: except the calves
 bluzet P. is put up into a calves bag, sheep's
 bag, or hog's bag, & then boiled.

Links are under head of Puddings, or Samozes.
 m. 3. 19 The materials are put into "farmers made as
 long as possible & not cut in pieces as for
 puddings" — they are divided into links & hung
 up in a chimney today, & then fried or broiled.

Boiled meats with herbs or without he calls
 m. 3. 19 Pottage — or Boiled meats & broths.

All his Pottages are made of fresh meats mingled
 with other things — herbs, fruits, spices, &c. The broths
 have in them many things, when served up without the meat.

Roasting — was done on spits & coals.
 m. 3. 20 Bastings & Dredgings for meats. Cows Udder was roasted.

Sauces for meats, fowls, &c. had in them herbs, sugar, spices &c.
 Broth, Vinegar, Vinegar, fruit, &c. The sauce was "poured on"

m. 3. 24. Broiled meats a carbonados. He mentions a Broiling
 more, different from a gridiron, & smoked coals, does not come
 to it.

Tarts ~~had~~ coffins as well as pies, but not
 "M. 3. 21" ^{U. 17. 21} deep. They had a verge round the outside
 "M. 8. 378" raised up an inch or more. They had covers
 or some had, but were shallow - as the Peppin Tart,
 Collins Tart, Cherry Tart, Rice Tart, and Tarts
 of Gooseberries, Strawberryberries, Raspberries, Bilberries, &c.
 Batten goosewater ~~sugar~~ were put on the lid; that is, it
 was awind with them, then sugar shewed on

A Florentine made of Kidney of veal, herbs, eggs, &c.
 "M. 3. 21" The paste rolled out thin, was laid in a pie water
 Dish [here dish appears, & no coffin] and the Kidney
 laid in the dish; then it was covered with another
 paste, & both parts closed at the edges by the beaten
 whites of eggs. Lid cut into pretty works.

Aprune Tart - baked in a coffin, on a paper; or
 "M. 8. 22" baked on a paper, & put in a coffin after.

Apple Tart - The materials put into a coffin, like the Prune
 tart. This & the prune tart were adorned with
 figures of beasts, birds, armor, knots, flowers &c.

Sprague Tart, & yellow Tart, both put in a coffin & adorned.

Herb Tart - herbs put into a deep Tart coffin. "Adorn
 the lid after baking," as the peppin Tart. & This
 adorning is only leetling & sugaring over the lid.

Pudding Pie - baked in a pot.

White pot made of cream, sugar, cinnamon, rosewater
 yolk of eggs, currants - & baked in a pan or pot.

"M. 3. 26." Dyeing Wool, &c

Black - with Galls & Copperas

Hair Color. with, alum, chamberlye & chimney soot.

Red - with wheat bran, alum, Madder & "Saradine lye" &c

Blue - old chamberlye, with blue Neal, Byse, or
 Indigo.

Puke Color - Galls, & Copperas - proceed different from Black

Sinder Color - put wool colored red into puke liquor

Green or Yellow - Alum used. White wool becomes yellow
 and blue wool becomes green.

Wool is oiled - a Housewife calls it "greasing it"

Rape Oil is used, goose oil, swines grease.

"M. 3. 26." Wool is spun upon great wool wheels. The
 warp should be close & harder twisted than the weft
 but our housewives generally spin both alike, but
 some experienced ones have two manners of spinning.

Markham

Woolen yarn. Some housewives wind it from the
brock [spindle?] into round clewes, for more ease
in warping; but this labor may be saved, for the yarn
may be warped from the brock as well as from the clew.

Warping. First the housewife must find out by the weight
of her wool, how many yards of cloth her web will
"arise"; if the wool be good & well spun, it will run
yard & a pound, if it be coarse, not so much. House-
wives lay the warp & weft even, & say this makes
the best cloth; the warper must number the porters
& see how many goes to a yard; look to the closeness and
filling of the sleie, and such like. After the cloth
is warped it is delivered to the weaver; & the
housewife cannot oversee the weaving, nor
the warping & filling, nor the drying thereof
by the clothworker or shearman's burl.

Reising Hemp & Flax - Observe the latter end of April
on mellow, good soil; to be covered with harrows, &c.
To be watched in the morning & towards evening: till
it come up, to keep birds & other vermin from
picking the seed out of the earth. To be weeded,
To be pulled generally in July - flax ripeneth, or is ready
to pull a little after hemp. Pull it when the seed turns brown
Spread it thin on the ground for a night & day at most
then tie it up in bales & set them upright. Some
repen hemp & flax on the ground to fit it for dressing;
but this is a bad way. The bales or bundles are gen-
erally put under water, & fastened down & remain
there three or four days. Then take it out & dry it
& carry it home, where it must be thoroughly dried.
(He says hemp is a poisonous thing to water. He says
nothing about raising the flax) the round bales
or bobs of flax containing the seed must be taken off
by ripple combs, before it is carried to the water.

Brake. Hemp & flax are broken on a brake of wood,
which beats out the dry burr or kex from the rind
which covers it. Two brakes are proper - one open and
wedge toothed, & one close & straight toothed - the first
crushes the burr, the latter beats it forth.

Swingle Tree block is made of a half inch board about
4 feet above ground, set upon a strong post or stock. A piece
of wood called the "swingle tree dagger" in the shape
of an old dagger, with a blunt edge, beats out the
burs & shivers, opening & turning it forward to end.

Swingling [now] What is beaten out is thrashed with flails, & called
swingtree hurds, & will make coarse cloth -
Once swingling is sufficient for the market or ordinary sale
But for cloth it must be swingled the 2d time; and
heckled again.

Flax after it is well heckled, handles like fine soft cotton. — It is spun upon a wheel or Rock. The wheel is the swifter way, but the Rock makes the finer thread. Some spin by the pound, some by the leys, and some by the Olay.

Reeling. After the yarn is spun upon spindles, spools or suchlike it is reeled upon reels. The reels hardly 2 feet in length & have only 2 cross bars are the best. As you reel fine yarn; by a ley band, divide the skein into divers leys allowing to every ley 80 threads, & 10 leys to every slipping. The ancient custom was to allow to a fowerd [I cannot tell what he means] — 25 or 30 leys to a slipping & 160 threads to a ley, on a reel of 8 yards!

Buckling Yarn. Take a bucking tub & cover the bottom with ashes; then open the slippings (skeins) & lay them on the ashes, & cover them with more ashes, & thus continue till all the yarn be in. Then lay on a bucking cloth & a peck or two of ashes & pour in warm water; draw it off & put in warmer water; then heat the lye drawn off & pour that in, & repeat it increasing the heat till boiling lye is applied to the yarn; then wash & cleanse it & hang it upon poles by day, & lay it in water by night; then it passes through the bucking tub again; then rinse & hang it up again, putting it in water at night. It is thus whitened.

The yarn is then wound into round balls, without bottoms is best. It is carried to the weavers & warped as woollen yarn. It should be even in weight of warp & woof.

The Cloth is put into the bucking tub, & bucked as the yarn was; then is spread upon the grass & kept wet; then bucked again & spread again & again — till it is white enough.

Cows. Breeds same as the Breeds of Cattle page 410
Milk. 2 gallons & a meal, is rare & extraordinary
" 6 quarts at 20 is much & convenient
" 4 quarts at 20 is not to be found fault with.
Some dry 3, some 2, some 1 month — a few go dry none.
" In milking the woman must sit on the near side of a cow?"

Reading &c. Oct. 1. Autumn Colors.

Rode with Mr. Damon through Stoneham & Medford to Boston. Stoneham has a long street with many houses, and a good deal of fair land, & much stony rocky land. Get their living by making shingles to a great extent. Medford is a thick settled large village. How they live I know not. Some good land, & some rocky & much salt marsh. Ship building is carried on here. Timber or trees on this road are white, swamp white & other oaks; white & black birch, ironwood, soft maples, & hard maples for shade trees, elms, white pines, red cedars, & others. Beech and chestnut are not here, I think. Some ash; & mountain ash full of berries for shade trees.

The land through Malden & South Reading, is much of it good, & a fine road, not hilly, all the way from Charlestown across Malden bridge to Reading. Malden has much good land. Not much timber, but more ash in the northern part, where it is more hilly & rocky.

On both roads, the principal crops are grass and apples. Orchards are flourishing, but this is not the bearing year. There is some Indian corn, market gardens &c. many farms on both roads, yet I suppose that farming is a secondary business with most of the inhabitants.

Colors of Trees. — In general green. Red maples are red, & hard maples are partially red. White birches all dotted, are becoming yellow. Elms also turn yellow some, and some trees are losing their leaves. Sumachs are red. *Ampelopsis* red. Dogwoods are turning red. — There are some walnuts, but they are green. I see no butternuts. Ash leaves have changed some. — There is a great beauty in the autumnal colors.

Great Frost here Friday morning, Sept. 30. very little before.

Oct 10 to 14. The colors between Boston & Reading changed much during two weeks, or 10 days, from Oct 1. to 14. There is still red and reddish among red maples, *ampelopsis* sumach, &c. & most of the *rubus* genus & *Vaccinium* genus (whortleberries, &c. Black cherries, &c.) are reddish or red. Some bright oaks are much altered, some to a dull or brownish red & some to brown; a few brighter red; but much more brown & green. Dotted birch is yellowish, brownish & some green; other birch brownish or yellowish brown; Walnuts brown or yellowish brown — (There has been no bright orange). Elms brownish, but some still green. Many leaves fallen from elms, soft maples, &c. No butternuts here & but few ash. The rocky hills have more brown than any thing else but there is yellowish brown, reddish brown, green, &c.

1853
1853 Walk to Essex.

Sept. 2. I rode in the stage to Gloucester; and at 7 A.M. started on foot for Essex, called 6 miles; reached Essex at 9. Went N.W. nearly a mile, and ascended the high hills, & came back in round about way from S.W. of the village. At 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ started for Gloucester on foot & came to G. at 3 P.M. made no stop, but continued my walk to Rockport, which I reached about 5. I travelled on foot to day at least 19 miles, perhaps 20. Came to Rockport pretty well tired out.

Salt marsh.

Sept. 18, 1854
In this
pages
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Gloucester & H. I find a great extent of salt meadow in Gloucester N.W. of the village, on the head waters of Squam, & extending almost to Gloucester harbor, & probably quite in some high tides. It is mostly, mowed & carried away, was mowed chiefly, I think between the middle of August & first of September. On the lower, richer, wetter spots, or near the various branches of Squam the grass is the high grass noticed in Rockport, with 8, 10 or 12 spikes on a stalk, which do not spread, but shoot up close to the stem. On the higher lands, that are not so often saturated with salt water, grow shorter thicker grasses, not over a foot high of which much is reddish. — The grass on this meadow was doubtless one of the attractions to the first settling of Gloucester.

Gloucester West Parish, I passed through, which has a small Cong. Meeting house standing alone near the woods. There are scattered inhabitants on this road. The land is generally rough and rocky & some vast ledges, but there are places between the hills where people find some land for mowing and ploughing, and live in some measure by farming. Fences are all stone walls, here as elsewhere. There is much land covered with bushes, & small & middling trees, on this road.

Essex, the hither part is rough & rocky like Gloucester, but becomes more level in approaching the village, with many houses, & the extensive salt meadows appear on Chelacco river, extending down N.E. towards Ipswich Bay and S.W. some distance above or beyond the road, which is built on the salt marsh for some distance leaving places for the flow & ebb of the tide; (the similar road is built across Gloucester marsh). In Essex there is tide mill for grinding & another under the same roof for sawing for the shipbuilders. — The salt grass is not so generally cut in Essex as in Gloucester; many cocks of hay are seen & some uncut grass blades of hay are noticed. They probably began to mow 10 days ago or more. This is the first and only mowing.

Essex - continued.

p. 43
p. 43

The Salt Grass in Essex is the same as that at Gloucester and other places. On the edges of the Chelveroo & its branches, in the most wet places, grows the tall grass noticed at Rockport &c. with unspreed spikes at the tips. More or less of it is full of white anthers, the greater part has no anthers. This grass cannot be dried where it grows on account of the little but has to be removed to higher ground; is mowed last. Salt grass on the higher, drier part of these meadows is short & fine; they very seldom exceed 9 or 10 inches; some is a foot high. Much of it is reddish brown in grass, faintly reddish brown in hay. One species of it has a head like our Toad rush, & a stem somewhat similar; another species has a panicle new brown & cleave. Examined in the cock or on the load it seems to be chiefly narrow leaves, greenish or reddish, with but few heads & stems, which seem to have dried up long ago, & there are some dry brown leaves.

m. 18
p. 124

This Salt hay is now worth \$2 dollars a ton, but commonly only 80 or 90 dollars; and the tall coarse coarse hay is not worth two thirds as much as these fine grasses.

There are good upland mowings in Essex, and they have just begun to cut the second crop. The farmers sell most of their upland hay; it is now worth about 20 dollars, but generally less. They do not winter much stock, & these are kept mostly on Salt hay & the poorer English hay. They do not collect seaweed to any extent; it is not convenient to do it, the manner from salt hay & some English hay keeps up their mowing & tillage lands, but they do not till much.

They raise good corn in Essex & a little rye; their orchards are thrifty & bear many apples this year; some old orchards are here that do not appear so well. There are extensive pastures here; some are very stony & some are smooth sloping hills. There are many such slopes in sight from the top of hills N.W. of village, and farms between the hills & the town. These gently sloping hills extend Northward & Westward, & no woodland is seen in either direction nor Southward; & not an abundance of trees are seen, except orchards which are not large. There are shade trees about houses, but there are large tracts of pasture, smooth & rough, with hardly a tree to shade an animal. Essex is rocky in the parts adjoining Gloucester & Danvers, more or less close here, but is far more free from stones than Gloucester & Rockport.

Essex continued -

Hog Island, is to appearance a fine smooth eminence generally green - is N.E. of the village of Essex. Is composed of three or four farms & three or four families reside on it. North of it, separated by water from the island & the main land is a long strip of land with a light sandy shore west, and green bushes on the higher part, & exhibiting 2 light houses. Can this be the south end of Plum Island? East of Hog Island I could see a sandy point & some rocks - perhaps on Warren island. Several rounded hills appear north-
 east of Essex towards Ipswich. I could see these Essex & Ipswich hills at Ramer Cove & Annisquam.

Essex appears thriving; people are plain, but no object poverty is seen here. Ship building is a great business here; several are now on the stocks. They build small vessels from 80 to 150 tons, many of them for fishermen.

Shoemaking is a considerable business here. Many are employed by the Danvers people. The Danvers people send them the leather cut out & the two parts of upper leather stitched together. The Essex people then make the leather into shoes lining their own loo's & pegs. All the rest is sent from Danvers. For making boys & mens shoes of Kip or cow leather they have 20 cents a pair. They seem to think this is better than farming. They told me a man would make for 8 pairs in a day & do only a days work, or he could earn \$1.50 a day though many earned less, down to a dollar, and some earned more.

Farmers hire much of their labor - many from Nova Scotia are employed here & in other towns; some in Rockport - Farmers sons seem to incline to other employments, some are shoemakers; some go off to new states; some seek other employments in New England.

Trees towards Essex & in better part of Essex. The same generally that we in Rockport. Very many evergreens chiefly white pine. Some yellow pine. Red cedar in open land. I noticed no hemlock near Essex. In West Gloucester & Essex there is much white oak, some red & scarlet oak, & perhaps black; much red maple & white Deltoid birch; some black birch. Some beech but not plenty; in edges of Essex are Walnuts, not shagbark's, first I have seen here & only. In W. Gloucester are a few elms, which appear to have grown there - but I am not sure. I could that I have seen. Possibly there were some planted. White Hards show yellow blossoms in W. Gloucester. Ribblesun is plenty in W. Gloucester, & Slaghorn is there.

Expenses of Seaside Visit Aug. 1853.

Took from my house \$25.54

Expenses

18	Rail Road to Boston	3.00.	
18	Do do to Reading	30	
19	Eatables in Boston, Aug. 29	7.	
	(Parkman paid fare)	25	
22	Rail Road to Salem		
	Eatables in Salem	6	
	Stage to Gloucester	50	
	Do to Rockport	25.	
			4.43
	Expenses at Rockport.	on hand Aug. 23	21.11.
26	Eatables &c here & Gloucester	8c	
29	Eatables at Amesbury	5c	
Sept-1	Paid for washing & garments	25	
2	Paid stage fare to Gloucester	25	
2	Paid for Peaches & eatables at Exeter	10c	
	Paid postage 3c Peaches 2c	5	
6	Paid Ebenezer Rowe for 2 weeks & 1/2 days		8.50.
	board to tomorrow morning		
7	Fare to Gloucester 25c to Boston 90c		1.15
7	Fare to Reading 30c Eatables 9th Sept 7c		0.37
			10.80
		on hand Sept 10.	10.31

Up to Sept 24 inclusive,

I bought 13 Rail road Tickets @ 30c - 3.90.
Eatables in Boston at noon since I came } D 41.
from Rockport & newspapers }
(I made about 12 tickets of Parkman's money)
on hand Sept 24. 6.00.

Up to Oct. 1 inclusive,

10 Tickets - 3.00. Eatables &c. 29c
(5 days at E. Cambridge)
on hand Oct. 1. 2.71

Oct. 1. to Oct. 14. -

20 Tickets at 30c 6.00. ~~Eatables in Boston~~ \$6
Memberships of Cong. Library Association \$1
Paid for Hist. & Genealog. Register for 1853. 2
Paid Mrs. Damon for 5 weeks board 12.50
Paid Rail Road Ticket home 3.00 24.50
Even our money carried 21.79.
Eatables in Boston 10 or 11 days 65 cents }
Brought home 50 } 1.21
\$23.00

{ This 23 dollars, I had 20 from home, brought by
Parkman, & he lent me three of them & two more.
I owe him 3 dollars for 12 tickets @ 25.

{ My whole expenses 25.54. 22.44 + 3.00 - \$50.98 [See Note book 1853 p. 146
including Hist. & Genealog. Register 2.00 & Cong. Library Assn. 1.00. Real expenses 47.98
Came to Greenfield Oct 14. & home Oct 15. Gone 8 weeks & 2 days.

I left home for Seaside Thursday Aug. 18. 1853. Went to Boston by way of Fitchburg, & after continuing in Boston two or three hours, at the depot, in a hard rain, I took the cars for Reading. Went to Madamons where Parkman boards. Parkman has an office in Boston, but had gone home to Reading before I arrived in Boston.

Friday Aug 19. Rode in Cars to Boston with Parkman. Spent the day mostly at the Congregational and Statistical Library, where Mr Felt was. Weather cool.

Saturday 20. Remained at Madamons. Had a volume of N.Y. Documentary History, from Statist. Library.

Sunday 21. Attended meeting at the orthodox church, Mr Whiting, minister.

Monday 22. Started for Gloucester & Rockport. Parkman came as far as Salem with me, on business. We walked to South Reading, & there took the cars for Salem. At Salem, at 1 P.M. I took the stage for Gloucester, in preference to the cars. Crossed over to Beverly, & kept along on the south side of the cape or peninsula, near the water, through Manchester to Gloucester. Some Rain. At Gloucester took the Rockport stage & reached Rockport, on the N.E. part of Cape Ann, at 5 P.M. Put up at Mr Rowe's boarding house, near the water. Dr. Cleveland and wife came to the same place in the evening; he came from Northampton by way of New Hampshire in his own carriage.

I have found every where grass, trees, shrubs and herbs, green, fresh & vigorous. The rains & warm weather have revived every thing.

The Palmer Worms did no damage or very little about Reading, & still less between Salem and Rockport. Apple trees are full of leaves and more or less bear apples, though it is not a prolific year. Some peaches, plums, pears.

Corr is not very plenty, but is seen by the side of the road in the towns through which I have passed, not excepting Rockport. Has a thifty appearance.

Hay in low, swampy lands & salt marshes, has generally been gathered; but more or less is seen in swaths & cock. That has been out in the rains & is nearly spoiled.

Potatoes are said to be small, & more or less diseased, but those I have seen are of decent size & not diseased very much.

From Beverly through Manchester to Gloucester is a ledgy, rocky country, yet there is considerable good land; good mowing, pastures, corn; and apple trees are thrifty & many of them bear apples. Said to be more free from rocks & good good farther north. Men from Boston have built houses along this road near the water, or a little S. of the road. There is much land in this region covered with trees, indeed the larger part of the rough, rocky land, but the trees are small, as far as I could see them. There are evergreens & deciduous trees.

Rockport is more ledgy & rocky than Manchester and the region I came through to Gloucester, but wherever there is soil, it seems to be good. Here is fine rowen growing; red & white clover in bloom with several sorts of grass & much of the yellow Centennial Hawkweed. Cows & Doves have fine pastures now, & look well. I see no young creatures, nor hares in pastures, nor sheep. I see pieces of stout Indian corn here; as large as in Northampton. Potatoes are not prolific. One man told me he sold 600 dollars worth of potatoes last year. They are diseased some. They raise some barley & rye here and I heard of saw mills in operation. Barley is given to hogs. They make their lands good with sea weed, & a little barn manure. There are but few houses. I conclude, that get their living or half their living from the cultivation of the earth. In the thicker parts of the village, there are fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, & as well as ~~in~~ the houses are scattered. Hays is sold here sometimes as low as 12 dollars a ton; generally 16 to 20. Has been 23 within a year. Milk is now sold at 4 cents, but is often 5 cents. Not much butter made here to sell. Some make their own. They do not raise stock much I think, have cows & some have oxen or horses or both. Many who cut grass sell a good part of their hay. One man told me that he was the only man in the place who owned Sheep. He had now 32, which he kept on Milk Island so called, which has 12 acres or more. He keeps them there summer & winter & gives them sick hay. They live on the grass & seaweed & rock weed, he says, & there is a pond of fresh water in the island. He says they are fat in the fall & he then kills off a part of them. Some sheep in Gloucester.

Their fences here are all rocks & stones, no rail fences, but nor this side of Salem, & very few in Eastern Massachusetts. Stone are large here & make a better fence than the cobles in some parts of Mass. They are thrown together, not laid up & are crooked, & uneven.

Many Apples & Pears here, some plums. Pear trees are loaded, and many Apple trees are full of fine winter Apples. Some G. a few by now red. Some cherries in June. Birds get them.

Rockport, taken from Gloucester includes the most eastern part of Cape Ann, with two islands, one of which are light houses, & other small islands. The Township extends far to the north coast, take in the most northern point of this peninsula, east of Squam. It is a rocky world full of ledges of rocks, high steep & of loose rocks. Yet the soil, where it can be got at, seems to be good, & there are green fields, & orchards, & fine corn.

There is a great variety of Trees, shrubs & herbs
here more than I expected to find, in this rocky region.

Shrubs & Herbs

There 3 { *Barberry* bushes are here full of whitish berries & greenish ones.
abundant *Wild Rose* bushes, show their hips abundantly. *Sweet Briar* ^{in hedges}
in rocky *Whorl* bushes, are plenty - some *Chokeberry*
pasture *Blackberry* bushes, tall flower ones; *Raspberries* *Dewberry*.
Autumnal Hawkweed is abundant - it shows
 its yellow flowers in *cornfields*, *pastures*, *road sides*, &c
 and makes spots yellow, like our *dandelions*
 in Spring. It resembles the dandelion but is a smaller flower.
Mayweed & *Yarrow* are in blossom.
Spiraea, viz *Steeple bush* & *meadow Sweet* are yet blossoming.
Speltzra shows its fragrant flowers abundantly ^{in quantity} on
 the rocks, & elsewhere.

Golden rods of several sorts are here, including the white.
There is a species on the rocks near the water with
lily-like leaves, & large bright flowers, yellowish.

Star Flowers, I have seen but few - some white, some black,

Weeds grow here to a great size, far exceeding those about Boston - some as high as my head.

Here in the pigweed, Ragweed, Hogweed, the two
or more species of barn grass, Ticklagrass, &c.

Grasses. Inotice. Hudgrian, Redtop, vernal
grass, *Filicium repens* or winter grass some
English or *Poa pratensis*, ~~etc.~~ some spots have
Danthonia; the Clovers are abundant.

A little Andropogon like *A. scoparius*, colored diff. Plant in pots.

Bullrush is common. Beach Grass is here. Club Rush, 2

I have seen a little *Poa aquatica* & *Poa Canadensis* & *Calamagrostis*
 Tall Bullrush with inflorescence - *Elymus* *Spensii* & *Stachys* *Poa nemoralis*

Salt Marsh Grass is here, but not much salt marsh.

what I call Beach grass, growing on the sand, has

Stem is round & hollow.
Leaves are in whorls of 4 or 6.

A species of grass growing in salt marshes, has 8.10.12 or more spikes 2 to 3 inches long, one above the other on the stem. I take it for

Spikes 2 to 3 inches long, one above the other on the stem. Glob. form
Stem round with a very small hollow below, none in upper part.

May 6 2 Spec:
See onward.
b 431

Rockport August 1853.

Shade Trees here are Elm, Ash, Poplar, ^(seems Silver Poplar)
Willow, Horsechestnut, lilac, a few old Lombardy poplars,
mountain ash, Balm of Gilead, Locust. Not one hard maple.
Elms are not plenty.

Trees in the woods.

Aug 24. I came from the Long Beach, my bathing place
up through the woods to the village, following the paths
of wood-getters & the cow paths. There were cedges and
rocks & swamps, and laurel standing thick in
some places in Westhampton. I picked black berries
and huckleberries & had a pleasant walk.

Beech trees, the most common, with nuts,
Birch trees, black, yellow, & white. ^(Dotted)
Red Maple, Ash, Red Oak,
Iron wood, & some evergreens. } These composed a
large share of the trees
in Southern part. Red
Oaks have large leaves.

Further North in more moist land, the trees
were mostly evergreen, viz.

Hemlock } with some deciduous trees.
White pine }

Yellow Pine is on dry places.

Red Cedar is here & there.

Striper bushes are by road sides.

Spruce fir - a few trees in the woods from Skits.

Poplars. I found in open places in woods, small poplars
with leaves quite white the underside. They seem
to be Balm of Gilead. ^(no) The same are in the village
as shade trees. Leaves not large, with some lobes & teeth.
Great Tooth Poplar leaves green both sides, I found on edge
of woods. ^(Some of the preceding species have leaves green both sides, on both one?)

Witch Hazel, Pepper Bush, White Bush, Prinosvert.

Wild Cherry, in woods & out, with berries many.

Piperidge, not common. I have seen several small trees.

White Sycamore, I think, I saw no sugar maple.
No Chestnut.

Some Trees are a foot in diameter, but in general
they are much less, or not tall.

Aug. 24. P.M. I walked up northward to Pigeon Cove,
and Pigeon Cove House, & ascended Pigeon Cove Hill.
White Oaks I found here, & I think a Scarlet Oak.
Pitch Pines plenty. Other trees as above, but fewer kinds.

Balm of Gilead Poplar. I found as a shade tree with large
leaves, nearly entire. ^(very) very different from the kind above noticed.
That cannot be Balm of Gilead. - Aug. 25 in my ride
I saw several Balm of Gilead Trees near houses, with
large ovate leaves many more seen since here at Gloucester.
White Poplar & Great Tooth Poplar, I find in these towns

Rockport, August 1853.

Flowers.

Phlox & Tiger Lily I found in most towns, in
Coorgards & gardens, from Northampton to Reading,
and Reading to Rockport, & in Rockport.

In Rockport I see Calceolarias, Asters, Many golds,
Nasturtiums, Tall Sunflowers, Morning Glories,
Flowering Purslane, Lady of the Lake, Hollyhocks,
and other flowers we have at Northampton, but
not so many sorts. The very red Amaranthus is here.

In Gloucester and many flowers before some houses. Tiger
Lily & Phlox are here as elsewhere.

Pigeon Hill, S.W. of Pigeon Cove is a fine green
hill gently ascending on all sides. ~~Much~~ of it is almost
free from rocks & stones, but a portion of it has many stones.
It is fenced into several lots by stonewalls, & the lots
are of a vivid green - much of it pasturing, some mowing,
and a little corn & other tillage. Grass & corn look well.
The pastures have much white clover here & elsewhere.
There is a good prospect from the Summit in every direction.
The Ocean, ^{as seen} N.W. N.E. S.E. S. & West & North-west
of Rockport is a great extent of land covered with trees of
various sorts, doubtless small. Much the greater part is
deciduous, but more or less evergreen. The yellow hawk
weeder is plenty on the hill.

Granite Quarries are near the road leading to
Pigeon Cove. Some hundreds of men are at work here com-
monly, & there is a continual click of hammers, & frequent
explosions of powder. Some of the Quarries may be 50 or 100
rods west of the road, but they are generally nearer, and
carricks & floating ropes are frequent. Oxen and
vehicles with various kinds of wheels, are constantly
conveying granite in many forms & shapes, to the vessels
which convey it to Boston, New York, &c. Several vessels
are loading now, & probably at almost all times.

Their Oxen here are large & stout, probably more
used about granite than in all other business; and
the hay is sold to feed these cattle & some horses.

I see no two horse wagons. These huge oxen
are selected in the country, & a great price paid.
They have strong vehicles with two & four wheels
& carry great weight of granite. Farm work is done with cattle.

Their Cows here look well, generally large. These are purchased abroad.
Milk is sold at 4 cents a qt now, often at 5 cents. Some sell butter. They
do not raise young cattle with few exceptions, but sell hay, & very cows, &c.

429. Rockport. Aug. 1853.

Aug. 25. Rode with Mrs. Cleveland in Dr. C's carriage "Round the Cape" as it is called; some 12 or 14 miles. Went up by Pepper Cove to the north point or near it & then westerly & southerly along Squam Bay or Ipswich Bay to Lane's Village, & near Annisquam village, & on to Town Parish Village & so down to old Gloucester, & thence to Rockport. It is a region of rocks, & there are granite quarries & workmen about Lane's Cove Village, & very much loading with granite. Part of Ipswich & Essex co. can be seen across the Bay. On the route are many apple trees and then ^{small} orchards, gardens, & patches of grass appear flourishing. The higher hills are green where not covered with rocks, but some have but little space for grass. A long body of water sets up from Ipswich Bay, called Squam river (village is called Annisquam) extending almost to Gloucester Village with many turns & branches. Part of this is navigable. There seem to be many fishermen about Lane's Cove, Annisquam & Town Parish.

We passed two tide gristmills, ^{one} on this Squam river & one on a branch. Passed a man with a cart load of Menhaden fish, which he was carrying to Gloucester for sale. The 3 villages mentioned are all in Gloucester.

Aug. 26. Friday. I walked to Gloucester near the coast, from Long Beach, & ascended the high hill in East Gloucester then descended & went into the village - called upon Mr. Babson at the Bank. Ascended the hills in the rear of Gloucester & had a fine view. Many vessels in the harbor. They depend on the Fisheries chiefly. Some other commerce. Squam Water comes down almost to Gloucester, & the harbor tide sets up and meets it, in the rear of the village.

There are some green fields in Gloucester & good grass & corn. The apple trees about their houses & in front of them are thrifty & full of fruit. Some Peers & Plums & some cherry trees, & a few quince trees. Many flowers about some houses. Apparently less farming near Gloucester village than at Rockport. Gloucester hills & glades, have pastures among the rocks, & I saw good looking cows. Large portions of the hills are covered with bushes, where rocks do not cover them. Not much wood land seen about Gloucester. Trees and shrubs & herbs about the same as at Rockport. There is a West Gloucester with a meeting house, & Gloucester has to the north, Town Village, Annisquam & Lane's Cove & each has a meeting house of some sort. Gloucester Village has about half a dozen meeting houses, at least five, & I think more. There is Fresh Water Cove & Village S.W. of Gloucester village.

I walked today 10 or 12 miles. [Aug. 27. about 7 miles]

Rockport, August 1853.

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Living Things

Crows are here, & winter here in the evergreen woods. I always hear them near Long Beach where I bathe. The farmers complain of them & blackbirds. The crows pick up more or less that is washed ashore by the tide, I conclude. Are in other parts of the township. They frequent ^{in the vicinity} seashore.

Robins I see, & Bluebirds, & other kinds of small birds.

Belongs Barn swallows are here; I see no chimney ^{swallows}. Those I see have white bellies & a spot of white on the rump. Are flying over the ground & near the water.

Crickets have an evening noise as at Northampton, even close to the water. They were the same at Reading.

Grasshoppers are here, but not so plenty as at N.H. nor were they plenty at Reading. ^{Most plenty here near the sea, on S.E. part of Cape.}

Yellow Butterflies I see, and others, great large & small. Mosquitoes attack me in the woods. Very few about the house. House flies not so abundant as at Northampton.

Striped Squirrel. I have seen one. There are others. No black ones. Hawks, I notice, near the water & elsewhere.

Small birds are abundant on the sandy beach, after the tide has gone down, & stick their bills into the mud, & go into shallow spots of water. Sandpipers or sand birds.

Catbird, I have heard, not seen.

Flies are plenty on the sandy ^{beach} after the tide has gone down. They seem to be after rockweed & other things washed ashore.

Woodchucks & Foxes. A few are here, I am told, & Rabbits.

Striped Snake. I saw a large one at Annisquam. ^{It is seen elsewhere.}

Hens, I notice, picking up food where the tide has flowed. ^{& Doves also.} Roosters crow merrily in the village in the morning.

Where Swallows again - They are very numerous. I find them on rocks & stone walls, near the sea by hundreds - mostly seem young ones. They have white bellies & white each side of the rump, not on the top. Not barn swallows, I think. P.S. Cliff Swallows are here, & these are probably that species. Have not been here many years. Some barn swallows ^{also}.

Skins, Raccoons, muskrats, minks, martens are said to be here. ^{also} Chewinks are in the woods of West Gloucester.

Quails. I scared up a flock in the pasture that makes Halibut Point. They showed their quail eyes. A Hawk was there ^{with them}. I catch and perhaps in pursuit of them.

Whippoorwill have been heard in the town. Katadids never heard here, nor at Exeter. Heard in Michigan, & same ducks & turkeys I have seen. Also 3 strange geese.

I notice that the initials of names are cut abundantly in the bark of beech trees near roads & frequented spots; and perhaps whole names.

Rockport, August 1853

August 28 Sunday. Attended the Orthodox Church A.M. or Congregational Church. Dr. Cleveland preached for Mr. Gale, the minister. P.M. I attended the Baptist Church.

August 29, Monday. Walked through the woods, 3 miles or more, to Annisquam village, and beyond the village ascended a high hill, & descended to the mouth of Squam Bay or Creek, & bathed in the Salt water. There is, I perceive, a good deal of salt marsh grass, about these Squam waters, towards west Gloucester. Seems not mowed. On the western side of Squam opposite to me, the shore is covered with white sand which extends to Essex farther west. This is carried off by vessels to Boston to make glass, & for other purposes.

Plum Island is visible all its length, seems very long; the coast is sand & the higher parts are green with grass, shrubs or trees. Vessels are constantly employed in carrying this coarse sand from Plum Island to Boston, & have been for many years, but there seems to be no diminution.

Mount Agamenticus & some hills near it are seen where I was, very plainly; I have seen this mountain at Rockport. Seems to be on the other side of a broad bay.

Annisquam is a fishing village with many vessels, & some granite quarries nearby, & many rocky pastures, & some pieces of mowing, & apple & pear trees loaded with fruit; & many houses have flowers about them. Flakes for drying codfish are plenty, as at Rockport & other fishing places; & many barrels of Mackerel are seen & half barrels; & there are quarters & I saw eighths. Mackerel Barrels are got from Maine; staves & heads pine. They cost 60 to 65 cents for barrels, 40 cents for half barrels, & 30 cents for quarters. Hoops are mostly oak. Annisquam has comfortable houses; no suffering poverty meets the eye; children go to school, & people seem honest & conscientious, no doubt & there are some worthless men & some bad deeds.

I came back through the woods the way I went. A pleasant path for walking, but too many stones for a carriage. Carts have been through. The woods are mostly brash, & trees from 10 to 20 feet high, but some are 30 or 40 feet. I saw some white pines 12 to 15 & 18 inches in diameter not many. In general there is not much wood, but in spots good wood may be obtained.

Rockport August 1853.

August 29. The Trees in the woods between here and Annisquam are: -

Beech more plenty than others

Oaks white & red, & scarlet, & perhaps yellow.

Birch mostly white deltoid birch.

Hemlock & White Pine, considerable; some yellow pine.

Red Maple, frequent. Ash in spots. Little Red Cedar.

Piperidge, a little. Wild Cherry full berries, in open land.

Barberry bushes in open land are loaded with reddish berries

Lacusts are plenty near some rocky roads & in edge of some woods.

Many shrubs are by Road Sides.

On rocky hills, wild Rose, whortleberry & Bayberry are the most plenty, but not the only shrubs, in

Rockport, Gloucester, &c. They are in rocky swamps

also, & much taller than on hills.

Autumnal Hawkweed. I find in high pastures & lower meadows and by road sides in Rockport, Annisquam, Gloucester, &c. The same in Essex Sept. 2. much has gone to seed in some meadows

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3484.
10419

The Sea Grasses, noticed 3 pages back, besides the Beach Grass, are, I now think, two species.

1 One species grows where the salt tide flows, & is mown. It is two or three feet high & some four. It has 8, 10 or 12 spikes one above the other at the top, 2, 3 or 4 inches in length. They do not spread much, but are close to or not far from the stem. Leaves & stem very smooth; stem hollow.

2 The other species grows on dry sand near salt water - on the same sand with beach grass. From 2 to 5 feet high. Leaves smooth except the edges; stem smooth & hollow. It has 8, 10 or 12 spikes at the top, one above the other, & they stand out from the stem 45 degrees & some 60 or more, & some are now in blossom

Sept. 2. [The salt grass that is tall at Gloucester & Essex is all of the first species above noticed. I did not notice a specimen No. 2.

Following Term.

I judge from what I have seen that most of the Salt Grass is cut from the middle of August to the 10th of September. In these towns, or from 10th Aug to Sept 10.

They began to mow rows on uplands in this town & Essex the present week, beginning Aug. 29.

Salt Grass.

The beach grass I find near east end of Cape at Whale Cove, up a high land. It has the same long spike as at Long Beach. Having a great number of short spikes or spikelets near together, making a tolerably compact head. The stem is smooth, & round, & the leaves smooth except a slight roughness on lower side

Rockport, August, 1853.

Granite Workmen. Two men informed me that blasters & splitters of rocks got from 18 to 25 dollars per month & board, that is, experienced hands, or good hands. - or from 30, to near 40 dollars & board themselves. They work from sunrise to sunset, except an hour at dinner - or 14 hours in the longest days. They get boarded from \$2.50 to 3.00 per week - generally now about \$2.75. They have much of the year 3 meals, and 2 heavy luncheons of cake, pie &c. one A.M. and one P.M. making near 5 meals a day. In the shorter days they begin before sunrise & work after sunset. Some work by the quantity.

Stone Hammering work under sheds, & keeps up a continual click, clack. They get \$2. and 2.50 per day, & sometimes more, & board themselves. So much of their work by the foot.

A man who carries on the granite business told me that he thought there were not far from 500 men employed on Granite in Rockport and the Northern part of Gloucester. Others say between 4 & 500.

Rockport Aug. 1853.

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^{See above} Hunting. I have seen no hunters, but am told that they come out from Gloucester, from Boston, & elsewhere, & hunt about these shores, but mostly 3 or 4 weeks hence (after birds come from the north, I suppose). Some stay here several days or on Thatcher's Island. They take boat & a dog & go after sea ducks, brant, & other fowls, on the water, & when they shoot the dog goes after the game. They sometimes use an artificial bird, swimming on the water, to decoy fowls. They shoot the little sandpipers sometimes, & make pie of them; they have a fishy, oily taste. They shoot pigeons, & martins & mincks, &c. when they find them. These do not belong to salt water, but mincks & martins are often seen among the rocks on the coast, & are doubtless after fish - probably the dead ones washed up here. Perhaps they do not mean the true martin, when they (people) use that name.

⁴¹⁷ ⁴⁸⁷ Change of Colors.

Sept. 2. Almost every thing is still fresh & green.

Ampelopsis & *Piperidge* are almost the only plants that show red leaves. I noticed these 3 or 4 days ago. But these are only partially red. Sumach leaves are not red.

Deltoide Birch, has a few yellow leaves.

Sept 3. I observe more *Ampelopsis* & *Piperidge* leaves turned red, but most are yet green. Some of the lower leaves of sumachs are red. *Dogwood* on or two small red maples turned red, but they are generally green.

^{above} Hunting. Sept 3. I saw two young men with a gun towards the end of the cape, near the shore. They said they were after sandpipers or sand birds; that they shot them mainly for sport & did not eat them, though some ate them. Plover were sometimes on the shore with the sand birds; they are nearly as large as a pigeon. Both of these birds have a strong fishy, oily taste, & most people dislike them.

They said, if the cold weather set in, wild ducks, & geese & other birds come from the north (October & Nov.) were on the water about the coast, & many ducks were shot. Geese seldom alight, & when they did, they were shy, & very few were killed. — Gulls, they said, were good for nothing to eat, and their feathers were of little or no value.

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Rockport Sept. 1853.

Peaches must be plenty at Haverhill, at any rate. I saw a man Sept. 2. who had been at Gloucester with a load of peaches, and said there were two other loads at Gloucester from Haverhill, or had been, & they had glutted the market, & he had been obliged to sell some at a dollar a bushel. I saw two men peddling peaches in Essex, one of whom said he was from Haverhill, & I presume the other was also.

One man said peaches were worth more than a dollar at Haverhill. They are said to be plenty and rather low in Boston.

Pears are pretty plenty in these towns, raised in the towns, I suppose. Mr. Rowe where I board has plenty of pears & some plums.

Apples seem to be mostly Winter Apples on the trees in these towns. There are others however and I have seen apples on strings drying on the outside of a house.

Quinces. I saw some in Gloucester & some in Essex. Plums are here, & grapes.

Black Trees are seen in these towns, but I believe they do not bear much - generally young. I saw a tree in Essex full of small fall peaches.

Barberries. In West Gloucester, these berries were very plenty, and some fences & side hills were reddened by them.

Wild Cherry Trees often stand near houses and are full of cherries, & full of Robins & other birds, in the outskirts of villages. Chickadees & even grouse people eat them. They are black & large.

Wild Briar Berries were plenty in W. Gloucester & edge of Essex - more so than I have seen them elsewhere. Cherry Trees - both old kind & English are here. Not plenty.

Rockport Sept. 1853

New Grass. I found in West Gloucester what was to me a new species of grass. It has a round, smooth hollow stem, smooth leaves, & a panicle not much spread, the spikelets rather short & broad, giving the head a coarse, heavy look like broomcorn when it first puts forth panicles. The spikelets are erect, do not droop. It grows by the side of the road - perhaps in wet land. It looks like a good grass - about 18 inches high.

Sea Weed. This is collected in coves & on sandy beaches. I see roads to three coves on the east end of the cape, which seem to have been long used to cart seaweed. - There is easier access to it when there is a long beach.

Sept 5. Monday. Pond.

I went down to see the pond, E. of the road to Gloucester. Walked down on the west side of the pond not far from it, and came back on the east side. It has high rocky land, on both sides, except near its outlet on middle of west side there is low land. It has low land at N. & S. ends. There are 4 large ice houses at the south end, but the ice has to be carted to Gloucester, 2 or 3 miles. The pond may be $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, but is not wide. It is woods on the west side mostly of the evergreen - fine Greek woods with a few iron wood trees on the high land, & red maple & hemlock with ^{some white pine & spruce on the low land near the outlet.} ~~some white pine & spruce on the low land near the outlet.~~

Just south of the S. end of the pond is a road with several houses, leading from Gloucester road to a long & wide & sandy beach. I thence to Long beach. J. J. Babson lives near this road. I called to see him, but he was at Gloucester: is cashier of the Bank. I had a pleasant conversation with his wife & another lady; looked at his library, &c.

A Plant 3 feet high grows among the rocks towards the E. end of cape not far from the water, but above the common tides. It has several at 3 angles, each with a spike at the top 2 to 4 inches long, now white with nothing much long, making some show. The leaves are ^{pinnate} ~~pinnate~~ & leaflets serrate like rose leaves. It is here & there. I found that Red weed, Peeweed, Jewweed & many other upland plants grow not far from salt water, & must be sometimes wet with the tides most upland plants that grow here are found sometimes not far from salt water.

Rockport Sept. 1853.

Tuesday Sept 6. I walked to the extreme north point of the Cape, called Halibut Point, about 2 1/2 miles. In the afternoon. Called at the Pigeon Cove house in going & returning, to see Priest. Allen & daughter from Northampton. They arrived here today from Watch Hill near Stonington, Conn.

There is a fine prospect from this rocky point north, west & east. The shore is here as elsewhere a pileon edge of huge granite rocks, with many seams or cracks. In places, they seem to have an irregular stratification. The coast can never wear away. I went down to the sea, with Driller east of the Pigeon Cove house, where the rocks are worth seeing. Here was trap or greenstone in three places running straight through the granite from the water to the upper edge of the visible rocks when the earth covers them. One of these trap dikes in the midst of granite is from 12 to 15 feet wide & well refined. The next in going north may be 2 feet wide. The 3d or north one begins about 2 inches wide at the water's edge, & gradually widens, it is near 5 inches wide where the earth covers it. I observed in the road almost up to the road or lane that turned off to Halibut point, a place where the greenstone imbedded in granite, showed itself on the side of the highway about 8 or 10 feet wide. They had tried to get it out of the way of the road, & pieces of it lay by the side of the road, & some were in a wall.

Walnut Trees. I found several walnut trees near the land leading to Halibut point, & have seen two near houses. They have great leaves, smooth bark & do not look like a shagbark walnut. But the fruit is shaped like our shagbark; the pericarp is very thick as with us.

Grass. Sept. 7. as I came through Gloucester, a man gathered some handsome grass just below the road in a wet spot & brought it to the cars. He said it grows higher than his head, or 6 feet or more. It had a large, smooth, hollow stalk & leaves 1 1/4 inch wide, or some were. He said the stalk growing resembled a stalk of corn. The panicles were 6 to 9 inches long, with branches, heavy silvery or grey & drooping some, making a fine appearance. It is used for vases, &c. Probably a reed.

Rockport Sept 1853. Reading.

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Left Rockport, Wednesday, Sept. 7. - rode on top of the stage with about 20 men & it, to Gloucester, and then came by Rail Road to Boston; reached Boston between 10 & 11. A.M. Came to Reading with Parkman about 5 P.M. Dr Cleveland & wife left Rockport the day before I did, & Pres. Allen & two daughters came to Rockport from Watch Hill near Stonington, the day before I left, and I called to see them (See opposite). I was treated very kindly by Mr Ebenezer Rowe & his wife where I staid at Rockport, and I formed a good opinion of the people there.

Rowen. They were cutting this, & I saw heavy swaths & stacks quite thick in some fields in Rockport & Gloucester - heavier I think than the rowen about Boston & Reading.

3419 Salt Grass. Where I passed through salt meadows or near them, the grass was generally cut. on the road to Boston & from Boston to Reading. I saw some of the short, finer grass not cut, & more of the coarse grass near the water, but not very much of either. I saw some mowing the short grass about Sept. 7 & 10 in clearings & meadows, the first time - only in one place.

Corn in Reading is good but not so stout as that at Rockport, not so much visible.

Fruits are pretty good here, & peaches abundant. The yellow Autumnal Hawkweed I saw in all the towns, and it is plenty between Boston & Reading on uplands.

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Reading, on the road to Boston, Sept 20. 1853. Foliage

Red maples had begun to turn reddish when I came on the 7th; also sumacs, ampelopsis, & piperisage, and white bellflower was becoming yellow & a few leaves on the alow in these red and yellow colors have been gradually increasing, but the chief show is from the red maples and many of these are still green.

The autumnal Hawkweed still shows its yellow flowers, but they are diminishing daily. The blue Cichorism has plenty of flowers towards Boston. I saw not here, yellow Golden rods are abundant. many of them have short stalks. White & blue Starflowers are plenty.

Peaches have been very plenty here, but are mostly gone.

They are cutting Rowen & hams in some days. [Same Sept 30 or late]

Corn stalks are all cut & put into bunches between Reading and Boston. There is no exception; all done before Sept. 22.

Corn is generally ripe Sept 26 & husks dry. Some exceptions.

Reading. My health.

my health. Sunday Sept. 25, 1853.

During 10 of the last days I was at Rockport, and for near a fortnight after I came back to Reading I felt better than I had done for a long time. Indeed my stomach & head gave me little or no trouble. But on Monday Sept 19, I was troubled with nausea. P.m. had pains in various places before night & at night, with rheumatism in one shoulder, & considerable fever during the night. Was better on Tuesday but ate nothing; went to Boston again on Wednesday & have been growing better since. But have not got back to where I was a week ago.

My weight. I weighed 157 sometime before I left Northampton; after I had been to Rockport & then came back to Reading my weight was only 145. My walks at R. benefited my health, yet reduced my weight. Since my late attack I weigh only 143. I cannot account for such a reduction. I have not been so light since my fever in 1843.

Sept 26 to Oct 2. During this week I have felt as well as I did at Rockport or thereabouts. Head & stomach have not troubled me. I was at East Cambridge Probate Office 5 days; walked from Depot out there $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles, in morning, & in again at night, & was at Reading nights. On Saturday Oct 1. Was in State House again. Rode in & out with Mr. Damon in his carriage.

Oct 3 to 14. My head & stomach did not give me trouble as long as I staid in Reading & Boston. I did not eat heartily & usually had ~~only~~ but a trifle of cake, cracker or Gookey for dinner with apples or peaches. I feel much better than I did at home head not dizzy & I can walk fast, a good distance, can read & write by day & night. Yet my flesh has diminished as stated above. Dr. Anson Hooker says my difficulty in the head proceeds from the stomach - does not call it dyspepsia exactly, says there is a sourness of the stomach that subcarbonate of lime might correct. - for 8 or 10 days before I came from Boston, I was costive, a difficulty that I have not been troubled with heretofore.

I came to Greenfield Oct 14. & home Oct 15.





